

In 1894 about one hundred people were gathered together at the Spring to hear Rev. Sam'l. Young preach. Just thirty nine were present. Of that number, about twenty were in the audience in person, and the remainder were in the audience in spirit. It is a good illustration of the kind of people who live in the country and who will die among the associations of a lifetime. It is to this class that we may look for stability and safe judgment.

"LEGITIMATE DISCUSSION" seems to be word by which the Republican senators designate the speeches that hinder and delay the passage of the Wilson Bill. The Democratic synonym is "filibustering." Of the seven limited chances each is to be made the theme of touch discussion. This method of spending time is not original with Congressmen. A certain Oriental lady whose husband was going to kill her, to keep peace in the family, knew what was passing in her husband's mind, and straight way told him 100 tales, and so prolonged her existence. The Senators have no such excuse.

Who is to be the Republican nominee for Congress does not seem to be as easy to predict as with the Democrats. In this dis Mr. Edgar P. Rucker does not seem to have very much chance to be the chosen one, although his friends try to remind the party how fearfully he punished the Democrats last campaign, when, as they say, everyone knew his election to be hopeless. Not so, however!—Mr. Rucker became so convinced of his absolute certainty of election, that his wife actually got her gowns ready to go to Washington. This plan will not go very far as Mr. Rucker was so fond of saying that he would be elected without doubt up to the day of the election. Those Republicans prominently mentioned as possible nominees, include Mr. Haling, of Kanawha, Attorney Eugene Elliott, of Logan, Mr. A. H. Winchester, of Buckhannon, Attorney Edgar P. Rucker, of McDowell, and Mr. H. W. Straley, Jr., of Mercer.

In the 1st Congressional District, a very bitter fight is on between Messrs. Davenport and Atkinson. In the 2d District Judge J. M. Huggins is likely to prove disastrous to certain well laid schemes of his brother Republicans.

As the lumbermen have come to town we have had some very fine baseball. Last Tuesday I saw picked teams from a very exciting game. The prize was a baseball. Mr. Charles Stevenson captured one side and Mr. Tan Smith the other. The game was given to the community on a technicality. (The umpire decided 20-25 against the home team.)

THE TIMES

Monday	10	10	70	T. Straley
11	10	10	6	Kretzer
12	10	10	1	10
13	10	10	1	10
14	10	10	1	10
15	10	10	1	10
16	10	10	1	10
17	10	10	1	10
18	10	10	1	10
19	10	10	1	10
20	10	10	1	10

DUNMORE.

Harriet and the children. The girls were all at home, and the boys were all at school.

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Mr. J. C. Carpenter and Mrs. S. H. Kerr are off for Highland county on a visit.

Mr. Ed McLaughlin was at Hillsboro last week with a load of wool. Miss Annette Ligon is in town this week.

Mr. Clark Woodruff and daughter are up on a visit.

Mrs. Nimble Zimm of Huttonsville is visiting her old home.

Dr. J. P. Mooman passed through town on his way back from the Levels.

Mr. J. C. Loney Jr. and Miss Phoebe Kinkaid are up on a visit.

Most of the lumber boys are back home.

We see some of the roads worked and some not worked.

Rev. Will of Virginia preached a very able sermon last Sunday to a large congregation.

Singing at Cross Roads Sunday June 2nd. All come.

TIM.

GREEN BANK.

We have had cold wave and vegetation is retarded. The cut worms are cutting corn too soon for a good crop; gardeners are suffering from the same pest, but the indications are for warm weather soon.

The Pocahontas Herald is on our table as sample sheet bright and new.

Mr. J. S. Fisher (photographer) is in town, come and get your photo taken.

Mon. H. A. Yeager of Marlinton was in our village last Friday.

Mrs. C. L. Potter is on the sick list at this time.

Miss Bertie Nottingham of Glade Hill is visiting at this place.

Mr. J. J. Rodgers of Illinois who has been visiting Mr. Uriah Hevener for some time, started last week to Addison Sulphur Springs in Webster county accompanied by Miss Lou Hevener and Mr. Matthew Hannah.

Mrs. Wm. T. Curry of Woodland, Cal. is expected early in June to spend the summer among her husband's many friends in Pocahontas. May she have a safe journey from the land of flowers and a pleasant sojourn in the mountains of West Virginia.

Mrs. Austin Hamrick of Millpoint is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. W. H. Hull is suffering very much from her fall. She is unable to walk and can set up but little.

Mr. James Stretch is having a portico built to his house.

Mr. Price Sheets has moved his steam saw mill to Marion Ray's, where he has a large set to cut.

Mr. Anderson of Rockingham co., Va. has moved his steam sawmill near Glade Hill to saw for W. U. Taylor and others.

Mrs. B. M. Yeager of Huntersville passed through our burg on her return from Traveler's Rest.

CROAKER.

BUCKEYE.

Farmers are busy replanting corn.

Road working was very fashionable last week.

Corn to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wiford a fine boy.

Mr. Daniel Kellison, an aged and respected citizen of this community, is very ill at this writing.

John E. Adkinson Esq. has returned from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Phoebe A. Sheets, at Wanless.

U. S. McNeill Esq. has returned from Richmond, Ind., where he has been sojourning for a few weeks.

The weather has been very wet for several days and those little pests known as cut worms are doing great damage to corn fields and gardens.

Miss Alverdis Blanche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Klunison, on the 18th inst. in the 6th year of her age, a little girl who was a favorite with all who knew her, and her sudden death, from a fall, sent a thrill of sadness to the hearts of many friends who stood around her little grave. When the news came for the little sufferer to depart this life she was a loving, kind, and obedient daughter and friend to all who knew her.

At the funeral at 10 o'clock of Sunday, June 10th, the little girl was laid to rest in the family vault.

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For State Senate.

We are authorized to announce E. I. Holt of Academy as a candidate for the State Senate from the 8th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at Clinton, August, 2nd, 1894.

For House of Delegates.

Levi Gay Esq. has authorized us to announce him as a candidate to represent Pocahontas county in the next House of Delegates of West Virginia, subject to the Democratic Convention.

For County Superintendent.

We are authorized to announce Mr. D. L. Barlow as a candidate for County Superintendent subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

NOTICE.

The carding machines at this place have been put in order by J. S. Kline of Franklin, and are doing first class work. You should bring in your wool early. In consideration of the hard times we have reduced the price of carding to 6 cents per pound.

Respectfully, C. E. PRITCHARD, Dunmore, W. Va. May 19 '94.

Commissioner's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 5th day of April 1894, in the chancery cause of James Barkley's admr. vs. James Barkley's heirs and others, the undersigned special commissioners will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June the 19th, 1894, in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, all the land he longed to James Barkley at the time of his death, situated about two miles from Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, adjoining the land of M. A. Friel and others, he leg the same land conveyed to the said James Barkley by Montgomery A. Friel and wife, by deed dated 23rd day of June, 1886. Said land has upon it a comfortable dwelling house, and a grist mill in good running order.

Terms of Sale:

Sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. MCCLINTIC, J. T. MCALLISTER, Special Commissioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioners above have executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON Clerk.

I know a little of the world. My dear Constance, I hope that you will be very, very happy. I am confident that the gentleman both is and will be so. Who is he?

"Jack Mackenzie," said Constance. "He's splendid. But I haven't told you everything. I thought—I hoped you wouldn't mind—I—well—I think that he rang the door bell just now. Did you hear it? I asked him to come here to see you and me. You don't mind, do you, dear?"

Mrs. Levington tried to look stern, but she couldn't. No one could look stern at Constance. Mrs. Levington did look in the glass to see that her hair was all right, and then changed her spectacles for her eye-glasses.

"You were indiscreet, my child, to ask a young gentleman to a girl's school; but since he is here, of course we must welcome him. Jane, show Mr. Mackenzie in."

"I hope you will pardon my intrusion," said Jack as he came forward. "But I was so anxious to meet the girl who has been so intimate with Constance, and Constance would have me go, wouldn't she? I know you are proud to meet of you. Will you forgive me?"

Mrs. Levington blushed again. She was not used to such speeches from a young man. "No one can be so intimate with Constance," she said, and I began to think that her friend was a little bit too intimate.

After that the three had a nice talk about school work; and Constance told Jack all the news, which Mrs. Levington had never heard before, and which she had been so anxious to tell him. And Mrs. Levington told him the very best of her own affairs.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, 622 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Colton Root Pills LADIES' FAVORITE. ALWAYS RELIABLE and perfectly SAFE. The same as used by thousands of women all over the United States. In the OLD DOCTOR'S private mail practice, for 30 years, and not a single bad result. Money returned if not as represented. Send 4 cents (stamp) for colored particulars.

Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month. No starting, no inconvenience, no bad results, no passing drops. Treatment perfectly harmless and entirely successful. Question Dr. H. B. Butts, 622 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Old Reliable DR. WARD 120 N. 9th ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

ALWAYS RELIABLE and perfectly SAFE. The same as used by thousands of women all over the United States. In the OLD DOCTOR'S private mail practice, for 30 years, and not a single bad result. Money returned if not as represented. Send 4 cents (stamp) for colored particulars.

Established 35 years. Treats male or female, married or single, in cases of exposure, abuses, excesses or improprieties. SKILL GUARANTEED. Board and apartments furnished when desired. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

THE KEELEY CURE. FOR DRUNKENNESS, OPIUM, CHLORAL, COCAINE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELY REMEDIES and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their professions but who have had a thorough course of instruction in the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sauterium treatment and "Home Treatment," send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice-President and Treas. LEONARD PRATT, Secretary and General Manager. M. B. ROONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling all Keeley Institutes in the State.

Price & Smith Prescription Druggists, Marlinton, West Virginia. DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Patent medicines, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC., ETC.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

INSURE NOW.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN,

Offers the cheapest and best insurance of any of the Old Line Companies.

Assets January 1 1893 \$56,236,089 12 Surplus January 1 1893 \$ 9,467,384 54

A PURELY U. S. COMPANY

Transacting a larger business than any other purely American company.

Its dividends the largest of any life company in the World.

Proved by hundreds of comparisons with other leading companies.

Rates at the Times Office.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENUINE WELT.

Take No Substitute

THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application.

HOME NEWS

—On Monday night there was a very considerable frost and a good deal of damage was done at various places in the county.

—Mr. George Gibson is building a new house.

—Persons driving to Beverly to take the train and wishing to have their horses well taken care of while absent, can do so by leaving them with Mr. William T. McElfin, whose charges are most reasonable. He will meet them at the train.

—The commencement exercises of the Pocahontas Military Academy will take place Thursday evening, June 7, at 8 p. m., at the court house. An interesting time is expected. All are invited.

—Sacramental service at Marlinton next Sunday, at 11 a. m. Preparatory exercises Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The appointment at Hamlin Chapel is changed from the first Sabbath of June to the 3d Sabbath, at 3:30 p. m.

—The first grave made in the Danfield grave yard near Edray was for Henry Brock on Christmas day, 1804. So this burial place has been in use for ninety years. There are now about 125 graves. Among these are the graves of Capt. Wm. Young and John R. Danfield. Wm. Moore and Christenah his wife, the parents of the Rev. James E. Moore of happy memory. Aaron Moore of Greenbrier River is also buried there.

—Mr. Wm. L. Moore of Dilloy's Mill has just returned from a two years' sojourn in Montana. He saw some of the Coxeites arrested for using traps, at Helena. He reports times as serious out West. Much of the time he was at work getting out railroad ties, so he will be ready for the coming industry in our vicinity not long hence.

—On June 15th, at 1:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., the commencement exercises of the Hillsboro Male and Female Academy will take place. Everyone knows of the uniform excellence of these performances in the past and those who are so fortunate as to secure a seat in the same what omitted audience room there, will be sure of an enjoyable time. Very interesting programmes have been arranged.

—Sam Freeman, one of our colored friends, and family took a little stroll last Sunday of about 7 miles to this place "to see the ark." The little olive branches seemed quite fresh as they started on the seven mile home stretch. A lunch basket added to the picnic look of the party.

—The weather has been cold out of all proportion even to the but weather that characterized the first part of the month. Corn that had started nicely was turned yellow and sprouted long sickly leaves too large for its stalk in a most aggravating manner. The late warm showers and sun have put new life into it, however. Gardens look very thrifty. The wheat crop will be good. We may expect some frost. Some meadows are big enough to mow and the grass is making wonderful changes in the looks of stock.

—Two prizes each of \$1.50, were offered by the proprietors of the bowling alley for the best scores in the "open" and "closed" leagues. Mr. John Brown, of Smith's Camp, won the prize on the "open" league, making 155 pins out of a possible 180. Ed. D. A. Brown, of Hillsboro, took the prize on the "closed" league, making 145 pins out of a possible 180. The "closed" league is a game in which there play only those who are members of the bowling club. The "open" league is a game in which anyone can play.

—The meetings here are still in progress.

—A very commendable move was made last Sunday evening in the organization of a young people's Christian Endeavor Society. This is a society that has spread its branches into every nook and cranny of this country and has accomplished much good in keeping the young Christians in touch with the work that is to be their most seriously in after life. Our young people are the hope of the future church.

—We have pretty nearly solved the mystery of how we are to get news of the great events of the world before such events have become stale and old. We, that live here, had thought of having pig pens, daily mails, telephones, and stream wagon service but have failed in each. We hoped for everything except a railroad. Now there is a proposed telephone line to be erected by the lumber company operating on William's River, from Camden on the Ganley up the river to the splash dam in Pocahontas, to connect the camps and to control the working of the splashes. From this dam to Marlinton is about 11 miles. Mr. G. B. Horton, when Col. McGraw took him to William's River, measured the distance to the river at the "Penick Moulds" and found it to be just 10 miles. These meadows are flooded in part by the dam and so it cannot be very far below. There are plenty of us wealthy people in Marlinton to extend the line to this place.

—The "ark" is now moored at this place and our quiet town is enlivened by the presence of the lumbermen who have their house on board that craft until they have forced the last unruly log into the boom at Runceverto. It is very much as it this town had had a rip-roaring college set down in it between two days. The lumbermen are about as lively as students. The late high water was sufficient to enable John A. Taylor Esq. to deliver his logs at the mouth of Knapp's Creek, where the drive of Smith, Whiting & Co. strikes the river. In Knapp's Creek, the drive on Sunday put the "rear" within three miles of the river; the next day within one mile. After this the "splash" had to be relied upon. The dam that accumulates the water is near Frost, estimated to be about 25 miles by the creek and 16 miles by the road. This wary starting at 8 a. m. reaches this place about 2 p. m. Work went on while this water lasted, making together with the time all hands must be present to await the coming of the water, about one fourth of a day. Three such days brought the "rear" into the river. This is the driest season the company has ever experienced. Ember day brought this last little rain. The "June floods" are now anxiously waited for.

Big Fire At Academy.

Last Sunday morning at 1 o'clock the people of Hillsboro were aroused by the alarm of fire, when it was discovered that the mercantile establishment of Bright & Oullman was on fire. Mr. Bright, who lives immediately adjoining his store, was awakened by the explosion of some cartridges. Mrs. Clark's family discovered the fire about the same time, but as the fire had progressed to such an extent that the roof was about to fall in, there was no hope of saving the building. Mr. Bright very courageously rushed in and brought out three barrels of powder. The first one that he picked up blistered his hands and he was obliged to call it out of the store. The night was very foggy and the fire could be seen only a little way. The presence of a fire proof safe saved our books. Nothing was taken from the building except the powder.

With much labor the adjoining buildings were saved. Dr. Es-bridge was severely burned about the arms so close was he to the flames, as he worked upon the roof of the dwelling house. The insurance on the goods was \$5,000 with \$1,500 on the building. The loss will be much greater. The origin of the fire is unknown. There had been no fires in the stores of the store for some days. It is thought that some cigar or cigarette stub may have been carelessly thrown in some corner which smoldered away until the flames burst out.

This establishment was one of the principle stores in the county. The owners are wealthy farmers widely known. It was the building occupied by Mr. William H. Overholt for many years.

GRAND FOOT BALL MATCH.

Hillsboro vs. Marlinton.
SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND.
ALL ARE INVITED.
At Marlinton at 2 p. m.

PERSONAL.

Mr. French, a young Englishman has just arrived in Marlinton direct from England, and is stopping with Mr. J. H. G. Wilson.

Miss Phoebe Kinkaid, postmistress at Frankford, is visiting friends near Elray and Huntersville, enjoying a much needed vacation.

Mr. D. L. Barlow was in Marlinton last Monday. In the race for the county superintendency he seems to be invincible as no one appears to enter the lists against him.

Dr. Moorman was in Marlinton last week looking up all good Democrats.

Mr. C. Z. Hevner and family were called to Mt. Grove to attend the funeral of that gentleman's father last Sunday.

DIED.

On Swago, Ford the little son of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. McNeill, of Alpha. This family has but recently moved from Marlinton where Ford was a universal favorite. He was one of the brightest and prettiest of children and the loss comes as a sad blow to a loving father and mother. Our sympathy is with the bereaved parents.

Died: May 23rd at the home of Mr. James Duncan on Stony Creek Mrs. Sarah Duncan, relict of the late Wm Duncan, aged 77 years. She was a daughter of the Col. John Baxter and the last of the pioneer Baxter family. She was buried in the Danfield grave yard, Revs Sharp and Price officiating in the burial service.

Died: near the head of Brown's Creek, May 9th, of a lingering illness, Miss Lizzie McCartney sister of Mr. Peter McCartney, aged about 60 years.

Obituary.

Sarah Jane Hannah Barlow, daughter of Joseph Hannah the first settler on the Old Field Fork of Elk, was born April 25th, 1891; she joined the church at an early age. She was married to Josiah Barlow January 20th, 1818. She was a consistent Christian. After suffering many months she departed this life April 18, 1894, aged 60 yrs., 11 mos. and 21 days. She leaves a husband, brother, three children and many friends to mourn their loss.

Important Notice!

I have just come from Baltimore where I bought a new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hats and all other goods kept in a country store. I bought them at hard time prices and will sell them low for cash or good produce. All come and see for yourselves.

JACOB BAKER.

Commissioner's Sale.

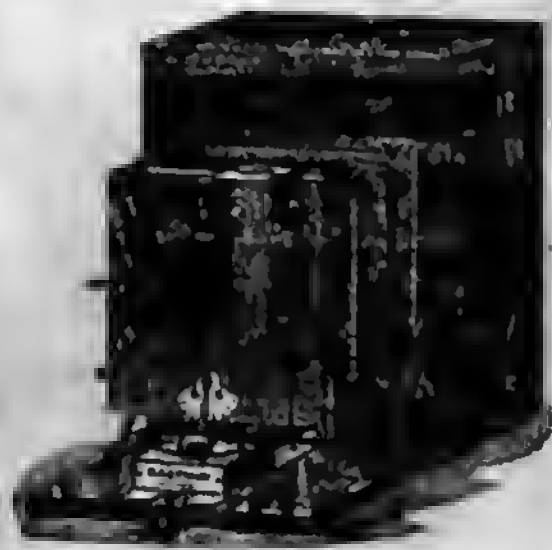
Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 3d day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Mary M. Pullin vs. J. E. Cutlip, the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 15th, 1894, in front of the court house of this county at public auction to the highest bidder, two tracts of land the property of the defendant, J. E. Cutlip, situated in Pocahontas county on Droop Mountain, being the same land conveyed to the said J. E. Cutlip by A. M. Pullin and wife by deed dated on the 24th Feb., 1891, one tract containing 17 1/2 acres and known as the M. Murphy tract, and the other tract contains 105 acres and known as the Bralley tract. The 17 1/2 acres has upon it a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings, and the 105 acres is partly cleared and in grass.

Terms of Sale,
Sufficient cash in hand to pay costs of sale and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. L. M. McCLINTIC, Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioner above has executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

C. B. Swecker,
Gen'l Auctioneer and Real-estate Ag't
Lumber, Coal, Mineral and Timber Land Farms and Town lots a specialty. 12 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished. P. O. — Summers, W. Va. or Alexander, W. Va.



The Folding Kodak, a new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, — \$15.00 EASTMAN KODAK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FREE TRIAL. A package of our treatment for weakness and decay, nervous debility and lost vitality sent free for 10 cents postage.
DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 129 N. 2d St. ST. LOUIS, MO.
E. C. F. BYRD

The Hotel Marlinton by H. A. Yeager has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES.
Meals 25c.
Per day \$1.00 & 1.25
Per month \$15.00
Table board \$12.00
Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms as offices during the courts.

THE STABLE
has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses. Marlinton. A. M. Byrd, Prop.

MARLINTON HOUSE.
Located near Court House.

Terms.
per day . . . 1.00
per meal . . . 25
lodging . . . 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP.

FOR OVERSEAS
See Brown's Iron Works.
Physicians recommended.
All orders kept in stock. Medicines and first-class and second-class medicines on hand.

CANCER
J. H. G. WILSON, Prop.

C. Z. HEVNER'S,

BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1869
Cash Capital \$100,000.00
N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON, W. VA.
Ag't for Pocahontas County.

DAYS

HORSE AND GATTLE

POWDERS.

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.
FOR SALE BY
PRICE & SMITH

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Pocahontas and one in the lower end,

At \$10 insurance, or two mares for \$18, or the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I can keep them on grass.

W. McClintic,
Buckeye W. Va.

R. H. LEE,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Treats all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Assistant to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.
Office: — Liver, Augusta National Bank Building, Va. June 1 yr.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,
MARLINTON,
W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FEED, LIVERY & SALE STABLE.

First rate teams and Saddle Horses provided

HORSES FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Special accommodations for Stallions

A Limited Number of Horses Boarded.

J. H. G. WILSON,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

[illegible]

the creatures and choosing the ground to be covered.

ALTHOUGH there are a goodly number of hunters who think the cream of sport does not arrive until the snow is on the ground, they can get after the rabbit, and by the aid of the ferret, drive him forth to get a good running shot without all the tiresome tramping, along the scent of a rabbit in search of food, often to get no nearer to the quarry than several hundred yards.

Truly the ferreter has the best of it when he knows his business and has a good ferret that knows his equally well. The great trouble is that so few of our ferrets do know their business, or, to use a common phrase, "one end of it." The fault of this lies in the owner of the ferret, and is easily remedied, for there is no animal more easily trained, or more useful when trained, than the well-bred ferret. I was talking to a man the other day who breeds ferrets and makes quite a business of it, keeping them on a farm, and having them divided off in yards and hutches, just as if they were prize rabbits. I wanted to buy a couple of young buck ferrets for the coming season, and asked him if he had any bred from parents that had been properly trained? He replied: "When I first commenced this business I had ferrets on hand that were trained like bird dogs, and, of course, I valued them accordingly. Do you think there was any demand for them? Well, there was not, and when I asked \$15 or \$20 for a perfectly trained ferret people thought I was crazy. So I gave it up, and now have neither trained ferrets nor ferrets reared and bred from trained stock. It does not pay."

I was surprised at this, and picked out a pair to do, my own training, ready for the first tracking snow. As from this it would appear that a great many people who use these animals do not understand the advantage to be gained from a trained one, I may as well make it plain before I go any further. I think all will allow that there are few things more annoying to the hunter than to have the ferret "He ap" when put into a hole, resulting in the loss of sport while you wait his pleasure about coming out, or if he is left, the loss of the ferret, value, say, \$10. That is only the first evil, the others are when he will not work at all, refusing persistently to go into an earth, or when he enters, and finds a rabbit, he will kill and eat it instead of dragging it out, and has no idea of answering the voice or call of his master. In Germany, France and England the ferret is taught all of this, and there is, with few exceptions, no bother and no delay to sport.

Obtain a young animal, and see that he is healthy, has clean feet, with no scabs on them or any sign of there having been any, for this is a sign of "hutch rot" and will make the little fellow sensitive to hard weather, and apt to shirk. Take him home and have for his house a moderately warm, dry, clean hutch, and mind that it is kept so. This is the most important item of them all. Then commence the training process, which is done through the medium of food. When you go to bed feed him, make a curious squeaking sound like a rat squeaking, produced by pressing the tongue against the side of the teeth and strongly sucking the air through the interstices. Any boy will give you a lesson. Do this whenever he is fed, so as to impress upon the mind that the sound is connected with food, and half the training is done. Then begin to handle him. Make up your mind to the fact that when you put your hand down he will think it is something to sit, and will raise up to "face" it, and that if you draw the hand away in a sudden manner he will be quicker than you, and will seize it, giving you a pretty bad bite; but that if you keep the hand moving steadily and slowly down, to a fearless manner

[illegible]

about is planned. If there is no work in a reasonable time, and the ferret remains in the earth, stoop down and make the feed-call, and if properly trained the ferret will come to you, and his jaws will tell you if he has found and killed a rabbit, by the blood on them. Always reward him with meat or liver until he is an old hand at the business. You will then have a ferret that will be the envy of the neighborhood. Sometimes the best animals will take a bit and "lay up," that is to say, they will refuse to come out, and in such a case the best way is to make a nest of grass or leaves at one end, and bank both ends up with a sod of grass. The next morning, or possibly as you return, the ferret will be found curled up on the bed waiting for his master.

The question of muzzling a ferret is always a lively matter of argument. Most of the muzzles need are totally unsuited for use, and one might as reasonably expect a race horse to run with a plowing collar around his neck as to expect a ferret to do good work with one of the made-to-sell monstrosities on his nose. A muzzle should consist of flylight, soft leather straps, which are put together so one forms the ring of the snout, the others lying one along the nose, one under the chin, one around the nose near the eyes and the last encircling the week close behind the ears. If you cannot make one yourself take the little fellow to a harness maker and get him interested in the matter, and he will turn out a muzzle that will fit like a lady's glove, and the ferret will work comfortably and well. Remember always that the animal is obeying a natural instinct when he hunts and that your aim is to assist him as much as you can.

As to working them with bells I am not so prejudiced. If the grass or undergrowth is thick one must either have bells or very great watchfulness, as it ruins a ferret to let him run around loose, even for a very few minutes, and that is what he will do if he gets out of an earth, without being seen. The objection to bells is that the sound travels a long way through the ground, and if there are any other passages with rabbits in them they will all "git up and git" while the hunter is occupied with one. If they are used they should be of the tiniest model of sleigh bell procurable, and should be slung on to a very light strap, care being taken in putting the collar on that the bells are so arranged that the buckle comes under the chin, and the bells one each side and one in the middle of the back of the neck. If the bells hang under the chin they are in the way and half the time they cannot sound, while if properly disposed on the collar the weight of the buckle will keep them on the back of the neck, where they will do most good.

As most rabbits balled from earth are shot within a twenty-yard range, the gun must either be a cylinder bore or must be so loaded as to produce what is called "scatter" shooting, and what is more it must be a hard-hitting gun, for the furry fellow takes a lot of killing, and frequently gets away with quite a load of shot on board. The orthodox load is one ounce and a quarter of No. 6 shot and three drachms and a half of powder, using thick wads over the powder; but many good men prefer No. 4 shot, and unhesitatingly use wood or smokeless powder in the second barrel, if not in both. This is very important on a misty morning, when smoke from black powder hangs around. Arrangements to include fair rabbit shooting and board may be obtained as low as twelve dollars per week, and a personal visit will arrange for any number of odd days on about the same terms. Rabbit shooting obtained this way beats tramping unknown ground out of sight. — New York Recorder.

Ways of a Captive Wildcat.

Everybody has heard of Nic Arend's wildcat. The cat was given Nic some months ago, and ever since has been living on the fat of the land. 'The—', a colored woman, at Nic's place told the cat, which has manifested a great fondness for her. When she appears her cat is always in the most pleasant manner, but if anybody else comes about him he immediately becomes as hostile as his wild looking master. I'm not so perfectly satisfied with his name. Two or three times he caught a rat but a recently left house he never seem walked about the place was the rest of the world. I think however, who ever comes near the cat I was left with the name. I was told the cat catch

THE curious behavior of some plants can scarcely be explained under any other supposition than that their actions are due to some connection between sensation and consequent motion that seems to be closely related to the movements of animals. We touch the skin of a person and the person shrinks instantly; a similar touch causes a worm to shrink, and the same effect precisely happens when some plants are touched.

The common sundew, commonly known as "Venus's fly trap," is one of the most curious of the sensitive plants. Its leaves are thick and fleshy, and are covered with spines. The leaves are arranged in pairs like those of a book, and exude a viscous matter, by which flies are attracted. When a fly alights upon a leaf, the spines at once close down upon it and the leaves fold together, inclosing the prey, and it is said by some observers that the hapless insect is digested by an acrid liquid that then exudes, and is absorbed as nutriment, much as the toad, silently and stealthily hiding in the grass, perceives a fly alight on a blade, and darts toward it, and with its sticky tongue draws its prey into its capacious jaws; or more like the lazy ant enter, which lies prone on the anthill and projects its viscous tongue on the ground, and when it is covered with ants, suddenly withdraws it into its mouth and swallows the insects.

The sundew opens its leaves when the fly is disposed of, and awaits another victim. If you drop a shred of raw meat on the leaf the same performance is repeated, and if the leaf is touched by a straw, the leaves shut upon it, but, as if in disgust at the deception, open again immediately.

The Western prairies are covered in places with a beautifully feathered leaved plant, a species of mimosa. This is commonly known as the sensitive plant. You stoop and draw the hand gently across one of the low branches of these plants. Instantly the delicate pinnate leaves shrink and fold together, and remain folded as long as the intruder stays. But when he softly retires to a short distance the leaves begin to unfold and spread out to the sunshine. Some varieties of the mimosa in Brazil are still more sensitive, closing their leaves when the sound of a horse's foot is heard, and shrink still more closely when the ground is jarred by the tread of the animal near it. One of these species, *Mimosa sensitiva*, is so curiously organized that it is rendered insensible by exposure to chloroform. It then goes to sleep until the effects of the anæsthetic are worn off by evaporation.

The shy opossum and the wily fox lie low and simulate death, when cornered by an enemy and escape appears hopeless; the human criminal hides from his pursuer. Is there any connection between these similar actions of these plants and animals, and, if so, are they not due to the same cause? The attempt at deception is the same; it has a purpose, and is the result of a calculation of chances, and it certainly seems as if it were the result of a process of thought.

Many other plants possess this acute sensitiveness. We see the pig picking up straws in its mouth and carrying them about to find a place for a bed, and we say, as the result of observation and experience: "It is going to rain." The cats make their discordant complaints to the midnight moon, the wolves howl, dogs whine, the cack crows at sundown, and we ourselves feel the papillæ of the skin shrink and our hair roughens and a curious nervous excitement makes us feel "all over" when the barometer is falling and before the rain comes.

So the clover in the meadow feels, and it shuts its leaves. The spurry closes its petals, and a scientific observer says a field that was white with blossoms has suddenly become quite changed by the mere passing over it of a black thunder cloud and the falling of a few drops of rain. The common chickweed opens its blossoms only when the sun is shining, and, like the dial, counts only the bright hours. When its little blossoms close, rain invariably falls within a few hours. Rural dwellers take note of this, and are likely to say: "Hurry, we can get back before it rains, for the chick-weeds are open yet."

The sun parasite has the same habit. It never opens its cloudy weather and closes when the sun is low in the afternoon. The scarlet trumpet of the garden, called the "shepherd's bane," never disposes its pretty scarlet flowers to a shower. The old herbals say of it, "It foretelleth what weather will be the next day, and if the flowers be shut it is taken for foul weather."

plant makes, and so many plants have a similar instinct that the great botanist, Linnaeus, made a floral clock of flowering plants, each of which had a certain time for closing its flowers. A quite common plant, the wood sorrel, not only droops its leaves and shuts its purple-veined bells when it rains, but does the same if the ground near it is struck with a stick. This whole family of *Oxalis* has this same habit.

Another plant, a species of sainfoin, *Hedysarum gyrans*, thus named because of its curious habit, is continually waving without any apparent cause and is restless day and night. No wonder the Calabrian philosopher became insane by reason of his efforts to solve this question of the sensitiveness of plants and to account for the phenomena. He lived before the time when the true nature of the animal brain became known, and before the fact was discovered that the vibration of cells or molecules produced sensation, as the same kind of vibrations produce light, and that when a man sees stars as the result of a concussion of his brain matter, the excessive vibration thus communicated to the fibres of his brain is the cause of the sensation of light in his eyes or at least in his optic nerve.—New York Times.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The largest bird is the condor.
Wasps get intoxicated on the fermented juices of rotten fruit on the trees.

About 3½ per cent. of the men in the English army are unable to read and write.

Envelopes were first made in 1839 and sold for ten cents to twenty-five cents apiece.

The Australians have more chiroches in proportion to population than any other people.

Brown County, Kansas, has a man who can husk and crib 135 bushels of corn in ten hours.

Cashmere goods were invented in the celebrated vale of which Moore sings in "Lallah Rookh."

A Maine man used the profits of his pumpkin field to pay the expenses of himself and his wife to the World's Fair.

In the fifteenth century the bishops and monasteries of France, England and Germany did an extensive business in coining money under royal sanction.

There is a bold ridge of gray volcanic mountains in the Cape Verde Islands the crest of which is said to form an exact likeness of George Washington.

A coon, with a leather strap around its neck, which was lost by a young woman at Chester, W. Va., about fifteen years ago, was found the other day by a hunter in the woods near Chester. The animal still had the leather collar around its neck.

Whigs were originally teamsters in Scotland, who used the term whiggam to encourage their horses. Opponents of the Government in the restoration period were derided as favoring the Scotch covenanters, and hence were called Whiggams, afterwards whigs.

Relics of the battles that accompanied Washington's retreat from New York are still found in the Washington Heights region. A police officer long stationed in that part of the city made an extremely interesting collection of cannon balls and military buttons and buckles picked up on the battle field.

In the west of France a cord is put around the neck of geese, and to this cord is suspended horizontally in front of the breast a long and heavy stick. Goats in the same region are bridled—if, indeed, we may call it bridling—exactly in the same fashion. The object in both cases is to keep the animals from passing through the hedges and eating the grass of neighbors.

The black kings of the African coast press your middle finger three times as a sign of salutation, the Japanese takes off his slipper, while the Laplander pushes his nose vigorously against you. In Hindostan they salute a man by taking him by the beard, while the people of the Philippine Islands take your hand and rub their face with it. The King of T'zintze rises to receive his subjects, and they sit down to salute him.

Hours in a Colony.

At Washburn, Ind., a few days ago when Tracymaster Churchill, of the Michigan division of the Big Four Road, built a fire in his residence, he was astonished to discover a thick stream of a strange, sticky liquid running down the chimney next to the fire.



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Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 3rd day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of J. C. Louny Sr. vs. George Hamilton et al., the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1894,
in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, the tract of land of about

130 ACRES,

of the land mentioned in the bill which was conveyed by George Hamilton and wife to Mary G. Hilley (Exhibit A of bill). This land is improved, has upon it a fine building, and a part is in a high state of cultivation, and is the land on which the said Geo. Hamilton resides.

Terms of sale. Enough cash in hand to pay costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of six months from date of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security, or the deferred payment and interest to be collected as ultimately directed.

Special Commissioner
J. H. PATTERSON, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, do hereby certify that the above named Special Commissioner, has given bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

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J. G. DUNSMORE, President

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, W. Va. rendered on the 6th day of April 1894, in the chancery cause of John T. Dixon vs. Saml. Harper, the undersigned special commissioner appointed in said decree, will proceed on Tuesday, June 19th 1894, at the front door of the Court House of said county at public auction to the highest bidder to rent from year to year for a term of years sufficient to pay the plaintiff's debt and the costs of suit and sale, and for a period not exceeding five years the following tracts of land, lying in said county, belonging to the defendant Samuel Harper, to-wit: 1450 acres at Allghany Mountain, 77.80 acres and 28 acres on East Brinsly Mountain, and five tracts of 5, 10, 542.80, 25 and 91.40 acres respectively on Knapp's Creek. The last tract of 91.40 acres is in a high state of cultivation has all necessary farm buildings and a fine orchard on it, and is the tract on which the defendant, Samuel Harper, now resides.

Terms. The renter must give bonds with good personal security, payable at the end of each year, the year to end on the 1st day of April of each year, with condition to return the said property in as good state of repairs as he found it, usual wear and tear excepted.

W. A. BRATTON,
Special Commissioner
I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county W. Va., do certify that W. A. Bratton, the above named Special Commissioner, has given bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Sally Gum's Admr. vs. E. O. Moore et al., the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 19th, 1894,
in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands of the defendant, E. O. Moore, situated in the county of Pocahontas near Green Bank, and being the same land of which Sally Gum died seized and possessed, and the same land conveyed to her by S. L. Gibson and E. S. Turk, special commissioners; less 50 acres, more or less, conveyed by the said Sally Gum to E. O. Moore (see bill). The said land is situated within one mile of the village of Green Bank, is apple and a large part thereof is in a high state of cultivation, and upon it a comfortable dwelling house and out buildings, and would make a desirable home.

Terms of Sale
Enough cash in hand to pay

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Commissioner's Sale:

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county rendered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Sally Gum's Admr. vs. E. R. Tallman and al., the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 19th 1894,
in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, 50 acres of land sold by the late Sally Gum to the defendant, E. R. Tallman, by deed dated the 10th day of December, 1889. Said land is situated in Pocahontas county near the village of Green Bank, adjoining the lands of J. P. Moonman and others. Most of said land is cleared and under fence.

Terms of Sale:
Sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLENTIC, Special
JOHN W. STEPHENSON, Comr.
I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioners above have executed bonds as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

State of West Virginia,
county of Pocahontas, to-wit:
At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1894,
H. S. Rucker et al.,
vs.
A. M. Pullin et al.,—

The object of this suit is to set aside as fraudulent the deed from A. M. Pullin and wife to J. W. Q. Shue, bearing date 9th day of May, 1889, also a deed from J. W. Q. Shue to Mary M. Pullin, bearing date May 10th, 1889, and also to set aside the deed from Mary M. and A. M. Pullin to J. F. Cutlip, dated 24th of February, 1891, and subject said tract or the purchase money due from said J. F. Cutlip to payment of judgment due plaintiff of \$66.85 with interest thereon from Dec. 20th, 1890, and the costs thereof and of this suit, also to subject said land to the payment of all other judgment liens thereon, and to this end to enjoin L. M. McClellie, Special Commissioner, from collecting the purchase money from J. F. Cutlip, and for general relief.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that A. M. Pullin and Mary M. Pullin are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 7th day of May, 1894.
J. H. PATTERSON, clerk.
H. S. Rucker, p. q.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.

To A. M. Pullin and Mary M. Pullin take notice, that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1894, between the hours of six o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m., at the law office of H. S. Rucker, in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, we will take the depositions of B. C. Hill and others, to be read as evidence in our behalf, in a certain suit in chancery now pending in the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, and State of West Virginia, in which we are plaintiffs and you and others are defendants.

If from any cause the taking of said depositions shall not be commenced or completed on the day aforesaid, the same shall be continued from day to day, or from time to time, at the same place and betwixt the same hours, until the same shall have been completed.

H. S. Rucker, B. C. Hill and MARY E. HOLLIS WORTH, By counsel.
H. S. Rucker, Sol.

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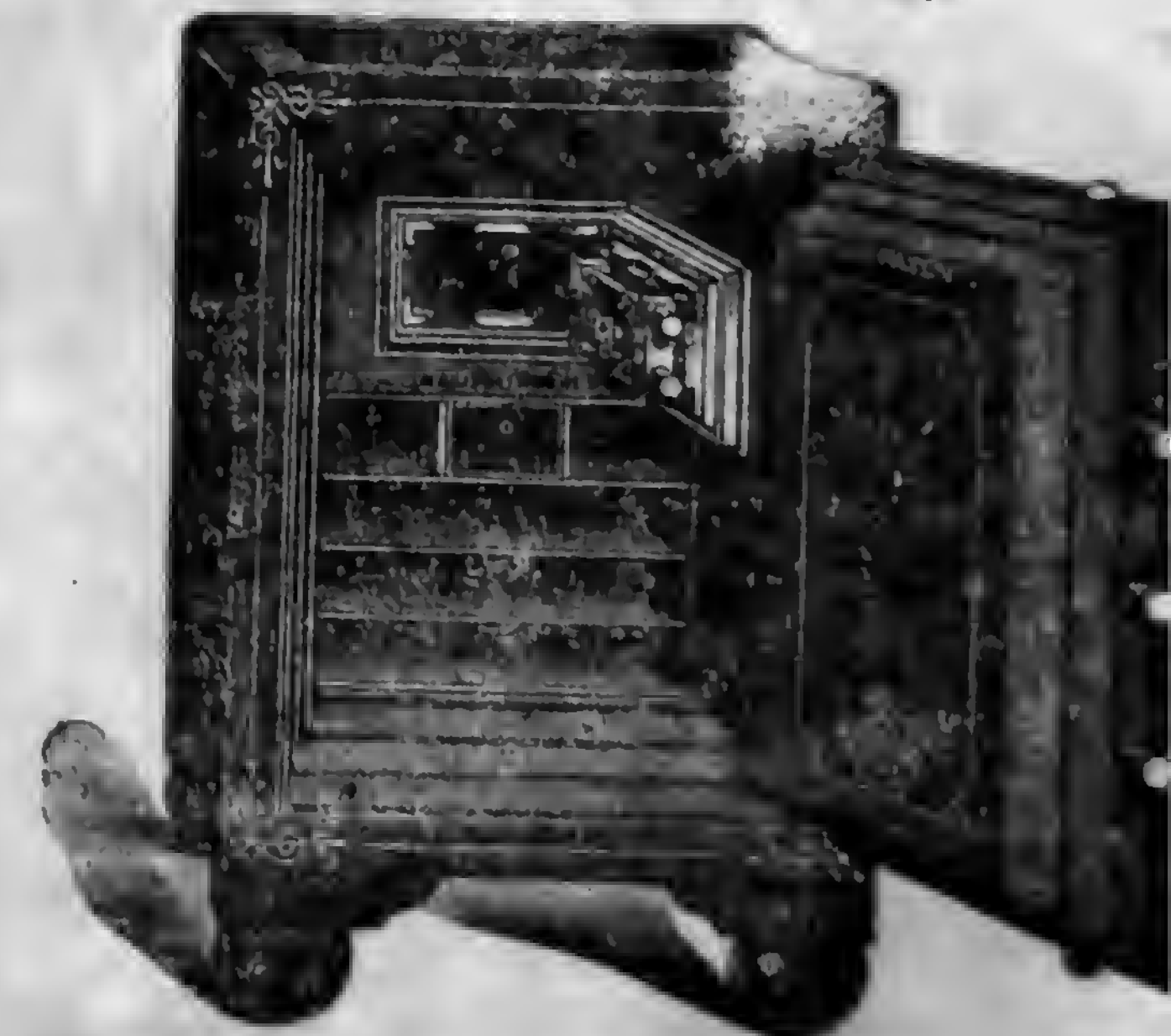
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"How can he bear himself so bravely?" she thought. "Where is his conscience—his manly truth?" "I am glad, Lilly, to find you alone," said Captain Moreton, tenderly, taking her hand in his.

She jerked it away.

"I hate sitting hand-in-hand," said she, in answer to his surprised glance. "It's so—so spoony!"

"Well, just as you like, darling," he acquiesced, seating himself beside her. "To find you alone, for I wanted to talk with you very particularly. I have a secret to tell you."

"There may be more secrets than one in the world," said Lilly, in a low voice.

"A secret that is not entirely my own—a secret that may, perhaps, alter all our existing arrangements—"

"It undoubtedly will," said Lilly, rising to her feet in her excitement. "You need not go on, Captain Moreton. I know all, and I give your betrothal ring back to you!"

"Lilly, I would scarcely have thought this of you!" he said, gravely.

"No? For what did you take me, then? Am I not a woman, with a woman's spirit? Do you think I can continue to love a man who is false to me?"

"False to you, Lillian? But I am not that. Sweet, whether you marry me or not, I shall go on loving you loyally to my life's end!"

"How many girls do you love at once?" bitterly asked Lillian.

"I? Why do you ask that question?"

"Because I saw you this very afternoon in the pine walk with another woman. I saw your arm around her waist. I saw you stoop to kiss her!"

"Oh, you saw me, did you? Then my story is half told already. It is but a short time, Lilly, since I knew it myself."

She stood looking at him with large, surprised eyes.

How dared he speak so lightly—and to her?

"Lilly, that sweet young girl whom Mrs. Parkhurst has employed in the linen-room—Miss Moreton, she calls herself—is my own sister, and she has concealed herself from me, fearing that the knowledge that she was in the institute in such a capacity would prejudice my future unfavorably. She was a governess in New York—she was coming here as companion to poor old Mrs. Bucknor, who was killed in the fire—and Mrs. Parkhurst, ignorant of any relation between us, brought her here. And, noble heroine that she is, she would have gone away without betraying herself, had I not chanced to meet her by accident. She thought I would be mortified, but instead I am proud of her beyond the power of words to express."

"But Miss Bassett?" said she.

"And then I told her that this evening you should know all. I have kept my word. Now I await your verdict. Have I not reason to triumph in such a noble sister as this?"

Lillian burst into tears, she hid her face on Moreton's breast.

"Oh, Will," she cried, "what a dreadful guess I have been to doubt your love! Go and bring her here at once. Tell her I want to see my dear new sister. Tell her that, hereafter, her home must be with me. There's plenty of room in the new house for your sister. But first, Will, kiss me and tell me that you forgive me, quite."

And so the brave young girl, who had subordinated her whole life to her brother's name, was promoted to her proper place in life's ladder.

"I could have been happy anywhere and I know that Will's future was secured," said she.

And Lillian happily told her that she could be as happy in the new college as anywhere else.

"And so," said she, "will be a deal happier!"

Miss Anna Moreton and Jennie were the bridesmaids.

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"I knew," said that worthy dame, "that you were something out of the common the first look I had in her face. Forgive me, dear Will, for I was so sure of it!"—*Delia's Story.*

"How can he bear himself so bravely?" she thought. "Where is his conscience—his manly truth?" "I am glad, Lilly, to find you alone," said Captain Moreton, tenderly, taking her hand in his.

She jerked it away.

"I hate sitting hand-in-hand," said she, in answer to his surprised glance. "It's so—so spoony!"

"Well, just as you like, darling," he acquiesced, seating himself beside her. "To find you alone, for I wanted to talk with you very particularly. I have a secret to tell you."

"There may be more secrets than one in the world," said Lilly, in a low voice.

"A secret that is not entirely my own—a secret that may, perhaps, alter all our existing arrangements—"

"It undoubtedly will," said Lilly, rising to her feet in her excitement. "You need not go on, Captain Moreton. I know all, and I give your betrothal ring back to you!"

"Lilly, I would scarcely have thought this of you!" he said, gravely.

"No? For what did you take me, then? Am I not a woman, with a woman's spirit? Do you think I can continue to love a man who is false to me?"

"False to you, Lillian? But I am not that. Sweet, whether you marry me or not, I shall go on loving you loyally to my life's end!"

"How many girls do you love at once?" bitterly asked Lillian.

"I? Why do you ask that question?"

"Because I saw you this very afternoon in the pine walk with another woman. I saw your arm around her waist. I saw you stoop to kiss her!"

"Oh, you saw me, did you? Then my story is half told already. It is but a short time, Lilly, since I knew it myself."

She stood looking at him with large, surprised eyes.

How dared he speak so lightly—and to her?

"Lilly, that sweet young girl whom Mrs. Parkhurst has employed in the linen-room—Miss Moreton, she calls herself—is my own sister, and she has concealed herself from me, fearing that the knowledge that she was in the institute in such a capacity would prejudice my future unfavorably. She was a governess in New York—she was coming here as companion to poor old Mrs. Bucknor, who was killed in the fire—and Mrs. Parkhurst, ignorant of any relation between us, brought her here. And, noble heroine that she is, she would have gone away without betraying herself, had I not chanced to meet her by accident. She thought I would be mortified, but instead I am proud of her beyond the power of words to express."

"But Miss Bassett?" said she.

"And then I told her that this evening you should know all. I have kept my word. Now I await your verdict. Have I not reason to triumph in such a noble sister as this?"

Lillian burst into tears, she hid her face on Moreton's breast.

"Oh, Will," she cried, "what a dreadful guess I have been to doubt your love! Go and bring her here at once. Tell her I want to see my dear new sister. Tell her that, hereafter, her home must be with me. There's plenty of room in the new house for your sister. But first, Will, kiss me and tell me that you forgive me, quite."

And so the brave young girl, who had subordinated her whole life to her brother's name, was promoted to her proper place in life's ladder.

"I could have been happy anywhere and I know that Will's future was secured," said she.

And Lillian happily told her that she could be as happy in the new college as anywhere else.

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Of the large body of property owners in Great Britain one-seventh are women.

Marrion Harland has gone to Palestine with the intention of writing an Oriental novel.

Military braid sprinkled with gold or embroidered in Oriental fashion is used to trim wool dresses.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, the writer on birds, did not know one bird from another until she was past middle age.

Sculptors contend that the height of the Venus de Medici, five feet five inches, is the perfect stature for women.

One of the prettiest trimmings for the new bastistes and gingham is open-work embroidery wrought on the goods.

Flowers are tied in huge knots of ribbon in front or at the back, many drooping low over the hair, but very little side trimming is seen.

Mrs. Amelia A. Frost, of Littleton, Mass., is the first woman preacher to be ordained by the straightlaced Congregationalists of the Bay State.

A little handbook of "Women's Employments," recently published in London, schedules fifty-six recognized callings at present open to the sex.

The bouquet that will be most fashionable in London this season is called "The New Victoria Shower," and is composed chiefly of orchids.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, it is said, received the very magnificent sum of \$5 for the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and \$10 for her poem, "Our Orders."

Mrs. Nancy Gilman, aged ninety, recently secured 100 signatures to a petition asking the New Hampshire Legislature to grant the right to vote to women.

The unpleasant habit that young mothers have of insisting upon kissing the baby has resulted in a Philadelphia organization called "The Anti-Baby Kissing Society."

Mrs. Frances Crosby, authoress of "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and three thousand other hymns, is sixty-four years old. She lives in New York, and has been blind since she was six weeks old.

Miss May Philbrook is the first woman to apply for admission to the bar of New Jersey, and the justices are so bothered with the problem that the whole Supreme Court of the State will consider the question.

When writing a letter the Empress Eugenie always uses the "diamond pen" with which the Treaty of Paris was signed. It is a quill plucked from a golden eagle's wing, and mounted with diamonds and gold.

Judge Newton, of Uniontown, Penn., has made Mrs. Sarah Elkins a tip-staff of the court, to have charge of the ladies' waiting-room and look after the female witnesses and prisoners and take charge of their rooms.

Miss Helen Carroll is said to be the richest girl in her own right in Washington. She is a sister of Royal Phelps Carroll, and inherited an income of \$40,000 a year from her grandfather, the late Royal Phelps, of New York.

The philosophical faculty of the University of Heidelberg has resolved that women students can be admitted to the degree of doctor there. In Jottingen also similar facilities are permitted, and two English ladies, who have already studied mathematics at Cambridge, are attending lectures there.

The Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, by a severe system of fasting and exercise, massage, and training like a quivering man, succeeds in keeping her waist measure to twenty inches, in spite of her fifty-six years. And there are some foolish persons in the world who will think that a Queen might have a rather more laudable ambition than this.

Zara M. Freeborn, an American artist in Italy, is credited with having painted the most attractive studies in Florence. It is an old palazzo in Viale Filippo Strozzi, and is filled with the finest bronzes, statues, and everything else that delights the

on and by the ditch. Population was first cemented to the soil by water that flowed through ditches. What little semi-civilization there was on earth was fringed along rivers that annually overflowed, and by ditches through which life-giving and population-supporting water flowed.

All arid lands, it matters not where they lie, are worthless, and a large area is required to support a single beast, say, from fifteen to thirty acres. The growth of grass is scanty, and it does not endure close grazing, and if so grazed it speedily disappears. Water only has value in arid zones. Without water the land cannot be brought under the plow. With water properly applied the arid lands are transformed from non-productive deserts into the most productive soil on earth, and capable of supporting an exceedingly dense population.

What is the area of the arid lands of the United States? Open a map of the country, place your index finger on the one hundredth meridian at the southern boundary, draw it diagonally northward to the Canadian boundary line at the point where the ninety-ninth meridian passes into Manitoba. All land west of that line and east of the Pacific Ocean is arid, save Western Washington, Western Oregon and Northern California.

It is true that within this arid zone there are large areas of land where the rainfall is sufficiently heavy to permit grain to be grown to perfect maturity, and there are other large areas in which crops are occasionally satched from the grasp of herbage devouring siroccos. But the migratory Western settler, the children of the Mississippi Valley, long ago discovered these productive and semi-productive districts, and they are fully occupied. As a whole, the region that I have indicated is arid, and until wind deflecting mountain chains sink into the earth and the prevailing winds cease to blow it will remain arid.

How much of this arid land can be reclaimed? That question cannot be answered accurately, but many acres less than the advocates of Government aid to establish irrigation works assert. The annual rainfall in this region, taken as a whole, does not exceed ten inches. To raise grain to perfect maturity requires from twenty to thirty inches of rainfall, and with this amount of precipitation the rain must not be bunched, but must fall when needed. Throughout the arid zone a delay of a few days in the falling of a needed rain is fatal to full crops, and a delay of a few weeks forbids the gathering of any crops at all. It requires but a few days of dry weather in the arid zone to awaken the wrath of the southwest wind and cause it to blow its hot breath in fierce blasts over the land, and all vegetation withers and curls and dies if the wind blows many days.

All talk of the region, as a whole, ever being reclaimed is the prattling of ignorant men. Ten inches of rainfall, even if every drop was conserved, is not sufficient to irrigate the region. The rain and the snow fall on gravelly plains, on sandy wastes, and on lofty mountain chains, none of which can be reclaimed. A large portion of the moisture is lost by evaporation, another large portion sinks into the ground. In fact, the only areas within the arid zone that can be depended on to supply water to irrigating ditches are the highlands. In those regions of lofty altitudes the summer rains quickly run down the steep flanks of the mountains and into the creeks and rivers. And the snow, which contains the great bulk of the moisture that falls in the highlands, lies deep in mountain valleys, and shaded canyons and melts slowly and keeps the streams full of water during the very months that water is required on the plains.

It is evident that there can be no greater aggregate of water in any region than the amount that falls from the clouds on the land, less the amount that flows out by rivers, and less the evaporation. This being true, the statement that one-fourth or one-fifth of the arid land can be reclaimed is a mistake. The writer unhesitatingly asserts that not one tenth of the land lying between the one hundredth meridian and the Pacific Ocean, again excluding Western Washington and Ore-

A Two-Foot Monster Hopped and Capered, Escaping Pastime Enjoyed in Southern California Waters.

WE were cruising off the Coronado Islands, surfeited with fishing and kindred sports and anxious for something to turn up, when old Captain Hawson, the skipper of the yacht, made this proposition: "If you gentlemen don't mind taking in Eusemuda for a while I can show you some good sport with the sunfish. What is safish? Well, some folks call it the warfish, and some one thing and some another. They caught one at Redondo some time ago that was ten feet high. Down by Eusemuda I have always seen a number, and it's good sport shooting them with a rifle."

Not many hours later we were down the coast by Eusemuda, where we drifted in a dead calm for several days. Finally we were rewarded with a glimpse of a sunfish. We had the dinghy out and were rowing around the shore of the bay. The sea was as



calm as water, still as a mirror, and the sun shone down on the water. We had pulled possibly a mile when the skipper pointed away to the sea and after a few moments' look we saw what appeared to be a great sticking out of the water. Then it disappeared to rise again. Apparently it was rolling to and fro in the swell that came into the bay.

"There's the game," said the skipper. "Now, the idea is to bring it down with a rifle shot. You can shoot it all day through the fin and back and it won't wake up, if it happens to be asleep. Its skin is so tough that the musket ball goes right through it but it won't harm it. You want to wait for an eye shot, and the man who is first at the trigger will get it."

We waited on gently and even had a good look at the game. It was a big fish of most remarkable shape, looking like a big eel-like mass from the top of which spread a wedge-shaped fin about three feet and a half in length. The body below this came to the eye like a silver. The skipper said it was half-grown. The fish was evidently lying at the surface, flapping its fins to and fro, and so quietly that it was almost invisible. It did not appear to be breathing at all. (The sunfish is a very peculiar animal.)

"You want to wait," said the skipper. "The only chance is to get a head shot with the rifle."

I would suggest a more plan than that, pointed out the party. Let the monster come up with the eye shot, and then shoot it.

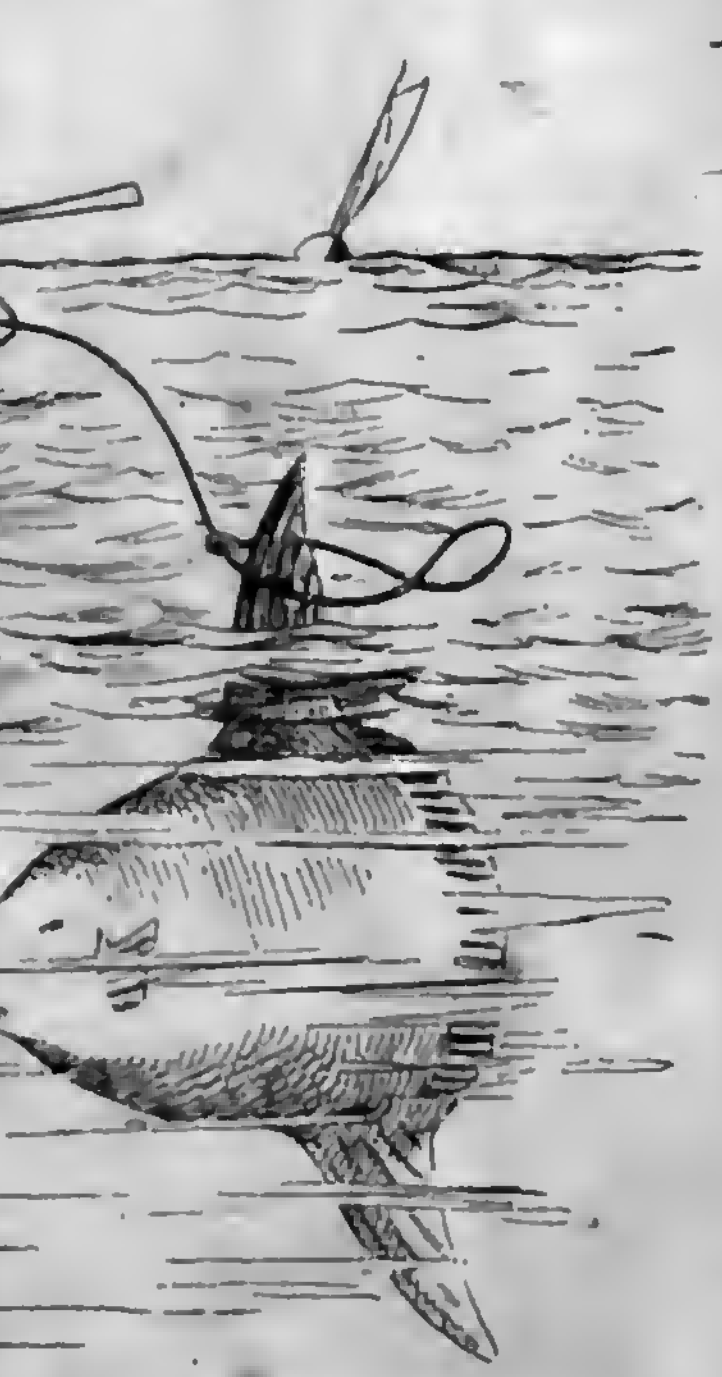
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For a few moments it was a lively dance, and the antics of the larval-thrower in getting out of the way of the rope and in high and lofty tumbling would have done credit to a professional. The great fish was thoroughly alarmed, and was apparently "bubbling," rushing to the bottom at a great rate, so that the line that was finally got clear rushed over the gunwale with a force that fairly made it smoke.

The finale had to come soon, and it did. The end of the rope was reached, and with a terrific jerk the boat dashed ahead, bow under, and one or two sunfish hunters went down ignominiously into the bottom among the oars and bailers. The boat was small and the fish was big, and it required some little skill to prevent the dinghy from shipping more water than was comfortable. The fish made directly out to sea, and swam so deep that the bow of the boat was kept well under,



so that she made a good swell of her own by piling into the stern and lighting the bow, an exciting run of several hundred yards was made, the fish now and then turning, jerking the line over the side and diving in a way that threatened a capsize.

How far the dinghy would have been towed is a question. It was evident that it was time to try to turn the tables before we were taken to sea, so the line was let out and all hands clamped on. At the first pull the fish made a savage rush, taking out the slack we had gained, but another hold was secured and gradually we drew near the fish after ten minutes of hard pulling, getting it on the surface, when it was seen that the larval was fast about a foot from the point of the fin and that every pull threw the nose of the fish into the air, so tending to keep it at the surface.

The monster now appeared to see us for the first time and made a series of desperate rushes for the bottom, but was brought up with a round turn by the rope, all hands standing by it. As the fish was determined to remain out of sight, in a fit of gigantic sniffs, we backed away and a vigorous struggle brought it close alongside, where at least the boat with its fins and made strenuous efforts at escape. Another rope was thrown about the fin, a death-kick bestowed into the monster's mouth, and the dinghy was headed in again. After a long pull the game was pulled out on the beach, and at the same time up with the fish, was a large, round, heavy fish, but in length, one of the largest I have seen.

The skipper pointed on and the monster came up with the eye shot. It was a head shot with the rifle.

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though he tipped the scales at a thousand, and with a motive most disagreeable to the man at the other end of the line. Imagine a gentle pull and a steady strain and then a jerk from a fish that puts 800 pounds of dead weight into its effort, and some idea can be formed of the sport. The course of the fish was erratic. It apparently did not move directly ahead, but with a billowy motion, occasionally varying this by diving downward, with a force that was irresistible, tearing the rope over the gunwale and far from pleasant. There was but one thing to do, let the fish tire itself out, and, groped in the stern, we let the monster go plunging through the waves, creating a mass of foam ahead of us. Gradually the pace grew slower and we began to take in the slack, and after much hard work had our game alongside, when he seemed disposed to ram a hole in the bottom of the boat with his long, horn-like fin; but a turn of a rope secured him, and heading for shore we soon had our second sunfish high and dry on the beach, some half-breeds helping us to haul it out, bargaining for the liver for their share. We had no means to determine the weight of the big fish but by guess, and that was at least 600 pounds. No man in the party could drag it along the sand more than a foot or two. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The Woman's Suffrage Flag.

The illustration represents the expanded edition of the United States flag which was adopted by the woman suffragists convened a few weeks ago in Philadelphia, in general convention. It is to be the standard under which they will fight their battles for the ballot. Every State that does not concede suffrage to women has had its star eliminated from the flag. Only two States—Wyoming and Kansas, which grant suffrage to women—are recognized on the flag. Two other States—Nebraska and South Dakota—which will consider the question shortly are faintly outlined by stars. Lillie Devereux Blake remarked as the flag was unfurled at the convention that



"Women were now without a country, and that the rallying cry of the suffragists should be the revolutionary motto: 'No taxation without representation.'"

Iron ore is mined in thirteen departments in France, the total number of mines or workings in activity being about sixty. The total production of iron ore of all kinds is about 2,500,000 tons a year, the average value of which at the place of production is given at seventy cents.

A Quaint Old Anchor.

Upon approaching the beachhouse in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and lying a little to the left of the walk, one will see an old, rust eaten anchor reclining partly against the bank, and partly against an electric light pole. This old relic was found upon Prospect Park property at Coney Island and brought some twelve years ago to its present resting place, from which it has never been disturbed. It is said that during the Revolution some British soldiers left the anchor in the sand, where it was finally discovered by some wandering Brooklynites and brought after many years to Prospect Park. The anchor is in a worn condition, but it is a relic of the past.



also a prominent bow, and they are little room, are quite hardy and contented in confinement, and are small eaters and excellent layers. Of course, from their size much cannot be expected from them in the way of flesh, but what meat they do furnish is very delicate and fine flavored. Their eggs are considered to be particularly good for invalids.

The principal varieties of bantams are the game, rose-combed black, rose-



A PAIR OF JAPANESE BANTAMS.

combed white, golden and silver Sebright, hooded white, Nankin, Popkin and Japanese.

Game bantams were produced by crossing the English fowl with the bantam, and by breeding in-and-in until the desired size was obtained. There are now about as many varieties of game bantams as there are of the game breed.

The rose-combed black and white bantams are two of the most beautiful and best laying varieties. The birds when young are rather delicate, owing in rapid feathering. The black variety is the black Hamburg fowl in mini-

ing of this country. They are brightly colored, different breeds, the first cross being between a common bantam and a Polish fowl. The tail is entirely unlike that of bantams in general, being square and expanded, and the feathers broadening towards the ends.

The hooded white is the oldest known bantam breed. They are very tame and hardy, with pure white plumage, which is very liable to get soiled unless given a sheltered run.

The Nankin and Pekin bantams are Chinese varieties, which resemble each other, the plumage of the former being somewhat darker and the tail feathers tipped with black. The Pekin is practically a diminutive buff Cochon.

The Japanese bantam shows by its name its origin. The breed is generally considered the most beautiful among bantams. The plumage is pure white, except the tail, which is black, with a delicate white tracing around each feather. The eggs rank with the rose-combed varieties in peculiar delicacy of flavor.

Hard Study Agrees With Her.

Auxious that thirteen-year-old daughter should excel her school-mates, Edmund Mays, of Boston, forced the child to study French, German and algebra up to 11 o'clock in the evening for three months. Contrary to general expectation, the unusual strain does not appear to have injured her in the least, and her progress in the studies has been remarkable. —New York Mail and Express.

Giughams in Favor.

Giughams are to be worn more than ever. Crinkled effects, like crepon, in shades of green, violet and yellow, sell from thirty-five cents to fifty cents a yard. The dotted giughams are novelties. They are sixty cents a yard. An orn giugham will be sprinkled with browe, dark blue or green dots, and made up with crinkled lace and moire ribbons to match the dot. A giugham almost dressy enough to be worn at a garden party is woven with bands of wido



GIUGHAM AND APPROPRIATE.

low imitation. It comes to all the new delicate shades, and sells for fifty cents a yard. The plain giughams are out of style, as I have seen quite a lot of them in the shops. —New York World.

Cleaver Killed by a Bowe Knife.

A wealthy Pennsylvanian recently reported an experience in which a

A Home-Made Tea-Table.

Now that the fashion of offering tea to afternoon callers is so general, tea-tables of every shape and size are seen. Those that have a double stand are found to be more convenient, and such a one can be easily made from two



barrel covers turned so that the rim will stand up, and secured by four broom stick legs, which are sewed into the covers, says the Household. If this table is painted with the ivory white enamel paint that is now so popular for furniture, the rims of the covers lined with gilt paint, and a few lines of the gilt striping the legs at the top and bottom, it will be very handsome and serviceable.

Semi-Amphibious Hawaiians.

The natives of the Sandwich Islands take first rank as swimmers. They are almost amphibious, living quite as much in the water as on the land, and are adepts at swimming and playing in the water almost from babyhood. Lady Brancey has described their wonderful swimming powers. She says: "All the kings and chiefs have been special adepts in the invigilant practice of art swimming, and all the present king's sisters are considered first rate swimmers. The performers begin by swimming out into the bay and diving under the waves, the Pacific rollers, pushing their ears, boards flat against the water, and then by two feet with, pushed at once and down into the water. For the return journey they select a large buoy, and then, after sitting, holding a stick in their hands, rush in shoreward with the speed of a race horse, the water rising, enveloped in foam and spray, and holding up, as it were, by the neck the names of their famous swimmers."

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Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

A good deal has been said about a certain late decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the power of the County Court to contract for work to be paid out of future levies, in regard to the Court house contract. We have had the opportunity of reading the case, and find out that under that law the contractor is the only man who could possibly be hurt. The people of Pocahontas have nothing to fear more than that of getting something for nothing. However, our contract does not come under this head as the court has simply contracted to pay for the foundation this year, as it happens, as they could not in any event pay out more than they had levied.

A political editorial in last week concerning Mr. Edgar P. Rucker's candidacy in the campaign of 1892, has given personal offense to that gentleman's brother, Mr. H. S. Rucker, an attorney of this county, more especially an account of a thoughtless allusion to Mr. Edgar P. Rucker's wife being confident of her husband's election. We are free to acknowledge our error in writing anything that would give such offense and would ask to be excused on the ground that it was purely unintentional and without forethought, and that not the slightest disrespect was meant to anyone. We are not here to offend people.

The strikers of Pennsylvania are acting most outrageously. The recent fights and bloodshed are horrible in their details. It is greatly to be regretted as they always widen the chasm between capital and labor. Strikes arise on the same principle exercised by a citizen of Pocahontas. When asked how he was getting along he said that sometimes the victims at his house were pretty tough eating, but when it got too bad they just waited over a meal or two until they tasted all right again. The strikers will be all right as soon as they have had their vacation and are keen for work again.

Mr. E. I. Holt was in town the other day. He will soon make a tour through the counties comprising this Senatorial District. He is the only candidate for State Senate that this county will place before the coming convention. Mr. Holt is too well known throughout this district to need anything more from his county papers than a hearty endorsement. We wish him good luck and an easy nomination. That part of the matter which refers to the county's claim to the morning time by right of rotation has been partly nearly exhausted subject of argument. The powers that control these conventions seem to be more or less in the hands of the Democrats, and they depend on our Democratic majority to overcome the almost perfect balance existing between the other four counties, and thus the Democratic machine.

The reports of the good as good to be given was to the fact that the date of the proposed convention of all the counties and the date of the election of the Democratic majority to overcome the almost perfect balance existing between the other four counties, and thus the Democratic machine.

is with him as much as the American dollar, because the latter represents a gold dollar and the other does not.

The Stonewall Brigade was so called officially after it had borne the name for a while.

DUNMORE.

J. S. Fisher the fine photographer will be here on the 11th for a few days.

Mr. Levi Gay spent a day in town shaking hands with his friends.

Mrs. Joe Kerr is poorly at this writing.

The reunion at J. K. Taylor's was an enjoyable time. There were present: twelve children, ten grand children, two daughters-in-law and one son-in-law. Tim.

Hillsboro Commencement.

The very interesting exercises of the Hillsboro Male and Female Academy took place on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, June 5th. This school has been for the past year under the efficient management of Prof. D. A. Barlow and Miss Anna Wallace, with Miss Mary McNeel conducting the musical department.

The tasteful manner in which the exercises were put upon the stage was in accordance to a fitting end of a busy and successful school year, and both instructors and pupils are to be congratulated as well as thanked for an interesting time given the public in these exercises.

In the afternoon among the noticeable features of the program was "The Muses," which consisted of original essays each claiming to be of foremost importance to the world. Misses Mary Sydnalricker, Mary Auldridge, Eva Moore, Rachel Clark, Bessie Edgar and Birdie Baxter took part representing Music, Science, Literature, History, Society and Domestic Virtue, respectively with Miss Della Edgar, Judge. The Judge declared that jealousy was alone the cause of such controversy, as all were necessary.

The program of the evening followed and all the pupils acquitted themselves handsomely. We are sorry that we were unable to give here a detailed account of each pleasing feature.

Mr. E. I. Holt, one of our talented citizens, had been invited to address the school, to which he responded with an eloquent and stirring oration.

For the music the public were indebted, among others, to Misses Mary McNeel, Anna Wallace, Mabel Ligon and Eva Moore.

Hillsboro was crowded with visitors on commencement day and the room in which the exercises were held was crowded to suffocation.

The Christain Endeavor Society.

With the Rev. Sloan presiding the young people's society of Christain Endeavor was formed on Sunday the 27th ult.

Officers chosen were as follows: President, S. W. Holt; Vice pres. Howard Bird; Sec., G. F. Crummett; Treas. Andrew Price.

It was decided to meet each Sunday evening at an hour that will not conflict with a preaching appointment.

A committee on organization was appointed, which met and adopted by-laws according to the regular rules of the order.

This society pledges its members to be present at the regular meetings of the order except when they such reason for their absence as they can conscientiously give to their Lord and Master and to take some part aside from singing in every meeting.

The president appointed the following committees:

LOOKOUT COM. S. S. COM.
A. S. McNeill Rev. W. H. Hart
W. A. Bratton H. J. Hart
Hattie Patterson Wm. Siple
Paula McLaughlin
Elna Bird Susie Simmons
Mary McLaughlin

MUSIC COM.
J. H. Patterson P. D. King
Nathan Price G. F. Crummett
Mable Smith M. J. Hart
Anna Price Susie Price
Charles Shearer Mable Smith

PRAYER MEETING COM.
J. H. Patterson P. D. King
Nathan Price G. F. Crummett
Mable Smith M. J. Hart
Anna Price Susie Price
Charles Shearer Mable Smith

PRAYER MEETING COM.
J. H. Patterson P. D. King
Nathan Price G. F. Crummett
Mable Smith M. J. Hart
Anna Price Susie Price
Charles Shearer Mable Smith

For State Senate.

We are authorized to announce E. I. Holt of Academy as a candidate for the State Senate from the 8th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at Union, August, 1st, 1894.

For House of Delegates.

Levi Gay has authorized us to announce him as a candidate to represent Pocahontas county in the next House of Delegates of West Virginia, subject to the Democratic Convention.

For County Superintendent.

We are authorized to announce Mr. D. L. Barlow as a candidate for County Superintendent subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

NOTICE.

The carding machines at this place have been put in order by J. S. Kline of Franklin, and are doing first class work. You should bring in your wool early. In consideration of the hard times we have reduced the price of carding to 10 cents per pound.

Respectfully, C. E. PRITCHARD.
Dunmore, W. Va. May 19 '94.

Commissioner's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 5th day of April 1894, in the chancery cause of James Barkley's admr. vs. James Barkley's heirs and others, the undersigned special commissioners will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June the 19th, 1894, in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder, all the land he longing to James Barkley at the time of his death, situated about two miles from Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, adjoining the land of M. A. Friel and others, being the same land conveyed to the said James Barkley by Montgomery A. Friel and wife by deed dated 23d day of June, 1886. Said land has upon it a comfortable dwelling house, and a grist mill in good running order.

Terms of Sale: Sufficient cash in hand to pay the costs of sale and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
J. T. McALLISTER,
Special Commissioners.
I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioners above have executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON
Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 21st day of June, 1893, in the chancery causes then heard together of F. H. Hull's admr. vs. F. H. Hull's heirs, and E. T. Dudley and others vs. F. H. Hull's heirs and others. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1894, to sell in front of the door of the court-house of said county to the highest bidder at public auction a tract of 1028 ACRES OF LAND lying in District No. 3 of Pocahontas county, W. Va., belonging to F. H. Hull, E. P. Hull and Little E. Huff, jointly, the acres and bounds of which are recorded in pages 420 and 421 of Deed Book No. 22, in the clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county.

Terms: Cash to amount of costs of suit and expenses of sale, and bonds to be given with good security for the residue of the purchase money, payable in three equal installments at 1, 2 and 3 years from day of sale, with interest from that day, the legal title to be retained as ultimate security.

H. S. TUNE,
L. M. McCLINTIC,
J. T. McALLISTER,
Special Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, do certify that L. M. McCLINTIC and J. T. McALLISTER, two of the above named Special Commissioners, have given bond as required.

FILES. From barbers, Physicians, Clerks, etc., also carried in year's at Question Blank and Book free. Call on writer, DR. H. B. RUTTS, 622 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cotton Root Pills
LADIES' FAVORITE.

ATWANT PREPARED and perfectly SAFE. The name as used by thousands of women all over the world, in the last 100 years, private mail packages, for 25 years, and not a single bad result. GUARANTEED. Board and apartments furnished when desired. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

The Old Reliable
D'WARD 120 N 9th ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Reduced 10 to 25 pounds per month. No starving, no hard-riding, no bad results, no harm to the system. Treatment perfectly harmless and entirely costless. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

THE KEELLEY CURE.

FOR

DRUNKENNESS
OPIMUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keelley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELLEY REMEDIES and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their professions but who have had a thorough course of instruction at the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home" treatment, send to
THE KEELLEY INSTITUTE,
Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice President and Treas.
LEAHUE PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.
M. H. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELLEY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling all Keelley Institutes in the State.

Price & Smith

Prescription Druggists,

Marlinton,

DEALERS IN

West Virginia.

Pure Drugs,

Medicines, Patent medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

ETC., ETC.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

INSURE NOW.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN,

Offers the cheapest and best insurance of any of the Old Line Companies.

Assets January 1 1893 \$56,236,089 12
Surplus January 1 1893 \$ 9,467,384 54

A PURELY U. S. COMPANY

Transacting a larger business than any other purely American company.

Its dividends the largest of any life company in the World.

Proved by hundreds of comparisons with other leading companies.

Rates at the Times Office.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE WELT.

Best Quality, Best Work, Best Price. Best Shoe sold at the price \$3, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoe. Equal custom work, costing from \$5 to \$8.

\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
Best Walking shoe ever made.

\$2.50, and \$2 shoes,
Unexcelled at the price.

Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes
Are the best for service.

LADIES' \$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75
Best Douglas, Stylish, Perfect fitting and comfortable. Best in the world. All styles. Made upon having W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on bottom. Break no shoe.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes in customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They are offered to sell at a low profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application.

For sale by BARLOW & MOORE.

There will be a grand picnic at Blavin's Cabin on the Staunton & Parkersburg Pike on the 4th of July.

A local fisher was seen going home the other night with an automatic reel.

Sam Ripley started by way of the river to Danmore in a launch. The distance is more than twenty miles, and he undertook no inconsiderable task in attempting to take a boat up our swift river.

Mr. M. O'Ferrall has become the purchaser of the old Gatewood place, at Mountain Grove, from the late owner, Mr. Diekey, for \$4,000 cash.

Mr. J. W. Bever, the popular photographer, will be in Marlinton this week with his portable gallery prepared to execute work in the latest and best styles.

Med. Vaughn Stanley Her old, infant son of Mr. Lanty W. Herold, of Driscoll, aged 1 year and 10 months. Our sympathies are extended to the parents in their sad bereavement.

Mr. Joe McNeel, of Swago, left at this office last week two perfect Indian tomahawks, relics that he had found near his home.

Very great preparations have been made to make the commencement exercises of the P. M. A. a success. The exercises will take place at the court-house, this (Thursday) evening.

Thursday morning the "drive" got underway with about a two-foot rise, and we see it no more. The recent rain, though considerable, fell on dry ground and did not affect the streams very much.

A lady was puzzled by the explanation given by her son, a young innocent of Marlinton, as to how he came by an ugly blood blister on the end of his finger, as he said it was done "in catching a fly." He had to explain further that this was a base ball term.

A report will be seen in this paper concerning the organization of the Christian Endeavor Society. It is hoped that this start will be followed at other places in all we can have a sort of brotherhood existing all over our county. The young people of the various towns should join hands in this measure.

Mr. R. K. Barnes, an efficient deputy sheriff, has been relieved by having had the tax ticket book of the Levels district turned in the recent fire at Academy. The book of the preceding year belonging to Mr. Gen. W. Callison was also burned.

An agent was in Academy this week adjusting the loss by fire of Bright & Callison's store. The building and goods were insured as follows: Peabody, Wheeling, \$3000; Fire and Marine, Wheeling, \$2000; and Fire and Marine, Va., \$1500.

Mr. Joe Turner now stationed near Gales, Kanabha county, called at this office last week. He has been employed for some time in watching large tracts of land for a squatter. Most of the time he has been alone. He has fine hunting and fishing.

A large party of young people drove to Academy on Tuesday to attend the commencement exercises at that place, and returned that night. The night was as dark as black and the road was very slippery.

A large party of young people drove to Academy on Tuesday to attend the commencement exercises at that place, and returned that night. The night was as dark as black and the road was very slippery.

Hillsboro vs. Marlinton played here last Saturday. Marlinton won by a score of 3:0. The visiting team was unfortunate in losing two goals by kicks made by their own men. It made a lively day for Marlinton and people from all over the county attended the game. This will be an annual event hereafter. The people of this place appreciate the visit from our sister village.

A letter from the Smithsonian Institution of Washington asks that some effort be made to send them a raven from the Allegheny Mountains, to form part of their ornithological collection. This bird is very rare here though we may have often mistaken a raven for a crow. There are some ravens on William's River. If any one should at any time succeed in killing or capturing one, it would be well to bring it to this office, or skin it carefully preserving the skin with arsenic and forward it to Washington.

The county looks prosperous as far as the farmers are concerned to ride through it. Corn is very much later this year than usual. In this county, on an average, corn is not more than big enough to make the plowing of the rows possible. There are some very fine wheat fields. Oats does not seem to be extra good as yet. One field showed red blades. In late years this has been considered a very bad sign, as it first marks the rust or effects of an insect that has made oats an uncertain crop.

PERSONAL.

Rev. George P. Moore called at our office last week.

Prof. Thomas Gilmore, whom so many of our citizens know as a former citizen of Leesburg, was in Marlinton last week. The gentleman holds the chair of ethnology in the Tulane University of Louisiana.

Mr. John A. McLaughlin is home from attendance of the Hunsboro Business College where he has recently graduated with the degree of Master of Accounts.

Mr. Fred Wallace reached home last Saturday. He has had a school in Oakland, Md., for the past two years.

Mr. Harry Patterson and sisters, Misses Maggie and Anna Mary, of Huntersville, were in Marlinton this week.

Miss Mary Browne, of Greco Bank, is visiting relatives in town.

Among the visitors at Marlinton last Saturday were Misses Mary, Pauline and Maggie McNeel, Lucy and Jessie Reisch, Alice and Verdie Clark, and Anna Wallace, of the Levels, and Misses Annette and Fern Ligon, Bessie Dyasard and Anna Ponge, of Clover Creek.

Messrs. E. D. King and Albert Gunther are in Addison where they have gone on business relating to the letting of the contract to build the Webster county court-house.

Mrs. R. R. Mason and family have returned from Pennsylvania where they have spent the winter. Mr. Mason will make his future home at Huntersville, in the house belonging to Mr. J. J. Beard.

Rev. C. L. Potter will hold communion service at Traveler's Repose, on the 4th Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

Joe Pearl Yeager of Traveler's Repose is visiting here.

HILLSBORO.

Miss Mollie Childers is visiting here.

Mr. C. L. Kershner, of Frankfort is spending a few days in town looking after business.

Dr. J. A. Larson and family are visiting relatives in Greenbrier.

Mr. T. A. Sydenstricker and wife have returned from a trip to Greenbrier.

Dr. D. E. Sydenstricker left today for Lewisburg to attend the commencement of the Lewisburg Female Institute. His daughter, Miss Virginia will graduate this year.

Mr. J. A. Callison has opened a new store at Hillsboro.

Messrs. A. C. and George L. are visiting here.

Messrs. A. C. and George L. are visiting here.

The singing school at Marvin Chapel is flourishing under the management of Prof. Miller.

Quite a lot of young folks from here attended the football game at Marlinton Saturday.

Mr. Clark Woodrill and daughter, Miss Ida, have returned from a trip to Green Bank.

Mr. H. A. Yeager, of Marlinton, was in town Sunday on business.

JEAN.

GREEN BANK.

We have very fine growing wheat at this time.

Mrs. Alshula Moore, of Dunmore, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Juno G. Arbogast, who is in very feeble health.

Mr. George Sherman, of Rockingham county, Va., passed through our town last week on his way to his steam sawmill on Elk.

Mr. G. D. Oliver is building a new house up near the store of Arbogast & Oliver.

Messrs. James Bird and George Ginger, of Huntersville, passed through this place last Thursday on their return from Traveler's Repose where they were fishing.

Mr. A. L. Dilley of the Herald was in this vicinity last week looking up subscriptions to his paper.

There are some large boys who come to church at this place just for fun, and they are going to be reported the next time.

Mr. C. O. Arbogast conducted singing at this place last Sunday night.

Rev. E. F. Alexander is boarding in Green Bank at this time at J. H. Ralston's.

The corn is coming on nicely since the frost cut it down, but garden vegetation looks very flat.

Mrs. C. C. Burner and son, Sandy Burner, of Traveler's Repose, are visiting in this vicinity.

CROAKER.

CLOVER LICK.

We are having a good spell just now. Some snow on the last day of May, the first on the night of the 28th of last month did a great deal of damage throughout this neighborhood, it caused the trees of our lady friends to look sour when they looked at their gardens, but they managed to content themselves by attending a large wool-plecking at Mrs. Lucie A. Kramer's on the following day.

Mrs. Nancy McClintock has moved to the home of her son, William, on Dry Branch.

Mr. Abe Shamberger is constructing a large dwelling house.

Mr. Lee Buzzard is on the sick list.

Mr. Henry Waugh, while planting cane, found an Indian stone pipe. There are 18 notches on the pipe, and they are supposed to be a record of the number of scalps taken.

There will be preaching at the Union Chapel on the 10th day of June at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Joe Beveridge, of Highland.

P. Goldin, the peddler, is doing a big business in this neighborhood. Ginseng diggers are numerous in these parts.

Died. Infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Woodrill, funeral at the Clover Lick grave yard. Our sympathies are with the bereaved parents.

Mr. Philip Kramer while plowing corn found an iron ore bank where he could easily get a whole iron wedge.

INQUIRE.

Important Notice!

I have just come from Baltimore where I bought a new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Shoes. I have had all other goods kept in a country store. I bought them at half price and I will sell them for cash in good prices. All come and see.

Present to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 3d day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Mary M. Pullin vs. J. F. Cutlip, the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 19th, 1894, in front of the court house of this county at public auction to the highest bidder, two tracts of land the property of the defendant, J. F. Cutlip, situated in Pocahontas county on Droop Mountain, being the same land conveyed to the said J. F. Cutlip by A. M. Pullin and with by deed dated on the 24th Feb., 1891, one tract containing 17 1/2 acres and known as the Mt. Murphy tract, and the other tract contains 105 acres and known as the Bruffey tract. The 17 1/2 acres has upon it a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings, and the 105 acres is partly cleared and in grass.

Terms of Sale. Sufficient cash in hand to pay costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. L. M. MCCLINTOCK, Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioner above has executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

C. B. Swecker, Gen'l Auctioneer and Real-estate Ag't. I am a Coal, Mineral and Timber Land Farm and Town lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished. P. O. —Dunmore, W. Va. or Alexander, W. Va.



The Folding Kodak. A new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, — \$15 00 EASTMAN KODAK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FREE TRIAL. A package of our treatment for weakness and loss of vitality sent free for 10 cents postage.

DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 139 N. 9th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

HOTEL BYRD. The Hotel Marlinton, by H. A. Yeager has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES. Meals 25c. Per day \$1.00 & 1.25 Per month \$15.00 Table board \$12.00

Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms as offices during the courts.

THE STABLE has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses. Marlinton. M. M. Byrd, Prop.

MARLINTON HOUSE. Located near Court House.

Terms. per day . . . 1.00 per meal . . . 25 lodging . . . 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP.

FOR DYSPEPSIA. The Brown's Iron Bitters. Physicians recommend it. All dealers have it. 21 Cent Bottle. Beware of cheap imitations and avoid them.

BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1892.

Cash Capital \$100,000.

N. C. McNEEL, MARLINTON, W. VA.

Ag't for Pocahontas County.

DAYS HORSE AND GATTLE

POWDERS.

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP etc.

FOR SALE BY PRICE & MITH

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Pocahontas and one in the lower end.

At \$10 insurance, or two mares for \$18, or the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I can keep them on grass.

W. McClintock,

Buckeye W. Va.

DR. H. LEE,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Treats all diseases of horses.

W. M. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Assistant to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

OFFICE: Over Augusta National Bank Building, Va. June 1 yr.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,

MARLINTON,

W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FEED, LIVERY & SALE

STABLE.

First rate teams and

Saddle Horses provided

HORSES FOR SALE AND RENT.

Special accommodation for Stallions

A Limited Number of Horses

Boarded.

All persons having horses to

Shopmen show a lovely array of silk and woolen features—
Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher
Feminine Small Talk.

The really charming weather of the past few weeks has been a real inspiration to all those who have any pretensions to fashion. The spring of last year is quickly outstripped by the new and elaborate gowns, pretty hats, hair, gloves, jewelry and the thousand and one small things needed for a complete spring outfit. One would think that these things were a thing of the past, judging from the costume displayed this year in the window of fashion. More new and better taste are shown this spring than ever before for there are many new fashions as well as old.



The hat shown above is suitable for house or theatre. It is of the new swirl silk which needs no trimming, but must be made over a tight-fitting lining.

Grenadine is being worn again and the new designs are most exquisite. Designs of black velvet, mingled with trimmings of cream lace are shown to the greatest advantage by skillful window designers. A novel and beautiful design in skirt width is seen in cream black silk not covered with an insertion in deep points of cream while lace about one and one-half inches in width. This is in be used over black moire or plain black silk. The lace, both wide and narrow, are more varied and beautiful than ever. As spring advances combinations of fancy patterned silks and laces seem to be taking the place of cloth goods.



The costume shown above is made of golden silk, with a large hat and a long veil. It is a very elegant and fashionable outfit for the spring.



Among the many beautiful imported hats seen today, none are more striking than the three illustrated herewith. First is a beautiful little theatre hat, the crown made entirely of gold-spangled flowers, surmounted by a fine effect of spangled black net; gold and white aigrettes and pink moss roses tuck compose the back and front of this charming little creation from Paris; ties of narrow black velvet.

The second is a broad-brim French hat made of black shirred net on silk wire. The edge of brim of fluted straw in natural color and covered with jetted lace; crown of flat square straw, trimmed in black plumes, velvet and black aigrettes.

The third is composed of a flat crown of olive green periwinkle straw, with medium wide brim composed of black silk wire covered with stiffened jetted black lace; the straw crown studied with large jet balls and surmounted with three black plumes and black lace bows caught up with thin stones, brim turned up slightly on both sides and pointed in the front.

Notwithstanding in quantity, beauty and variety are the hats and bonnets displayed at the spring openings. Gold spangles are the leading and newest thing on most of the more exquisite hats and bonnets. They are seen everywhere and upon everything. One hat in particular that caught my eye was made upon a cap-shaped foundation fitting snugly to the crown of the head and composed entirely of gold spangles and floral designs. Above that arose a broad, flaring brim of black silk net, surmounted by black plumes and faring velvet bows and black aigrettes—a chic and striking hat, but needing a beautiful face underneath it. A hat very becoming to almost anyone is the Spanish hat, flat-crowned, something on the sailor order, only with a broad, turned-up all-around brim. It is very charming if tastily trimmed, and lends an exceedingly youthful look to its wearer.

J. FLORENCE WILSON.

RITE AND BEAUTIFUL OLD AGE OF MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is one of the remarkable women of the century. Her prominence is not entirely due to the splendid position won by the great divine whose wife she was, though that in itself would have given eminence to a common-place character. She has the force and strong personality that would have given her position in any society with which she might be associated.

Indeed, it may be asserted with truth that her being the wife of so great a man tended to dwarf her own strong individuality by its contrast. She showed her fidelity at a time when the clouds hung blackest about her husband, and proved that no matter what might be expected, she, whose life and happiness were most concerned, never entertained a doubt, never wavered in her loving loyalty and wisely devotion.

Since 1847 Mrs. Beecher has been a resident of Brooklyn; that city was the scene of her husband's greatest trials and triumphs. In it nearly all her children were born; there are the many friends who have grown up or grown old with her, and there are the associations that give a golden glow to the sunset of her life.

The fine mansion on Hicks street, in which Mrs. Beecher lived till her husband's death, she still owns, and derives from it a handsome rental; but not far away, and nearly in the shadow of the church which her husband made famous, and a shrine for millions of admiring pilgrims, she has a cozy little home all to herself—and one servant. This house is at the corner of Hicks and Orange streets, the parlor windows having a sunny exposure.

Children coming from school gather on the pavement and look up at the window where the white haired old lady, with gold spectacles on nose, sits framed, busy reading or writing. She smiles and waves her hand to them, then goes on with her work, for despite her years Mrs. Beecher's mind is as active as in the past.

Physically she is not so strong, nor is that surprising, but the well-stored brain is quite



Mrs. Beecher has four children, three sons and a daughter, living. Nellie, the daughter, is the wife of the Reverend Samuel Scoville, of Stamford, Connecticut, where he is a Congregational clergyman. Mrs. Scoville is a frequent visitor at her mother's home. Harry is married and was formerly in the insurance business, but he does not seem to have prospered. Willie C. is married and occupies a fine position at the New York bar. Herbert is married and living at Seattle in Washington, where he is practicing law with success.

Mrs. Beecher could find a welcome home in the houses of any of her children, to all of whom she is greatly attached, but this would not at all comfort with her love of independence. The mistress of her own home as long, it would not be an easy matter for her to occupy a position where even a loving voice directed and kindly hands controlled.

Although she walks with more effort than a few years ago, Mrs. Beecher stoutly resists the inexorable advance of time and will not use a street car except for long distances.

Every Sunday, rain, snow or shine, she is always to be found in the old family pew at Plymouth church. She is a great admirer of Dr. Lyman Abbott, her husband's successor, though two men more opposite in temperament it would be difficult to imagine. Mr. Beecher was the embodiment of intellectual fervor; Dr. Abbott impresses one as being as bright as a diamond and as cold as an icicle. Yet those who know the man intimately, declare that he is as simple as a child in his manners, and full of that brotherly feeling that is so broad in its catholicity as to embrace all creeds and races.

Mrs. Beecher, though eighty-two years of age, does not look more than sixty-five. Her eyes are bright, there is a set to the lips that denotes unusual will-power, and a curve to the chin that is one of the best indications of her strong yet entirely feminine character.

BLANCH ELLIOTT.

THE MARMALADE JAR.

A Tired Tragedian's Experience of a Night in Honnle Dundee.

Of all the thousand stage accidents which have at one time or another destroyed the efforts of the actors, and by a dextrous turn changed tragedy into broad comedy, none is perhaps funnier than that described by a well-known English tragedian whose name is famous throughout the world, says the New York Tribune.

"It was in my very early days," he said, and I was playing an engagement at a small theater in Dundee. Forty years ago the provincial theaters were not so generously provided with properties as they are now, and at critical moments the unluckiest thing were brought into requisition by the inventive genius of the propertyman. On the night in question the play was "Hamlet." I was doing the King, and a very good actor, whose name just now escapes me, was the Star. In point of property the theater in which I was acting was worse provided in all respects than any other place I ever knew.

"It was Saturday; the theater was filled with the workpeople from the strawhouses and from James Keiller's Dundee marmalade factory close by. You remember that in the last scene during the duel between Hamlet and Luertes the king and queen drink out of the goblets. At the last moment, just as the 'scene cue' was about to be given, the property-man saw he had forgotten the goblet, or was unprovided with one. With the resource of desperation he grabbed an empty Keiller marmalade jar and put it on the table in front of the king. Before I could stop him—before I could utter a grasp of protest—he was off and the scene was on. The company was competent (most of the members have since risen to eminence) and I felt that we were all acting well. Yet to my amazement, as I looked at the audience I saw nothing but a forest of broad Scotch stulles stretching from ear to ear. Some were nudging their neighbors and half pulling them out of their seats, as if to call their attention to a good joke on the stage.

"The smiles presently broke into a ripple of laughter that ran all over the house. We looked at each other in amazement. Hamlet almost stopped in the middle of his lines and for a moment faltered. Still the laughing grew louder and louder until, as I raised the goblet to drink to the swordswoman, it broke out into a perfect yell. I felt a hard paper substance on the surface of the goblet. I turned it round and then the horror and dismay depicted in my faces seemed to make the audience weep. The company Hamlet included, were seized with a sudden realization and their faces as they turned to the property-man, were lively indeed. There was the ghostly truth staring me out of Hamlet's face in the property-man, had he been to take the better part, the marmalade jar. He had said it with a look by the audience, which was, could read me it. The two were separated by a sudden movement, and Hamlet and I were left with a jar. I uttered a

used in the shipyards of this country. The Oregon pine tree is tall, straight and tough. It grows gracefully from the ground to the top, and when seasoned and ready to set in a vessel's deck, it is almost as hard as marble. The resin in the fibre of the wood preserves it against injury by the elements and keeps it from becoming dry and brittle. Much skill is required in cutting the trees that are to be used as masts. Sometimes they are sawed down, but the means most commonly employed is chopping. This work is generally performed by expert Indian axmen, or experienced woodmen, who spend the greatest part of their life in the pines. For use as a mast it is quite important that a tree is neither too young nor too old. It should be in the prime of life. The experienced woodman can tell almost always whether a tree needs this requirement at a glance, but now and then he is deceived, for it sometimes occurs that a tree will appear clean trunked and full of life outwardly, but in "shaky" and rotten-hearted. In either case it is useless. In cutting down a tree two men are usually employed. They stand and chop on opposite sides of the trunk. The object of the choppers is to cut through the heart first. They direct their labor so that finally a hole is cut clean through the trunk of the tree at its centre, and it is held upright by two thin strips on either side. When these narrow supports are cut, off the tree falls. The object in cutting through the heart of the tree first is to prevent a possibility of the trunk splitting when it falls, as is frequently



THINE OF A LARGE OREGON PINE.

the case, and then, if the heart is not severed first, when the tree falls it is liable to pull out to a distance of several feet up the trunk of the tree, in which case the wood is valueless.

There is but little danger of damaging the tree trunk when a saw is used in cutting it down, but the method is unpopular because it takes a much longer time to accomplish the work. In sawing, two men are employed, a heavy crosscut saw is used, and the work is very tiresome, as the men are obliged to stand with their heads bending down almost on a level with their waists. When the tree is sawed half off, it is cut into from the opposite side. When a large tree is cut down in this way it seldom falls until it is pried over. This is done by inserting wooden wedges into the cut made by the saw and driving them in with heavy beetles. In this manner one side of the tree is raised until the centre of gravity is overcome, then it falls.

The trunk of every tree is "shaky" for some distance from the ground. "Shaky" timber is that in which the fibre has been loosened and separated. This renders it unsound and makes it liable to early decay. It is caused by the awaying of the trees in high winds, which subject the lower part of the trunk to a great strain. When the tree is down, from twelve to twenty feet of the butt is cut off, according to the solidity of the wood. The top is cut off and the tree is drawn to the river, where it becomes a part of a raft, destined for some distant shipyard. Some of the trees in these forests are of immense proportions, and it is not infrequently the case that one is cut down and found to be hollow, the cavity being large enough to admit of a man standing upright in it. Trees are often found there that measure from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter.—American Agriculturist.

Fisherman's Luck.



A Remarkable Story of a Woman's Escape From Death Told in Her Own Words.

(From the Column, Pa., Republican.)

Nearly five miles north of the town of Berwick, in Columbia County, Pa., right at the foot of a spur of the North Mountains is the home of Amos Cope, a sturdy young farmer. A Berwick newspaper man drove from Berwick to the Cope farm in order that the accuracy of an interesting rumor might be determined.

He had nearly reached the farm when he observed a woman coming towards him from the fields near by and walking somewhat rapidly. He was not certain that he was on the right road and, awaiting her coming, inquired as to where Amos Cope lived. Being told that the farm house just ahead was the place, he said he had come out to see Mrs. Cope, and was fairly startled when she replied, "I am Mrs. Cope."

She was about thirty years old—her eyes flashed with brightness, and her cheeks were of that healthy glow that is so common among the wives and daughters of farmers. She had been out gathering raspberries and was closing up a day's pickings of about forty quarts. Being asked concerning her sickness and recovery, she stated explicitly and earnestly that she regarded her present health better than it had been in years. "All of last year, and part of the previous one," she said, "I just moped about the house unable to do anything, in bed perhaps more than half the time, and was treated by all the doctors of the nearby towns. Some of them doctored me for dyspepsia, others for inflammation of the stomach and rheumatism; while plenty of the left side, and even inflammation of the brain (for there were times when I knew not what I was doing) engaged the attention of others. They all seemed at sea, but I did everything they directed, but without avail.

"Uterine and stomach troubles also attended the general breaking down of my strength and body, and just before last Christmas I was forced to bed from which I did not arise until during last March. Then none of my friends thought I would ever get well. Medicines without stint were bought and taken, so much so that I finally lost all hope of life and was ready to resign myself to God's will. It was then my husband read of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He got the pills, and to please him I began their use just as the directions said they should be taken. Before the first box was used I could feel a decided change; my appetite was returning; I was no longer distressed by gases on my stomach; I could feel the blood passing through my veins, and there was no more of that terrible pain in the region of the heart. My head became clearer and clearer, and before the second box was used I was out of bed. I am now using the sixth box, and am so much improved that I feel that any of the druggery on the farm that is a woman's work I can now perform. We bought the Pink Pills at Dr. J. Hagan & Co.'s drug store on Front St., in Berwick."

Mrs. Emma Posten, a neighbor of Mrs. Cope, and Mrs. Jacob Wise, a lady who lives on the road leading from Berwick to the farm, both confirmed the story of Mrs. Cope's sickness. The reporter next visited Amos Cope where he was working in the field. He fully corroborated every statement made by his wife, and seemed most happy that Pink Pills had been the means of bringing good health to his suffering wife.

When Berwick was reached the reporter found Dr. J. Hagan, one of the best known and most popular practicing physicians in the place. He is also the head of the drug firm of Hagan & Co. He spoke freely of Mrs. Cope's long illness and of her final cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. J. W. Dietrick, the druggist, stated that there were many persons in the town now using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, scurvy, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and hollow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50)—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100; by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Bebevestady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.



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Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit
court of Pocahontas county, rendered
on the 2nd day of April, 1894, in the
chancery cause of J. C. Leary Sr. vs.
George Hamilton et al., the undersig-
ned special commissioner will proceed
to sell on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1894,
in front of the court house door of Po-
cahontas county, at public auction to
the highest bidder, the tract of land of
about

130 ACRES,
of the land mentioned in the bill which
was conveyed by George Hamilton and
et al. to Mary G. Dilley (Exhibit A of
a bill). This land is improved, has up-
on it fine buildings, and a part is in a
high state of cultivation, and in the
land on which the said Geo. Hamilton
resides.

There is also enough cash in
hand to pay costs of said land, and ex-
penses of the said land upon a bill of
six months from day of sale, the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved per-
sonal security for the deferred payment,
and a lien to be retained as ultimate
security.

Special Commissioner,
J. H. Patterson, clerk of the cir-
cuit court of Pocahontas county, to
certify that the commissioner above
named is duly qualified by law.
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

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per month extra thereafter. If he grad-
uates in less than eight months, we will
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Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Cir-
cuit Court of Pocahontas County,
W. Va. rendered on the 6th day of
April 1894, in the chancery cause
of John T. Dixon vs. Samuel Harper,
the undersigned special commissioner
appointed in said decree, will
proceed on Tuesday, June 19th
1894, at the front door of the Court
House of said county at public auc-
tion to the highest bidder in rent
from year to year for a term of
years sufficient to pay the plaintiff's
debt and the costs of suit and sale,
and for a period not exceeding five
years the following tracts of land,
lying in said county, belonging to
the defendant Samuel Harper, to-
wit: 1450 acres at Alleghany Mount-
ain, 77.80 acres and 28 acres on
East Brushy Mountain, and five
tracts of 5, 10, 542.80, 25 and 94.40
acres respectively on Knapp's
Creek. The last tract of 94.40 ac-
res is in a high state of cultivation
has all necessary farm buildings
and a fine orchard on it, and is the
tract on which the defendant, Sam-
uel Harper, now resides.

Terms. The renter must give
good bonds with good personal se-
curity, payable at the end of each
year the year to end on the 1st
day of April of each year, with con-
dition to return the said property
in as good state of repairs as he
found it, usual wear and tear ex-
cepted.

W. A. BRATTON,
Special Commissioner

J. H. Patterson, clerk of the
circuit court of Pocahontas county
W. Va., do certify that W. A. Brat-
ton, the above named Special Com-
missioner, has given bond as re-
quired by law. J. H. PATTERSON
Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the cir-
cuit court of Pocahontas county,
rendered on the 6th day of April,
1894, in the chancery cause of Sally
Gunn's Adm. vs. E. O. Moore et al.,
The undersigned special commis-
sioners will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 19th, 1894,
in front of the court house door of
Pocahontas county, at public auc-
tion to the highest bidder, the
lands of the defendant, E. O. Moore,
situated in the county of Pocahontas
near Green Bank, and being the
same land of which Sally Gunn died
seized and possessed, and the same
land conveyed to her by S. L. Gib-
son and R. S. Tark, special com-
missioners; less 50 acres, more or
less, conveyed by the said Sally
Gunn to Enoch R. Tullman (see Ex-
hibits A, B and C of the bill). The
said land is situated within one
mile of the village of Green Bank,
is fertile and a large part thereof is
in a high state of cultivation, and
upon it a comfortable dwelling
house and out buildings, and would
make a desirable home.

Terms of Sale.

Enough cash in hand to pay

payments, bearing interest from
date, and a lien to be retained until
all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. MCCLINTIC } Special
JOHN W. STEPHENSON } Commr.
J. H. Patterson, clerk of the
circuit court of Pocahontas county,
certify that the commissioners above
named have executed bond as required
by law. J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale:

In pursuance of a decree of the
circuit court of Pocahontas county
rendered on the 6th day of April,
1894, in the chancery cause of Sally
Gunn's Adm. vs. E. R. Tullman and
al., the undersigned special com-
missioners will proceed to sell on
Thursday, June 19th 1894,
in front of the court house of Po-
cahontas county, at public auction to
the highest bidder, 50 acres of land
sold by the late Sally Gunn to the
defendant, Enoch R. Tullman, by
deed dated the 10th day of Decem-
ber, 1889. Said land is situated in
Pocahontas county near the village
of Green Bank, adjoining the lands
of J. P. Moorman and others. Most
of said land is cleared and under
fence.

Terms of Sale:

Sufficient cash in hand to pay
the costs of suit and expenses of
sale, and the residue upon a credit
of 6 months, the purchaser to give
bond with approved personal se-
curity, for the deferred payments,
bearing interest from date, and a
lien to be retained until all the pur-
chase money is paid.

L. M. MCCLINTIC } Special
JOHN W. STEPHENSON } Commr.
J. H. Patterson, clerk of the
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certify that the commissioners above
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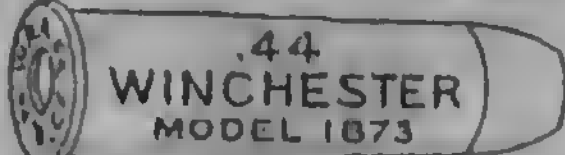
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Yours truly,
 Mrs Harriet Harbbs

The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAl-hister, of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me; I felt ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me." Yours truly,

Mc A Mc Allister

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and overworked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (106 pages, Illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It contains a vast number of testimonials with half tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.



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Spading
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BEST In Market

**BEST IN FIT,
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 QUALITY.**

The outer or lap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the foot in digging and in other hard work.

**ASK YOUR DEALER
 FOR THEM,**

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P N U 12 '04

W. L. DOUGLAS'S 83 SHOE
equals custom work, costing from
\$4 to \$8, best value for the money
in the world. Name and price
stamped on the b. line. Every
pair warranted. Like no substi-
tute. See local papers for full
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lines for ladies and gen-
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Illustrated Catalogue giving the
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**GENUINE
WELT,
Speakless,
BUTON WATERPROOF.**

W. L. DOUGLAS, BANGOR, MAINE.

**ALL THE
LATEST STYLES**

der by mail. Postage free. You can get the best
bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

\$12 TO \$35
A WEEK

Cash made working for us. Parties preferred to make a trial a day and travel through the country a local agent, is not necessary. A few vacancies to towns and cities. Men and women of good character will find this an exceptional opportunity to profitable employment. Spare hours may be used to good advantage.

H. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
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THE WALL PAPER MERCHANT
SMITH SELLS THE BEST.
THE CHEAPEST
WALL PAPER

Good Paper, Jr. and Jr. Gold Paper, Jr.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR.
Published every Friday Morning.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

The County Seat Question.

There are in circulation to-day a number of the question of removing the county seat from its present location in this town to Huntersville, the historical county seat of the county from its formation until a few years since.

It is not our intention to say anything concerning the respective merits of the two towns, or as to which would be the better place in which to hold our courts, keep the records, and have the lawyers live. One town suits one part of the county, and the other does not, besides, every citizen of the county is as able to judge this question as the writer.

The movement is quite natural, and no reasonable man can object to putting the question to vote again if there is ground to believe that Huntersville will win. If the measure is defeated there will be no harm done him. The majority must rule or civilization fails. This is the very principle on which free governments, and the minor divisions of those governments, are organized. Anything else is repugnant to our ideas of civil government.

But what we do wish to urge is that if the question comes before the people again, let it be in a business-like manner—without any feeling of animosity between the different sections interested. It is too true that there has been "bad blood" on this very question. What we want is some specific for that bad feeling.

As a rule, the citizens of the county were influenced in voting by the locality in which they lived; as it was near or far from the respective towns.

If times have changed and the voters with them, there is no reason why we should not have an election without any of the disagreeable features of partisanship entering into it.

The county seat is indeed a prize worth trying for by Huntersville, Edray, or Marlinton, and the people of any of the vicinities cannot be blamed for wanting it.

The county cannot afford to be decided on this question in any other than a friendly way.

OBITUARY.

Died. Near Mill Point, June 15, 1894. Albert, infant son of Charles A. and Sallie E. Jackson, aged one year and eleven months. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of their neighbors and friends.

Weep not fond parents, you know he is safe in the arms of Jesus, for Jesus hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

"I take these little lambs," said he, "and lay them in my bosom, and promise them that shall find in me the Father who is in Heaven."

LOBELIA.

Four men weather. Brown corn laid by. Wheat filling nicely.

Thursday was a hot day at Lake. Mr. George Bruffler presided, Rev. B. C. Mason and D. C. Hill were the guests of W. B. Hill yesterday.

A Jack, one of our esteemed neighbors, had his arm badly hurt last week, in falling from a tree.

Died. Infant child of Mr. M. D. [Name] died last week.

A. J. McWilliam and W. B. Hill were the guests of [Name] yesterday.

This convention met in personance to call at the court-house of this county, on June 15th, 1894, it being the first day of court, and was called to order by L. M. McClintic, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of this county.

Capt. William L. McNeel, of Academy, was elected chairman, and Andrew Price, of Marlinton, Secretary.

Motion made by Mr. L. M. McClintic that each district retire and cast their votes, was adopted.

Nominations made for House of Delegates were Mr. Levi Gay and Dr. Noonan.

For Commissioners of County Court, R. N. Moore, C. E. Beard, and Dr. C. L. Austin. Dr. Austin's nomination was withdrawn at his request.

For County Superintendent, D. L. Barlow and M. G. Mathews.

The districts then retired to cast their votes.

On reassembling of the various districts, the following vote was returned.

NOMINEES	Edray	Huntersville	Marlinton	Lowell
LEGISLATURE				
Dr. Noonan	110	13	47	31
Levi Gay	14	83	11	33
COMMER. CO. CT.				
E. N. Moore	•	1	54	0
C. E. Beard	0	84	2	•
CO. SUPT.				
D. L. Barlow	76	54	30	•
M. G. Mathews	16	1	23	0
• Unanimous.				

In ascertaining the respective strength of the Congressmen in this county 197 votes were cast for Alderson to 109 for Preston.

For State Senator Mr. Arbuckle received 37 of the whole number of votes cast and Holt the rest.

Delegates were chosen to Congressional and Senatorial Convention.

Cong. Con. Sen. Con.

LEVELS.
R. M. Beard, R. W. Hill, Thos. Sydenstricker, Dr. McClintic, George Curry, Dr. Wallace.

EDRAY.
L. M. McClintic, Andrew Price, W. A. Bratton, Walter Mann, Dr. Cunningham, G. H. McLaughlin.

HUNTERSVILLE.
E. A. Friel, H. P. Patterson, S. P. Moore.

ALTERNATES.
H. L. White, W. H. Grose, W. H. Cleek.

GREEN BANK.
C. O. Arbogast, John A. Taylor, C. L. Austin, George W. Siple, J. C. Arbogast, Jos. W. Riley, E. H. Jackson, S. B. Hannah.

A new Democratic Executive Committee was chosen.
1st District (Dr. Oustin, S. B. Hannah, W. A. Gladwell, E. D. King, John Waugh, D. M. McClintic, H. M. Lockridge, E. A. Friel, W. H. Grose, M. J. McNeel, R. W. Hill, E. J. Holt.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that this convention heartily endorse the candidacy of P. I. Holt for the nomination of Senator from the 8th Senatorial District, and commend him to the favorable consideration of our sister counties as a gentleman in every respect worthy of their confidence and support.

Adjourned.

We are authorized to announce R. I. Holt of Academy as a candidate for the State Senate from the 8th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at [Location] on August 2nd, 1894.

NOTICE.

The carding machines at this place have been put in order by J. S. Kline of Franklin, and are doing first class work. You should bring in your wool early. In consideration of the hard times we have reduced the price of carding to 6cts. per pound.

Respectfully, C. E. PRITCHARD.
Dunmore, W. Va. May 19 '94.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

50,000 lbs. of unwashed and tub-washed wool wanted for cash.
Staunton, Va. P. B. Sublet & Son.

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Tim. Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to lead, or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped everywhere.

PAINT

red and black, for metallic roofing. Crocote Preserve safe for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS

that shorten or lengthen for tinner, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER

heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

PRICES

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BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON REPAIRING establishment.
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the
Peabody Insurance Company.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Incorporated March, 1889.
Cash Capital \$250,000.
N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON, W. VA.
Ag't for Pocahontas County.

DAYS

HORSE AND CATTLE & POWDERS.
Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.
FOR SALE BY
PRICE & SMITH.

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Pocahontas and one in the lower end.

At \$10 insurance, or two mares for \$18, or the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I can keep them on grass.

W. McClintic,
Buckeye W. Va.

GEO. C. AMLUNG

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
MARLINTON W. VA.
All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit, and leather. Mending neatly done. Give me a call.

Many Persons

CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

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\$5,000,000.00.

Chartered under the Laws of West Virginia.

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Agents Wanted. Good Pay. Steady Work.

PILES
CURED BY THE PATENT PAINLESS METHOD, without knife. No loss of time from business. Piles, Hemorrhoids, etc., also cured. 10 years' experience. Qualifies Black and Book free. Call or write.
DR. H. B. HUTTS,
622 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT FOLKS
Lose 25 to 50 pounds per month. No starving, no unwholesome food, no bad results, no money paid until you are cured. "Treatments perfectly harmless and entirely new." (Qualifies Black and Book free. Call or write.)
DR. D. R. JEFFERSON, 622 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Colton Root Pills
LADIES' FAVORITE.
ALWAYS RELIABLE and perfectly SAFE. The medicine used by thousands of women all over the United States, is the OLD DOCTOR'S private mail medicine, for 25 years, and has a steady and sure effect. (Qualifies Black and Book free. Call or write.)
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The Old Reliable
DEWARD 120 N. 9th ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES - and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their professions - but who have had a thorough course of instruction at the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment," send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice-President and Treas. LEGAGE PRATT, Secretary and General Manager. M. B. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY of West Virginia, controlling all Keeley Institutes in the State.

E. H. Smith,

Prescription Druggist,

Marlinton, West Virginia.

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Pure Drugs,

Medicines, Patent medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.

ETC., ETC

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE WELT.

Superior Quality, Watertight, Best Shoe sold at the price.
\$6, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoe.
Equal custom work, costing from \$6 to \$8.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
Best Walking Shoe ever made.
\$2.50, and \$2 Shoes.
Unsurpassed at the price.
Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes.
At the cost to Service.

LADIES'
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75
Best Gaiters, Mylth, Perfect fitting and durable. Best in the world. All styles. Order upon having W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on bottom. Break no more.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They are offered in all at a less profit, and we believe you can save money.

GRAND 4TH OF JULY RALLY!

Marlinton W. Va.

ON THE ISLAND ABOVE BRIDGE.
This is one of the most beautiful spots in this country, and is especially suited for a picnic. Merry go round, platform dancing, refreshments served on the grounds and other attractions. All are invited

FOR DYSPEPSIA
See Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. 50¢ per bottle. Genuine
has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper

Important Notice!

I have just come from Baltimore where I bought a new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hats and all other goods kept in a country store. I bought them at hard time prices and will sell them low for cash or good produce. All come and see for yourselves.

JACOB BONER.

C. B. Swecker,
Gen'l Auctioneer and
Real-estate Ag't
Lumber, Coal, Mineral and Timber land.
Farms and Town lots a specialty.
21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
P. O. — Danmore, W. Va. or Alder, W. Va.



The Folding Kodak. A new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements. Finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, - \$15.00
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MARLINTON HOUSE.
Located near Court House.
Terms.

DR. H. LEE,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Treats all diseases of horses.

W. M. A. FRAZIER, M.D.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Surgeon to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.
OFFICE: Over Augusta National Bank Staunton, Va. June 1 yr.

PLASTERING
BOYD B. BARTLETT,
MARLINTON,
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Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FEED, LIVERY & SALE STABLE.

First rate teams and Saddle Horses provided

HORSES FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Special accommodation for Stallions

Mr. F. L. Young, who has a large property in the Eastern Shore, in Washington, is here for a short vacation.

His. William Kees, Chief of the Department of Private Land Claims in the Land Office of Washington, attended court. This is his native place. He is a brother of Mr. G. M. Kees. Mr. Kees is an enthusiastic endorser of Mr. J. D. Alderson as a representative of the interests of this district.

Attorneys at court, in addition to the illustris local bar, are: C. P. Jones, J. H. Stephenson, Wm. L. McCallister, J. T. McCallister, R. S. Park, Wesley Melchior, Major Harris, Judge McWhorter, John Osborn, J. W. Arbackle, John A. Preston, and James Lightner.

Mr. A. Lawson was in Marlinton this week.

Mr. F. C. Plauder, of Defiance, Ohio, is here. He is a member of the corporation that will establish a large sawmill at this place as soon as the railroad get here.

Alex. Adams Esq., of Chambersburg, is here to attend the court.

HILLSBORO.

Mr. Andrew McLaughlin and two daughters and son and Misses Minnie and Addie Austin were the guests of Mr. P. S. Clark, Tuesday night.

Dr. McClintic and family, who have been visiting in Virginia, have returned home.

Miss Lucy Knecht is visiting at Dr. Wallace's.

Mr. C. L. Kershner and brother have purchased the property owned by W. H. Overholt, on Pochontas Avenue.

Miss Rosa Ligon is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. McClintic.

Miss Annie Beard, daughter of Wallace Beard Esq., is seriously ill with typhoid fever, at Charlottesville, Va., where she has been attending school.

Mrs. Clara Overholt is visiting her parents at Driscoll.

Misses Minnie Arbogast and Berne Nottingham, of Green Bank, were here Wednesday.

Mr. Lucy Sydonsricker graduated with high honors at Hampden Sidney College this year.

Mr. Willie Wysong is home from Hampden Sidney College, and carries a handsome medal which he won as best essayist.

Misses Jessie and Lucie Remick gave a lawn party at their beautiful Valley Home, on the evening of the 12th inst. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen of the levels attended, also, several from Greenbrier. Mr. J. W. Bever, the popular young artist, was one of the party, and made a picture of the group. All spent a delightful evening, and enjoyed the drive home in the moonlight. JEAN.

E. J. Holt for State Senate.

To the Citizens of Summers County, and 8th Senatorial District:

We, as voters of Summers county desire to place before the Democratic Party of the 8th Senatorial District, the name of E. J. Holt, of Pocahontas county, as the most available man, in our opinion, to be nominated to the State Senate. One reason is that we believe Pocahontas county is entitled to the nomination this year, and also, knowing Mr. Holt to be a man of integrity and high business qualifications, and that he will have the united support of the Party in his county. We,

CIRCUIT BLANKS.

State vs. Catcher Harold, netting fish misdemeanor, confessed in two cases, not in one.

State vs. Amos Courtney, deadly weapons, confessed, \$25 and costs.

State vs. Harry Thomson, assault and battery, \$5 and costs.

State vs. Piles, Felony, not guilty.

State vs. Jones, Felony, not guilty.

State vs. Seales, misdemeanor, confessed, \$25 and 5 days in jail.

S. A. Gilhoor vs. Penbody Insurance Co., continued.

J. J. Hannah vs. A. C. Wooddell et als., judgment for \$127.80.

J. B. McNeil vs. Enos Sharp, judgment for \$75 and costs, renewed.

David Smith declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Fenton Chapman Ireland, John Noonan, Canada, Peter Dow, New Brunswick, naturalized.

Committees on clerk's office records, and condition of jail, made their report.

CHANCERY.

Mary E. Cline vs. Josiah Cline, writ of possession ordered to be issued and case retried.

W. A. Bratton appointed Commissioner in Chancery in stead of F. J. Snyder.

Barkley's Admr. vs. Barkley's heirs sale of lands confirmed to J. C. Loury Sr. at \$500.

Barlow & Loury vs. J. W. Hill cause retried.

Mary. E. Piles vs. George C. McLaughlin, cause retried.

James T. Harbman vs. Isaac Hartman's admr., referred to Commissioner Bratton.

Amos Barlow vs. George W. McDonald, answerer and joint answer filed.

Answer filed in James M. Simmons vs. R. H. Simmons.

Lyons, McKim & Co vs. F. J. Vandervoort et als. H. B. Marshall files his answer, and the case is referred to N. C. McKel, commissioner.

Hurst, Purcell & Co vs. Gladwell & Arlman, cause retried.

S. P. Patterson vs. J. W. Dilley et al. Sale of land confirmed at \$200.

marriages, which they attribute to the effect of the hard times.

In a recent issue of the United States Constitution, the rights of the defendant in Great Britain last year.

Dr. H. K. Carroll estimates that of a population of 62,322,350 in the United States 88,922,000 are Christians.

The War Department is considering the expediency of detailing army officers as military instructors in the high schools of New York and of other large cities of the country.

Of 500 men who applied for relief at St. Paul recently, relates the Detroit Free Press, 445 refused to saw wood in payment therefor. A remarkable prevalence of rheumatism and other disabilities manifested itself as soon as the buck-saw was mentioned.

Of the entire number of English postages only five go back as far as the thirteenth century. Of the 538 temporal peers 350 have been created during the present century, 126 during the past century and only sixty-two trace their titles beyond the year 1700.

The enthusiast's spirit of the true Westerner is exemplified in the modest suggestion of a resident of the arid country of southeast Colorado, observes the Chicago Herald. On the Missouri River region, he says, there is no navigation, as formerly; immense damage is done yearly, at high water, from the upper waters to New Orleans, and a powerful lot of water is running to waste. Water commands a high price in the arid regions, and he suggests that the money spent by the Government in protecting Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana against overflows and floods be used to dig a canal along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains to turn the Missouri River down into the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado and northern Texas, where it would be appreciated.

St. Louis is beginning to find out why so many people are killed and maimed in that city by the trolley cars, states the New Orleans Picayune. The other day the speed of a car was timed for a distance of a mile and a half, and it was found to be over thirty miles an hour. When the motorman was asked about it he said that he was running no faster than usual, and that when he got behind time he often ran a great deal faster than that. In the crowded parts of the city these cars are supposed to keep within a speed of ten miles, and in the less populated sections the legal limit of speed is fifteen miles. In the face of this the "usual time" in the more open parts of the city is from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and the schedules arranged by the company make it necessary. The result is that every now and then some unfortunate is run down and killed.

Says the Atlanta Journal: "The superior advantages of the South for the manufacture of cotton are being recognized in a very practical way. Some of the large cotton mills of New England are looking to the South as the best field for the extension of their business. A year ago the Massachusetts Legislature granted permission to the Lowell Cotton Mills to increase its capital stock for the purpose of establishing a branch mill in the South. A few days ago a bill was reported to the Massachusetts Senate to allow the Dwight Manufacturing Company to add \$600,000 to its capital stock. It is announced that this new capital is to be put into a cotton mill in the South. A \$700,000 cotton mill built by Northern capital has recently been completed at West Point, Ga., and the same parties will build another mill of the same capacity alongside this one. The New Orleans Picayune says: 'The moving in the cost of manufacture in the South gives the cotton a grand advantage over the Eastern mills, and the latter, however, realize that if they transferred the manufacture of their cotton mill to the South they would be able to compete more successfully in the foreign trade. In view of the financial

There's beauty in the dawning light,
And twilight fair or starry night
Has each its charm and grace;
But brighter still on earth to me,
The fairest thing my eye can see,
The beauty of thy face.

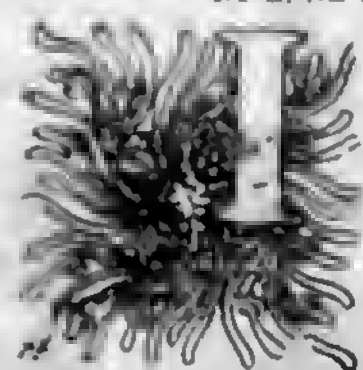
There's calmness on the ocean's breast,
As deep and blue it seems to rest
South of the horizon above,
But deeper, calmer, still to me
Than ever sea or sky can be,
Thine azure eyes, my love!

There's music in the running stream,
And music when the woodlands seem
Awake with songs of birds;
But sweeter, dearer, still to me
Than nature's voice can ever be,
The music of thy words.

G. Baxby, in Chambers's Journal.

IN THE FIFTH FLAT.

BY ANNA LEACH.



I WAS AWAY UP town on that extension of Ninth avenue which seems its humble beginnings as it gets more prosperous, and with the true Philistine spirit changes its name to that of the discoverer of America. There were two great apartment houses opposite each other, with the constant roar and jerk of the elevated road lying between. Workmen had been coming and going upon a third tall white building on an opposite corner, with an empty lot lying adjacent, and boys of his own age had been playing in there, playing all sorts of tantalizing games, ever since Wilbur Clint had moved into the fifth flat.

He used to stand at the window in his nightgown and look at them. He wore his nightgown half the day sometimes, because it seemed so senseless to dress himself when he could not go out. His mama gave him his bath and tucked him into bed at night, and then in the morning, long before he was up, she took the elevated and went away down town to a magazine office where she read stories which other people wrote, and patiently scolded them up again and sent them back to the writers.

Sometimes her heart used to ache at the old fashioned, provincial ways of life which many of the stories showed. When Wilbur's mama, sitting there at her desk, in her neat black gown, hesitated over a page of spidery writing and smiled a little at the corners of her mouth, it was a certain sign that she had found another love story, told in the good old way, where cruel fate had at last allowed the lovers to fly into each other's arms, and they made their exit amid a shower of rice to the tune of wedding bells, their sorrows ended forever.

"I do wonder," she said to herself as her pen hung over the author's address, who was putting upon one of these manuscripts one day, "how a 'Mrs.' ever came to write such a story as that. Well! well! May be her husband died on their honeymoon, poor thing!"

One day the editor of the magazine, who was a very busy man indeed, came into the tiny little room where his reader sat, and fumbled over some of the thick packages which were piled all about.

"Mrs. Clint," he said, "are all the story writers getting cynical? What is the matter? It seems to me we haven't had a really cheerful tale for six months."

Mrs. Clint used to think a great deal about her little boy as she went up and down on the elevated, and as she sat by the lamp and darned his little stockings at night, or lay with his curly little head upon her arm. She looked at him anxiously to see if he were getting pale with the confinement. She knew that it was all wrong, but she knew no other way. A little lad of five could not be allowed out on the street by himself.

Sometimes she too saw the boys playing on the vacant lot where the builders piled their waste. They used to take an old tin pail and build a fire in it, and swing it in a blazing circle about them, and then Mrs. Clint would shudder all over, and make Wilbur promise that he would never go out alone.

The flat was a little more expensive than Mrs. Clint could rightly afford, but she had taken it because the janitor's wife was an old acquaintance, an old servant in the boarding house where Mrs. Clint had lived when she had first come to New York, a fresh country girl with an ambition to write for the magazines. She had had a number of stories accepted, had done all sorts of work for syndicates and newspapers, and had gone to the theatre with nice, ambitious young newspaper men, who threw work in her way, and told her stories of prominent people and their humble beginnings. And then finally she had married one of the most ambitious of them, and had gone to Paris with him for a year, and had been delightfully

ment while looking out over all Paris; and there had been a whole lot of people on the hill, and gay ensembles on the couch beneath, and young Mrs. Clint had wondered if there were ever two people in all this world so happy. It was here that Wilbur had been born, and two months later they were called back to America by the paper Clint worked for. A Presidential campaign was just coming on, and a worker like Clint was needed. It was summer, hot, close summer, and Clint took his wife and baby down to Long Island to a little town "swampy by ocean breezes," as the plain electric letters at Madison Square announced. He came down every night when he could, but there were a great many things to keep him in town, and he had to make a great many journeys about the country to hear what party leaders had to say about it.

After the close companionship of this last year, Mrs. Clint missed her husband terribly. She was a little nervous and impatient, and sometimes she said so. The hot weather and the constant strain had worn Clint's own nerves to rags. And he had never known how to be soothing. He only sat by the open window, in his shirt sleeves, and smoked a cigar and looked at the sea, until Mrs. Clint told him that cigar smoke would kill the baby. Then he went down stairs and looked at the sea from the bow of a beached dory. His wife began to ask why she couldn't go about with him as she used to do.

"Two people can go anywhere," Clint said, "but two people and a baby can go about nowhere."

And then she told him that she always knew he was staying away because the baby bored him. Oh, it had all been a midsummer madness, born of heat and mosquitoes and the electricity of a Presidential election year!

Once she left the baby with its nurse, and went up to town to hear a great speaker. Clint had been obliged to leave her, and she had waited for him until four o'clock in the morning; and then when he came in, his step was not steady. He had been all night at a banquet. She had never said a word, but she had lain with the sheet up to her eyes and seen him bind an icy towel about his head and sit down to write with a strong cigar in his teeth.

After that she was silent, but she was frightened. The next great speech he did not send for her, but she went up in the morning, determined to go with him that night, and bring him back home with her if she could. She did not find him at the office, and she went into a restaurant to lunch, feeling warm and out of sorts. She was trying to be economical, these days, saving money for little Wilbur. No one knew better than she how precarious a livelihood is newspaper work.

And there, sitting opposite her, farther down the room, was Clint, cool and immaculately fresh and gay, laughing with Miss Richardson, who did the snappy articles upon the moving world for the Day. Miss Richardson was drinking champagne.

Well, of course it was silly, but Mrs. Clint walked out without recognizing them, and went down to Long Island and dismissed her nurse and packed her belongings, and came up to town without leaving an address behind her. She had gone to Mr. Dash, the editor of Tomorrow, and he had taken her on, because she was in trouble, and because he had prophesied a brilliant future for her in the old days. But these prophets generally leave out of consideration the fact that a woman is, after all, a woman. The brilliant career had been turned aside, and there seemed to be some difficulty about getting it into the right track again. Instead of trying to make clever stories, Mrs. Clint read and smiled over and edited and returned other people's stories.

It was not long before Clint found her. She refused to see him, and then he wrote her a letter, and said that he had opened an account in the Jefferson Square Bank in her name, and that he should deposit fifty dollars a week there for her. His income varied. Sometimes that was about as much as he made, Mrs. Clint knew. She never answered the letter, and he let her alone.

She never touched a penny of the money, but let it accumulate for Wilbur. There was nearly ten thousand dollars in the bank, and although she vowed she would never touch it, it was pleasant to know that it was there in case of emergency—for Wilbur. And then, in the awful summer, the bank failed and the money was gone. She went down to see about it, and she found that there had been nothing deposited to her credit for several weeks. An extra tightness came about her heart. She had been nursing her obstinacy for almost five years, but never, never feeling alone. It always seemed to her that Clint was only waiting for a word. Of course, she would never speak it; it was his place to come back. No one ever spoke to her of him. She had avoided all of her old friends. They had been few,

and now she was alone. Think and plan as she might, these last months had made a terrible change in Mrs. Clint. She pretended to herself that it was because Wilbur's money was lost, but deep in her heart she knew that it was the realization that at last her husband had deserted them. She called it "deserting" them now. She asked somebody casually, one day, what had become of Maudie Richardson, and was told that she had gone abroad; and then she saw an allusion in the Day which told her that Clint was again in Paris. It was after this that Mr. Dash came in and made his inquiry as to the growing cynicism of story writers.

Wilbur was looking longingly out of the window. Spring was setting in early this year, and the sound of the boys playing came clearly through the air. He felt lonely and restless. He looked all about him. Across the street there was a window exactly upon a level with his own. Framed by it, looking out as longingly as he, and also dressed in white, but evidently because he was an invalid, sat a gentleman in a chair. He must have just come there, because Wilbur had never noticed him before.

The child saw that he was observed, and with the friendliness which was natural to his lonely little heart, he showed his teeth in a smile and waved his hand. The gentleman smiled back, and, lifting an orange from somewhere, held it up and heeled for Wilbur to come over. The boy shook his head and then ran back. He hurried into his clothes and tore at the tangles in his hair. Margaret might let him go.

"He's such a nice gentleman, Margaret, please," he said. "I think it's my duty to cheer him up. He's ill."

"Let me have a look at 'im," the Irish woman returned, taking her hands out of the sands.

She peered from behind the dotted muslin curtains of the fifth flat at the haggard, wistful face, and gave an Irish blessing upon all "sowls."

"Ye're not goin' to call upon the gran' gentleman with no buttons fastened on yer shoes, says I. It's the good little pants and the fine new shoes will ye wear to honor him in," she said excitedly.

"Will mama care?" the little voice asked wistfully.

"I'm thinkin' she will an' she won't," the Irishwoman muttered to herself. Her big red hands were nervous, but she moved them briskly, and soon had the boy dressed in the dainty little garments in which his mother loved to make him beautiful. Then she took him across the street, and made an inquiry or two of the boy in the hall of the opposite house.

"He's been sick a good while, but he's gittin' better. He's been into some o' them countries where they've been fightin' wild uiggers, an' it jest about killed 'im. He's settin' up now. Did he call the kid over? All right. I'll take him up."

Wilbur took his hand trustingly, and followed him into the elevator. They had no elevator in their house. Margaret followed too. She stood inside the car and heard the door open and shut. Her hands were clasped. Then she went home.

At dinner time a wild looking young woman burst into her kitchen.

"Where is my baby?" Mrs. Clint asked, looking about.

"Willy? Well now, it's beggin' your pardon, miss, but some elegant people who lives across the avenue, in the fifth flat up, hasenticed the child over to 'em, an' I took him over meself. I'd go after 'im this minute, miss, but it's my ole man's supper would burn."

"I'll go. What are their names? You must never, never do such a thing again?"

Mrs. Clint hurried across the street, divided between anger and good feeling toward these people who had taken a fancy to her boy. She didn't stop to look at the names. She walked into the elevator and asked to be taken to the fifth floor. She knew there was only one flat whose entrance was here.

Inside she heard voices, her boy's voice. She rang the bell, and there was the sound of his little feet running eagerly across the floor. He was so fond of opening the door for their infrequent visitors that he was doing it for these people.

The door was flung open, and in the light of an open fire she saw, just the child, a pale, sick, wistful face that she knew.

"Mary," he said, "wouldn't you let Wilbur bring you in?"

The long separation was at an end. —Munsey's Magazine.

Height of an Eagle's Flight.

The imperial eagle, the largest of the species known, flies to a height of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. It is a native of South America, and its habitat is among the lofty mountains of that country. Its power of flying to high altitudes is only exceeded by the condor of the Andes, which is said to have attained the height of six miles, or within one mile of the greatest height ever attained by a balloon. The eagle soars in the air at heights

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Caramel, so much used to color sauces, gravies, etc., is made as follows: Heat half a pound of brown sugar in a small kettle and stir it until it is smooth, dark brown butter, but be careful that it does not burn; add gradually a pint of hot water, let it simmer while the sugar, which is scraped from the kettle, dissolves, and then bottle and cork. —New York World.

TINY SHOES.

The material to be employed is chamois leather; cut the shoes into the shape of a tiny sock. Sew them up with the seams on the inside, and then turn them so that any edges may be on the outside. Do not make an opening in the front, but rather let the top be wide enough to admit the little foot and ankle easily. Now crook a scallop with bright wool or silk around the edge, and cut a few little slits just under it, at a distance of about half an inch from each other. Run a ribbon through these, the same color as the scallop, and, drawing it enough to keep the little shoes firm, tie a bow in front. These make nice house shoes for little folks. —Detroit Free Press.

USES FOR FLORE SACKS.

Housekeepers who have no room for a flour barrel, but still are thrifty enough to bake bread at home, accumulate in time a number of empty sacks, for which at first glance there seems no manner of use. A moment's reflection, however, will show many ways in which they can be turned to account. Perhaps the easiest way to dispose of them usefully is to hem them for dish towels, or to cut them in two and hem for dish-cloths.

If there are small boys and girls in the family they will come in nicely for pants and sleeve linings. Very dainty housekeepers sew up their pillows in a close-fitting case, thus keeping the ticks fresh and clean, the regular pillow case to be slipped on over it and this under case to be washed two or three times a year. Flour sacks are excellent for this purpose.

Country housewives, who are proverbially thrifty, perhaps because they cannot so easily run out "on the avenue" and buy a thing the moment they want it, do not disdain to use these sacks for aprons, faced with turkey red, or feather-stitched with red marking cotton they are sufficiently dainty.

There is a knack in ripping and washing them. Cut the threads with which the sack is closed at the bottom, then, by taking one of the two threads in each hand and pulling you will find the seams unravel easily. Wash out the flour and sizing in several waters, soap the letters well and boil in soda. —Yankee Blade.

RECIPES.

Fruit Johnny Cake—Boil a pint of salted water in a saucepan. When it comes to a boil, stir in a half cupful of rolled oats and boil fifteen minutes, then add a cupful of granulated meal. Spread thinly in a baking pan and strew with chopped raisins and dates, or Zante currants. Cover at first, and bake twenty to forty minutes, according to thickness.

Barley Broth—Take a quart and a pint of stock. Have your barley soaking all day; then add it to the stock one hour before dinner time and allow it to simmer on the back part of the stove until the barley is tender. Just before serving time rub a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour together; add slowly to them half a pint of scalding milk; when smooth turn into the barley broth; bring to boiling point; season and serve.

Eggs with Cheese—Put into a stewpan about two ounces of grated Parmesan or Gruyere cheese, with one ounce of butter, two sprigs of parsley, chopped, and two small onions, chopped, a little grated nutmeg and half a glass of sherry. Put it on the fire and keep stirring until the cheese is well melted. Break six eggs in a basin, put them in the stewpan, stir and cook them on a slow fire. When done, serve with fried sippets of bread around.

Toasted Bisk—Take a portion of the bread dough, roll it out on the board, then add a suitable amount of sugar, say to each pound of dough a tablespoonful of butter; fold the dough over and work carefully until thoroughly mixed, and then bake this in a long, flat pan, so that when it is light and ready for the oven it will not be over two inches high. After it has been well baked and is perfectly cool cut it into slices; toast these slices in the oven until they are a golden brown.

Quick Muffins—One pint of milk, one ounce of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder or a half teaspoonful of soda and one of cream of tartar, three eggs. Beat the eggs separately until light; add the yolks to the milk, then the flour, which must be more or less, according to the quality of the flour. Beat the

Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PHILIP, Editor

June 22 1894

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Marlinton, W. Va.

THE DELTA OF THE NILE.

The Delta of the Nile is one of the most remarkable regions of the Earth—remarkable for its configuration, for its history, and for the fact that the nature and mode of its origin were thoroughly understood even in remotest antiquity. Egypt, as Herodotus tells us, and as the priests of Egypt taught long before him, was a marine basin filled up with silt brought down from Ethiopia and deposited by the Nile. Moreover, it is recorded that, in the time of King Menes, a rise of twenty-four feet in the Nile was sufficient to water the whole region below Memphis, whereas, in the time of Herodotus, it required a rise of from forty-five to forty-eight feet to flood the whole region. The views of Herodotus were shared by Pliny, Aristotle, and Strabo, but nothing new was contributed to our knowledge of the subject until Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt, when his engineer officers constructed a trustworthy map of the country, and thus afforded a basis for further scientific investigation. From the French materials then brought together, General Delesclapart prepared a description of the Delta and its formation. He says that as soon as the Nile debouches from the mountain valleys of Libya and Arabia, it undergoes a change; the material of greatest specific gravity brought down by the water is borne along in mud and silt, and where the current is strongest. As soon as the stream reaches open water, the heavy particles are deposited, and accumulate until they form an obstruction above the surface of the water. The river then divides into two branches and flows round this obstruction, each arm of the river forming new lagoons and swamps which, after a while, are left high and dry enough for cultivation. It is, hence, easy to understand that the ancients recognized only two principal areas, the two outer ones, Champs and Pelusium; and that they regarded the others as the work of human hands.

The surface of the Nile Delta, with a length of about 115 miles and a breadth of about 135 miles, is about nine times the area of the delta of the Danube, but only one-fourth that of the delta of the Mississippi. In Egypt, the rise of the Nile is the chief natural phenomenon of the country. The punctuality of its coming is a marvel; the river never fails to rise with confidence. It rises, in fact, annually on June 10. At that time the water has a dirty greenish color, due to the great amount of silt it carries. At this stage the Nile is hardly up to its mark in the middle of July, the current is strong and the water has a greenish color. At this stage the Nile is hardly up to its mark in the middle of July, the current is strong and the water has a greenish color. At this stage the Nile is hardly up to its mark in the middle of July, the current is strong and the water has a greenish color.

complete, never leaves the water continuous for so slowly in October 7, after which it begins to recede. In the three months of greatest flood, the volume of water in the Nile is not less than 120 milliard cubic meters, of which three-fourths is carried to the sea.

The Nile does not carry so much water to Cairo as might be inferred from its length and area. This is due partially to the fact that it supplies innumerable side-basins, creates great swamps by its overflow, etc.; but what is of more importance is the amount that is lost not only by evaporation in the hot arid region of the Sahara, but also by absorption in the soil.

In consequence of its slight fall, the Nile carries no pebbles or gravel to the Delta; even during the highest flood it bears nothing but the finest particles of mud and sand. This mud constitutes the soil of the whole Delta, and differs in composition from the mud deposited by any European river, (1) by the presence of carbonate of baryta which is a general constituent of the soil; (2) by the abundance of oxide of iron; (3) by its extraordinary absorptive power; and (4) by the almost total absence of organic matter. This is the composition of the mud which constitutes the soil of the Nile Delta, and being annually fertilized by the overflow of the river, renders Lower Egypt and the Delta one of the most fruitful and favored spots of Earth. There is, says Herodotus, no other land in the world in which the soil returns so liberally for so little labor.—Selected.

It would be an instructive inquiry tending to ascertain the value of a dollar, were the business of the world reduced to a gold basis, with the amount of gold now available.

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THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.
 County Court convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

Att.-at-Law & Notary Public,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,

Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, once a year. The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. R. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Beaverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel, Huntersville, opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

J. M. HARTY, M. D.,

has located at

FRIST, W. VA.

has recently arrived.

DR. RICHARD WILLIAMS,

Hightown, Va.

Highland Co.

Will be at Huntersville, Va., every week.

M. F. GIESEY

THE LIFE & TIMES Of a Medical Student,

As Explained by one of Their Number.

Dear Editor:—To everybody, sooner or later, there comes a decisive moment when their lifelong vocation is determined. And to everyone, I presume, a time may be recalled when the question as to whether they will follow the footsteps of their parents or take up some other vocation, was fervently debated. Among the sterner sex is this question an important factor. The boyhood hours are generally spent in dreams of future prosperity and blissful anticipations fill the young heart with joy, but the permanent decision is generally reserved till the approach of manhood.

Well do I remember when in my youthful days my namesake Dr. P. D. Carter used to take me on his lap and call me the little doctor. Truly at that time I fancied myself a full fledged M. D., but not till the spring of 1892 did I decide to carry out the ambition of my childhood days. Two at this time I went across the hills of my county a distance of fifteen miles to the office of Dr. F. T. McClintic, where I began for the first time in my life to peruse the many volumes of medical literature. It was very gratifying to me, after spending the summer with my preceptor, to know that I had advanced far enough in my work to enter medical college. So after going through the various examinations of the different colleges, I decided to attend the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond; but the thought of going so far from home as Richmond, was a theme of much meditation. And not only did the distance seem an almost unaltered journey, but the class of students I was to meet, about whom I had heard so many different tales, caused a sensation of fear that made my hair rise like quills upon the back of the fretful porcupine. But determined to make the best of everything, I left home September 13, 1892, and traveled in an old road wagon over the mountains of West Virginia to Ronceverte, a station on the C. & O. R. R., where I was to take the train for Richmond. At Ronceverte, I was particularly interested in the railroad, as it was the first time I had ever seen a car line, and how to distinguish between the so-called freight and passenger trains was also to be decided. However, I soon found myself aboard the desired car, and speeding my way to Richmond.

I passed through Charlottesville, the home of the University of Virginia, and a noted medical centre, and found myself at Gordonsville, Va. where I was to change cars and take an entirely different route to Richmond. While awaiting the train at Gordonsville, my attention was called to the different lunch counters, to which my appetite directed me. I did not ask the price of anything but supposed by the kind looks of the dear old Amity who had charge of the stands, that the people of Virginia would be as generous and accommodating as the philanthropic inhabitants of old Pocahontas county. So I ordered something to eat and had the waiter bring me coffee and fruit. Everything seemed lovely and the bill was placed be-

fore me in benevolence to those of my native clime. But the bill was paid and as my train was now awaiting me I immediately set out for Richmond, my destination. Arriving at Virginia's Capital, I at once set out to find the medical college, which, as my preceptor had told me, was easily found by its peculiar odor. I met several of the students, who proved to be very clever gentlemen and after meeting the various professors and especially the dean, who relieved me a goodly portion of my anxiety, I began my first year of attending lectures on medicine. I found the work quite difficult, but by close application I was successful in all my examinations at the end of the year.

Returning home in the Spring, I met with Dr. J. W. Price a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, of Baltimore, who told me of the superior advantage offered by the Baltimore colleges, and especially by the Baltimore Hospital, as it owned and had under its control the Maryland General Hospital, the State Hospital of Maryland. He also informed me that a limited number of students attending this college were given the position of Resident Internes in the hospital, where they were given special instruction in all diseases and were made familiar with all afflictions by direct bedside instruction from the different professors. He advised me to make application for the Internship, and very kindly assisted me in securing the position. So I left home again and came to Baltimore, May 3, 1893, where I began my second year in the hospital. Not more than a dozen students can obtain this appointment, and the positions are always filled. The Internes are assigned in rotation to the various wards during the session and have all the advantages and varied experiences of the entire hospital. They acquire more practical experience in the hospital in one year than the most successful practitioner acquires in ten years in private practice. The advantages offered in the hospital are not only those we find in the general wards, but the college also owns and controls a Lying in Department, where the students are given practical instruction in obstetrical work. During the course last winter I was resident interne in this department, while at the same time I also had the privileges of the general wards.

A word about our college will probably interest the medical minds of West Virginia, who are in sympathy with this institution. Two years ago the faculty erected a new college building on the corner of Madison street and Linden avenue, which excels in appearance and equipment any other institution of its kind in the United States. It is built on the most modern style and its arrangements are all made to insure the best advantages. At present a new hospital, much larger and more modern, is being finished. The standard required by the Baltimore Medical is higher than that of any other institution of its kind in the East and its advantages are excelled by no other college in America.

I returned home last Spring and expected to spend the summer vacation and possibly do some practice. But as I had not yet completed my course at college, and the many superior advantages I could have around the hospital that could not be obtained at home,

I hope to return again next Spring to the hills of Pocahontas county, not as a medical student, but as a competently authorized doctor of medicine.

During my stay in Richmond and Baltimore I have often found it convenient to visit at different times the many places of interest that approximate the two cities. Opposite the college building at Richmond was a colored Baptist church having a church roll of 8,000 members. I never visited the congregation, but mention the place because at times, especially during the revival services, the brethren become so intensely interested that we could hear nought but their expressions of great consolation.

I often visited the old church where Patrick Henry uttered the memorable words to our forefathers: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

Down the James River a short distance is the grave of Powhatan, the famous Indian chief, with whom John Smith had so many dealings. The site of the old settlement at Jamestown is also near the old chief's grave. All these places round Richmond are venerable landmarks of the early settlers of Virginia.

Round about Baltimore, we do not find so many places of historic fame although Forts McHenry and Carroll which guard the city have their record on the pages of history. The most enjoyable recreation the medical student of Baltimore can participate in is to visit the famous resorts, Tolchester and Bay Ridge, which are situated on the beach about twenty-five miles from the city. Both these places are well-known and abundantly patronized by the Baltimoreans. Pleasure steamers run daily and carry immense crowds from the smoky homes in the city to these resorts, which might well be called the fresh air camps of Maryland. I was recently presented a complimentary ticket to Tolchester, the most famous of the two resorts—where I spent half a day. Returning home, we were caught in a heavy storm which tossed the ship to and fro on the waves and caused a goodly number on board to become seasick. But one soon becomes accustomed to the rock of the ship and rather enjoys the motion.

Baltimore has been designated the city of fair women, but I am sorry to say the medical student rarely finds the time he desires to spend with the fairer sex. I trust, however, that this title may prove attractive to the anticipating medical student of West Virginia, and that the Baltimore Medical College may have, in the future, a larger list of names from the Panhandle State entered on her long list of matriculates.

My very best wishes to all my friends in Pocahontas county.

Very truly yours,

PAGE D. BARLOW.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. H. Weymouth will be at Edray on the 6th of July and remain 4 days. Buckeye, (Clark Kellison) July 12th, 3 days. Mill Point, July 16th, 3 days and will be prepared to attend to all operations in dentistry. Call early and make your engagements, as his time is limited to the above dates.

The West Virginia Board of Pharmacy will hold its annual

DR. NEWTON CRAIG.

The outlines of a sermon preached by Dr. Craig a native of this county, at Central Church, Atlanta, Georgia, is given below. The clipping is from the *Atlanta Constitution*.

His text was from Ephesians vi: 11: "Put on the whole armor of God."

He began by explaining the context, which told what was the armor of God and why it should be put on—to withstand the attacks of the devil, and that the epistle was written to a church in a heathen and licentious community, reminding them of their former conditions and reminding them of their many temptations. Many do not believe in a personal devil, but the examination of our nature and history shows there is one. Certain it is that our first parents, tempted of satan, fell from the high estate—by eating the forbidden fruit, and so "brought death into the world and all our woe." And in John we read that when the sons of God assembled, that satan was among them: And in the beginning of Christ's career, satan tempted him. All Christ's work in the world is a warfare ever satan and a victory over satan's work. Therefore is it necessary to put on the whole armor of God.

This is described in the terms of the various parts of the ancient armor: First, to have on the girdle of truth—the girdle was the first thing necessary to the old soldier to hold and confine his garments, and so, in this world of darkness,

on which all else depends. Next, the breastplate of righteousness, as the breastplate was needed to turn the arrows from the breast, so we need righteousness to turn from us all temptations. Then the sandals of the gospel of peace, the spirit of peace learned of and obtained through the gospel clothes and protects us on our journey. The shield of faith. The shield was the most important part of defensive armor, as so is faith to the Christian a shield in every trial. Lastly, the sword of the spirit, God's holy word, which we can use to put to flight all adversaries as Christ used it to put to flight the great adversary.

DILLEY'S MILL.

Rev. C. M. Sarver preached a very interesting sermon at Bethel from Luke 11:2.

Weddings seem to be the topic of the day, and our little town of Frost the most desirable place to be united in holy bonds of wedlock. Look out! two more on the verge.

Some of our young people attended the Sacramental services at Swago church.

Mrs. James Rider near Frost, died the 15th inst. and was buried at Mt. Zion church. She will be very much missed in the community. "Yet again we hope to meet her," and our loss is her gain.

Misses Myrtle and Fannie Moore had quite a pleasant visit at Dunmore last week.

ANONYMOUS.

—FISH LAW.—"It shall not be lawful for any person to catch or destroy any of the fish in the creeks, streams or rivers in this State, by means of drag or other nets, sledging, shooting, seining or other devices (except hook and line, gig and spear) from the first day of April to the first day of December of each year. It shall not be lawful to catch or destroy any fish in the State, by means of any other device, except hook and line, gig and spear, from the first day of April to the first day of December of each year. It shall not be lawful to catch or destroy any fish in the State, by means of any other device, except hook and line, gig and spear, from the first day of April to the first day of December of each year."

United States bonds are held by private individuals.

In order to protect an invention all over the world no less than sixty-four patents are required at a cost of about \$17,000.

The railway mileage of Europe, Asia and Africa now aggregates 159, 635 miles. The railways of the United States reach 108,597 miles.

New Zealand is bent on preserving her remarkable wild birds and other animals, and has set apart two islands on which all hunting and trapping is forbidden.

Scarcely a stream issues from the lower slopes of the Andes, either to the Amazon on the east or the Pacific on the west, the sands of which are not puriferous. The amount of gold in the country must be almost fabulous.

Thomas Gottsche, of England, after the rash and excitement of the World's Fair, sought rest, appropriately enough, observes the St. Louis Republic, in Philadelphia. But one of the live reporters of that city found him out and wrote him up. Of course his name goes back to Round-head days.

A widower's association has been formed in Dresden, Germany. No man can join unless his wife is dead, and if he marries again he becomes an honorary member merely. One of the chief purposes of the association is to help newly-made widowers by looking after their wives' funerals and caring for their children.

Samory, the great Mohammedan chief of interior Africa, is about the last semi-savage of the dark country to yield to civilization and the force of arms. The French have been gradually driving them into closer quarters and now the British are conducting raids against his warriors. Samory is the greatest bandit king in the world.

The railway commission, ascertains the New York News, to complain of their business for the fiscal year. Including all the bankrupt and non-paying lines the aggregate net earnings were more than three hundred and fifty million dollars. This is equivalent to about three and one-half per cent. of the capitalization, a very good rate of interest in view of the fact that the roads are generally capitalized at from two to five times their actual cost.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 books of poetry in the National Library at Washington. The rules of the library require the keeping of every copyrighted book, so that the collection must include an enormous amount of trash. The San Francisco Chronicle believes it is safe to say that nine-tenths of this verse represents work which no publisher would issue without advance payment of cost, and which is absolutely worthless. There ought to be some provision for weeding out this trash, which is not worth shelf room.

It illustrates the need of a Pacific cable that the news of the two most important events in the Hawaiian episode passed between Washington and Honolulu only after travelling backward round the globe some 21,000 miles in order to compass a direct distance of some 5000 miles. The news of the decision of President Cleveland to attempt the restoration of the Queen reached Hawaii first by steamer from New Zealand, having traveled by telegraph under the North Atlantic and through the whole of Europe, Asia, and Australia to reach the port from which the steamer sailed. Similarly, the first news that the Provisional Government refused to accede to the President's demands reached Washington by steamer from Honolulu to New Zealand, and thence by telegraph back over the same route. A cable 20,000 miles long, from Honolulu to San Francisco,

And the night with their grief and gloom,
And the sky will smile, and the stars will beam,
And we'll lay us down in the light to dream.
We shall lay us down in the bloom and light
With a prayer and a tear for rest,
As tired children who creep at night
To the love of a mother's breast.
And for all the grief of the stormy past,
Rest shall be sweeter at last—at last!

Sweeter because of the weary way
And the lonesome night and long;
While the darkness drifts to the perfect day
With its splendor of light and song.
The light that shall bless us and kiss us and love us
And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

A PINK SILK PARASOL.

BY JUDITH SPENCER.



"HAT are we going to do now?" queried Anne.

"If Pa had only stayed quietly at home!" sighed Margaret.

"But he didn't," said Helen. "And the lecture tour ended in disaster; and he has returned with empty pockets, and a cold which threatens pneumonia!"

"Oh dear! and we were so well off before little Mother married again," Margaret murmured, dolefully.

"Treason!" cried Helen, stoutly; "not one word against Pa. Pendergast—the dearest old visionary thing that ever lived!"

"He certainly tries to make a fortune for us," smiled Anne.

"And has only succeeded in redneering us to the verge of—beggary!" supplemented Margaret.

"The expressman is stopping at the gate," said Helen; "but, of course, it's a mistake."

"Yes; nothing comes to us now—but trouble," ended Margaret.

But a moment later Helen called back, ecstatically, "Oh, girls, it is for us, sure as you live!" Then, less joyfully, "But—there's seventy-five cents to pay!"

At last the necessary amount was made up, the expressman departed, and the girls and their mother, in a state of unusual excitement, gathered around the huge, irregular bundle that had dragged into the middle of the sitting-room.

"Who could have sent it?" wondered Anne.

"What do you suppose it is?" questioned Helen.

"It's—old clothes," Margaret said, gloomily.

"Mudge!" in a general chorus of dismay.

But even as Helen cut the strings the lopsided bundle burst asunder and shed its contents of crumpled hall gowns and all kinds of forlorn and dragged sherry upon the floor.

Anne hit her lip, Margaret's eyes flamed wrathfully and Helen laughed. But the mother's face worked piteously, and it was all that she could do to keep back the tears.

All her life till now, Mrs. Pendergast had been used to comfort, and even luxury; and she had always shown so much tact and delicacy in sending their own left-off but useful garments to those who were poorer than themselves. And it was a bitter humiliation to her now, when, for the first time, a mass of dingy and inappropriate finery had been literally dumped upon her doorstep, without any accompanying message from the rich, city cousin, from whom it undoubtedly had been sent.

"There isn't a practical thing among them!" laughed Helen, who was adorning herself with whatever came first to hand. And even Margaret could not help smiling at the comical picture her pretty young sister made with a crushed French bonnet perched coquettishly on her fair curls, a faded and altogether too-ample olive redingote enveloping her pretty form, and above her head the hony skeleton of a once splendid parasol—its melancholy ribs uplifted now, as if imploring pity.

Anne laughed hysterically; but just then Pa's querulous voice was heard in the room above, and the mother was glad of an excuse to hasten away.

Night came. The debris had disappeared, and the letter of thanks to Cousin Frances, which Helen had volunteered to write, was finished.

"Listen, girls, while I read it," she said; "but don't interrupt. If you think of anything more to say just wait and I'll add it on at the end."

"My generous rich relative," she began, and, regardless of the rising murmur of dismay, she hastily went on: "It was so thoughtful of you to send me such a lot of old clothes which

and Margaret, who had written from Helen's hand, while the young girl laughed merrily over the success of her impromptu nonsense. She loved to tease her sister and sisters, and with her happy disposition she found a way of getting fun out of everything.

But anxious and busy days came after this. Pa Pendergast was seriously ill for a time, and before he was really able to be around again he was planning another of those disastrous lecture-tours, with which he was always trying to retrieve their fallen fortunes. At last, however, they had managed to persuade him to put it off until the fall.

There was no family in all the village who had once stood so high, or who were more respected in these days of their misfortunes. "Pa's" failings and good qualities were alike freely discussed, and his wife commiserated for having allowed her visionary spouse the control of her comfortable little fortune, which, under his childlike incapacity for business, had disappeared in an incredibly short number of years.

Anne and Margaret were now the main support of the family, one teaching music and the other having a good position in the village school.

The "little Mother" and Helen were the "household angels," and it was no slight task to keep things nice and comfortable with their extremely limited purse, and to prevent "Pa" from seeing too plainly the ruin he had wrought.

The neighbors were very kind, and often some little delicacy found its way to their scanty table—given with so much friendly good-will that sensitive little Mrs. Pendergast was no more hurt by the attention than the neighbors were when Helen brought them bunches of Mayflowers from the woods in spring.

But of late Helen's fingers had been busier than ever. Upon careful re-examination the "bundle" had shown possibilities which had not been apparent at the first. And the old party dresses, dyed—for Helen had mastered the dyepot's mysteries long ago—were now transformed into four pretty silk petticoats which would "redden delightfully" under their woolen gowns.

"Just the last things in the world any of us really wanted," Helen admitted; "but the silk wasn't fit for another thing, and as it didn't cost us anything I guess we can afford to be 'awful' for once!"

Then, in a moment, she had fashioned for herself as dainty a gown from the voluminous old gray opera cloak and the best of the well worn redingote as ever a pretty maiden wore to church on a bright Sunday in spring.

The battered Paris bonnet bloomed anew with apple blossoms, freshened over the kettle's reviving steam. But the crowning feature of the costume was a beautiful pink silk parasol, which Cousin Frances would certainly never have recognized as the "skeleton" of her famous bundle, newly clad in the pink lining of the opera cloak, and adorned with the freshest floozies of the chiffon gown.

"Girls, how do I look?" was Helen's anxious question, as arrayed for the first time in all her glory she was about to start with them for church.

"Just too sweet and lovely!" Margaret said, with enthusiasm; and the mother, who thought her girls were always perfect, echoed Margaret's words.

But Anne was troubled. Such finery seemed hardly in accord with their straightened circumstances, or with the almost Quakerish simplicity of the quiet town; but Helen was so happy that she could not bring herself to speak her doubts which, after all, might prove without foundation.

She was keenly alive, however, to the sensation which Helen's appearance caused, and which, all during the service, divided the attention of the congregation with the good minister's words. And after the service, Anne's straining ears caught more than one fragment of unfriendly criticism, which seemed floating in the air.

"It does heat all," old Mrs. Sharp whispered to her neighbor, "how folks behind-hand in their rear can buy such finery!"

"Pa's Pa Pendergast has somehow made his everlasting fortune," was the audible answer.

"Did you see how Chan Bassett kept lookin' at her? He can't afford to dress a wife like that. I heard Mr. Bassett tell him so durin' the collection."

"Just see that pink parasol! Why, many couldn't get one, plain dark blue, for less'n five dollars. An' silk petticoats, too. I know by the rustlin' they're up an' down extravagant, or else they ain't so poor as they've been makin' out."

"An' the neighbors sendin' 'em to cake up 'ple at every battin'!"

months that Channey Bassett had not walked home with Helen. He had been with his mother on the church steps when they came out, but he had only bowed and then had looked away. It was certainly strange, thought Helen, but—if he didn't want to come, he needn't! And no one, not even Anne, should know she cared!

The weeks rolled around, and summer followed spring. Every Sunday Helen went to church in her brave attire, and walked home afterward with Anne and Margaret; and Channey never came.

She never mentioned him; but Anne, watching her darling with jealous eyes, saw how her cheeks grew paler, and how listless she seemed to be as the summer days went on.

One night as Anne lay pondering upon these things, with Margaret asleep beside her, she heard a stifled sob from the cot where Helen lay. That was all; but it was not long before Anne had determined what to do. And the next day, on her way home from the village, she stopped at Mrs. Bassett's for the first time since that spring Sunday when Channey had lingered at his mother's side.

"It's ever so long since I've had a chance to run in," Anne began, with friendly apology. "But I've been so busy, teaching right along. It was fortunate for us that the Bentons wanted their children to make up all they lost when they had whooping cough last spring. If it wasn't for that and for two of Margaret's music scholars, who have kept right on, I hardly know what we should have done?"

It was not like Anne to speak so freely of their affairs; but Mrs. Bassett showed no signs of rebuffing yet.

"You know how it is," Anne continued, with heightened color. "Pa tries to do all he can; but he's always so—unfortunate."

"Then that last lecture tour wasn't a success?" said Mrs. Bassett, falling into Anne's skillfully opened net. "Everyone thought he must 'n' been makin' money, the way Helen came out this spring."

"And didn't she look sweet?" cried Anne. "But people shouldn't judge by appearances! I'm going to tell you, Mrs. Bassett, I should hate to have it get around. A cousin of mother's in the city sent us a—bundle of old clothes. And Helen is just the most ingenious, most economical girl you ever saw! Those things weren't suitable for us at all, and I thought they'd be of no use whatever; but she turned them into—silk dresses, and made the old worn out party silks into the prettiest petticoats you ever saw—and one for each of us! Then the poor child needed a new dress, badly; she hadn't a thing fit to wear to church, and we couldn't afford to buy anything; so she went to work and somehow made that pretty gray and olive gown out of just nothing! And her bonnet, too—you ought to have seen it when it came! And," hysterically, "all that never cost us a single penny!"

"You don't mean to say!" ejaculated Mrs. Bassett, in amazement. "But—that pink silk parasol?" she queried. "Mandy Ward priced one in the city, an' they asked—sixteen dollars!"

"She made that, too!" cried Anne. "Oh, you don't half know how clever Helen is! You won't let this go any further, though?" she added, anxiously. "I wouldn't like every one to know, because—well, because it was the first time any one had ever sent old things to us—and poor little Mother—cried."

"I won't tell a livin' soul but Chan," Mrs. Bassett said, earnestly. "But I must tell him. He'll be home to-night, you know, over Sunday. An'—an' I'm comin' 'round to see your ma, right soon."

Anne went her way with a lighter heart; and she had not far before Channey Bassett himself came into view. To her surprise he stopped.

"It's ever so long since I've seen you," he began awkwardly.

"Why haven't you been around?" she asked in her pleasant way, noting curiously his wane and troubled face.

"I'll tell you why," he said, and, suddenly, "It's because I can't think of any one or anything but—Helen! And I never realized until—until one Sunday morning in the spring" (Anne sighed) "how far above the farmer's son—the poor book-keeper—she was. Then I saw that the best I could ever hope to give her would not be worthy of her—not even as much as she is having now" (Anne smiled); "and I knew that it would be better for me to—forget her—before she ever dreamed I had begun to care. I thought I could turn my thoughts away; but I can't; and though it is madness to think she could ever care for me, yet I must see her and tell her; and, unless you tell me not to, I am coming this very night."

"Come," said Anne, with a reassuring smile.

claiming with propriety. But I thought he was looking thin and worried, just fellow. There, I'll wipe the tears from your face, and put on your pretty gown, directly."

"If he had waited until he had seen his mother, I'd have hated him—most," thought Anne, an hour later, when, above the murmur of voices in the little parlor she heard Helen laugh ring gayly, as of old.

And the next day, being Sunday, the village goasps had something new to talk of; for Mrs. Bassett actually waited and kissed Helen on the church porch. And Channey walked home with her again, as he used to do; but though his face was radiant, no one could get sight of her smiles and blushes then, for carefully and almost reverentially Channey was shielding her lovely face with the pink silk parasol. —Independent.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The engines of a first-class man-of-war cost nearly \$700,000.

There are now 7500 miles of electric railroad in this country.

Children, plants and animals grow more rapidly during the night.

The largest coast light in the United States can be seen twenty-eight miles in clear weather.

Slag from blast furnaces is pulverized and used for fertilizing farming lands in Germany.

The tongue of the toad is attached to the front of its jaw and hangs backward instead of forward.

Professor Elihu Thompson says that an umbrella with brass chains hanging from the ends of the ribs makes a complete protection when held over the head during a thunder storm.

Taking the earth as the center of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision, the visible universe embraces a vast space with a diameter of 420,000,000,000 miles.

A new chemical element was discovered during 1893. It was found in some specimens of alum brought from Egypt. It has been called Masarinum, from Masr, the Arabian name for Egypt. It resembles beryllium in some of its properties, and zinc in others.

Both eyes are necessary to perfect vision. A man who has lost an eye requires some time to adjust himself to the new conditions. He finds it very difficult, for instance, to form a correct judgment of the distance of an object, as well as its position, and sometimes in attempting to pick up a small article, like a pin, will make a mistake of three or four inches in its situation.

During the year some further advance was made in the production of color photographs by Lipmann, who has discovered that albumenized and gelatinized plates soaked in bichromate of potash can be employed in photographing colors, which appear after immersion in water. The colors are very brilliant, and are produced by the interference of hygroscopic and non-hygroscopic layers with variable refractive indices.

Experiments in magnetizing and concentrating the low grade soft, red ores of some Southern districts are in process, and said to be so far promising of good results. The consulting chemist of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, operating upon 3000 pounds at a time of the crude ore which contained forty per cent. of iron and twenty-nine of silica, has been able to secure fifty-seven per cent. of iron and reduce silica ten per cent.

The Real David Crockett.

Mrs. Ibbie Gordon, of Clarksville, Texas, who was born in 1805, was once introduced to David Crockett. Describing the incident, she says: "It was in the winter of 1834, not long after Crockett had been defeated for Congress in Tennessee. We heard that Crockett had crossed Red River, and fearing that he might not come through Clarksville, but keep on the old Tammell trail, we intended to meet him. Jane Latimer, then a girl of eighteen, rode behind me, and Betty Latimer followed on a pony. We overtook Crockett and his party at the house of Edward Deen, about four miles from Clarksville. It was early in the morning, and when Mrs. Deen saw us she said: 'Mrs. Clark, what in the name of God brings you here at this time of the day?' 'My horse brought me,' I answered, and then I told her I wanted some breakfast. We went into the house, and a friend, who had known Crockett in Tennessee, introduced us. Crockett was dressed like a gentleman, and not as a back-woodsman. He did not wear a coonskin cap. It has always disgusted me to read those accounts of Crockett that characterize him as an ignorant back-woodsman. Neither in dress, conversation nor bearing could he be

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free
Schools.

D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

The name of Mr. M. G. Mathews was proposed last week in the convention for County Superintendent, and voted upon. It is due the gentleman to say that he was in no wise a candidate, and as this was well known in Edray district, the vote was not divided between Mr. Barlow and himself. Mr. Mathews was urged to run early in the campaign by many influential friends, but refused. His nomination was ill-advised.

It has been said that the democracy of Pocahontas is "hopelessly divided." Let no one congratulate himself on that false assumption. As far as a nominee for county commissioner is concerned so far is the party divided. The selection of county officials is not a matter of politics, the best man is to be chosen, only an ancient precedent has been set in this county, that the best man was always to be found in the democratic party. A whisper in your ear will tell you what that "hopelessly divided" party will do in November. It will send a democratic member to the legislature; it will elect a democratic senator from this district; it will be necessary to elect a democratic congressman. Cut off a few such counties and the party would be lost.

The Congressional candidates of this district are Mr. Alderson, Judge McLaugherty, Editor H. Clay Ragland and Hon. Jno. A. Preston. The vote in this county stands by the division at the convention, two-thirds for Alderson and one-third for Preston. While Mr. Preston is one of West Virginia's noblest sons, and probably a future congressman, he is not, in our estimation, the man who can deliver us from the painful ordeal of seeing this district send a Republican member to Congress. Mr. Alderson is the great canvasser who tears down the walls of opposition and wins men in spite of themselves. He has had no opportunity to fight for the nomination against brother democrats, and indeed it is not likely that he wishes to make two fights to retain his seat. But with the nomination, he will come into the field to win, and win he will.

Outing Party

A party composed of the following ladies and gentlemen went to take a view of Hill's Creek falls, last Saturday:—Maud Bell and Maud Ekridge, Alice and Willie Clark, Lucy and Lillie Smith, Mattie Curry, Kate Clark, Ida Bradley, and Messrs. Albert Overholt, Willie Hill, George Keisner, Walter Clark, Colburn Kinsman, James Curry, Marvin Smith, J. W. Beyer, Prof. Miller, and Willie Huggatt.

An early start was made as our way lay over rough mountain road and was up Hill's Creek all day, but the day was a beautiful one and we started light hearted and gay. The first falls were reached where the water rushed over a precipice fifty feet high with a deafening roar. We visited the second and third falls.

About noon a lunch box was opened and a fine lunch was served on a large flat rock, which was shaded by tall trees. The lunch was delicious and filling, making it a most enjoyable picnic. Mr. Beyer made several photographs of the party as they stood near the falls.

ph. Hill's Creek. We reached Hillsboro about 6 p. m. tired but well pleased with the trip.

PHILLIPS.

Pocahontas Boys at School.

Dr. J. M. Burnett, who has started a successful practice at Post, obtained his degree at the Baltimore Medical College this year.

Mr. Page D. Barlow, of Edray, is at the same school, preparing himself for the practice of medicine.

Mr. Lacy Sydenstricker, of Academy, has brought back the degree of A. B. from Hamilton Sydney.

Mr. Wm. Wyson, of Academy, has passed successful examinations in that college.

Mr. Frank Hill, of Academy, has finished his first year at Randolph Macon.

Mr. J. A. McLaughlin, of Marlinton, took the degree of M. A. at the Danmore Business College.

Messrs. Summers McNeel and Winters McNeel, of Mill Point, have completed their first year at the Washington and Lee.

Mr. Walter Anderson, of Lobello, is one of the leading men at Emory and Henry college.

GREEN BANK.

We are having fine weather at this time. Corn is growing fine, but very short for this time of year. Wheat is good and harvest getting close. Oats promise fine, but the meadows will be light in this section of country.

Mr. W. T. McClinton, Beverly, W. Va., was among his many friends at this place last Sunday, and returned the first of the week.

Mr. Lee Ginn and family, Davis, W. Va., are visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Little Maudie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Curry, is ill with diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Arbogast are on the sick list.

Mrs. W. H. Holl can walk about the house. She went as far as the store on last Monday.

Mr. Charley Arbogast and Miss Hughes will be married on the 26th or 27th inst. at the home of the bride, Mr. James Hughes.

Rev. C. L. Potter preached a very good sermon at this place last Sunday to a large congregation.

There is being a move in the right direction made at this place, and that is to get a singing class organized and a competent teacher to instruct.

DUNMORE.

Hot and fine growing weather. Grain crops look well at this time, except corn, which is short. There will be some fruit in our neighborhood and a full crop of potato hogs.

Our people on the sick list are improving, except Mrs. Lulu Kerr. Mrs. Wm. McLaughlin is improving under the skillful treatment of Dr. Jno. Ligon.

Mr. Jos. Lounry, jr., and Miss Lucy Kincaid spent over Sunday in our town.

Charley Barlow, the Bookman non grocery drummer, was in town last week.

Quite a crowd of Staunton, Va., sportsmen passed through town Saturday on their way home.

Mr. Peter Lightner and Mr. Mutheny, of Highland county, Va., who have been out on a visit, returned Saturday.

We had the pleasure to attend the basket meeting at Mt. Zion Church Sunday, 25th. We listened to two very fine and interesting sermons, one by Rev. R. R. Little, P. E., and the other by Rev. Charley Polta, who struck the key note when he told the living that they should care a little more for the dead, and that is to fence up the graveyard, that is in the woods, and cut the brush, so the graves of the dead may be found. There are but few of us who have not fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and husbands who lie beneath the shade of the valley; and it looks hard and rough to see their graves run over by horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. This matter, and fixing up of churches, should be looked after more than it is, and everybody should lend a helping hand to this important matter.

The next basket meeting will

Messrs. R. C. Shrader and J. A. Noel are off for Staunton this week.

Mr. Jim Sheets, of Williams' river, was in town for a load of furniture. Jim knows where to come for the best furniture in the county.

Mr. Frank Arbogast and Worth Nottingham got badly done up last week by their horse running off near Marlinton.

We must say that Mr. Amos Dilley has done more work on the road between Dilley's Mill and McCutcheon this summer than has been done for years, and the road is in better condition than we have ever seen it; and we must say that part of the road between Dilley's Mill and Huntersville is in a worse condition than ever seen before. There are mud holes axle deep.

Miss Rosa Ligon has returned home from a visit to Basic City, Va. Jefferson Gonloite was up last week for some good furniture.

Mrs. Jacob K. Taylor and son Jake have returned from a visit to Highland county.

Rev. Squire John A. Taylor has located at Ronceverte.

GALLILER.

ROOFING

Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to lend, or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped everywhere.

PAINT

red and black, for metallo roofing. Greenote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS

that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER

heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

PRICES

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BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON REPAIRING establishment.
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Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dosty Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

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Insure against loss in the

People's Insurance
Company.

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Cash Capital \$100,000.00.
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Ag't for Pocahontas County.

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POWDERS

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

FOR SALE BY

PRICE & SMITH

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Pocahontas and one in the lower end,

At \$10 insurance, or two mares for \$18, or the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

Anyone wishing to send mares, I can keep them on grass.

W. McClintie,
Buckeye W. Va.

GEO. C. AMLUNG

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

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All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit, and leather. Monday

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Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, etc.

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked country store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to

SAVE MONEY

will do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH, or to responsible parties 30 days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

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FOR DRUNKENNESS
OPIMUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

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Prescription Druggist,

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West Virginia.

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Medicines, Patent medicines,

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prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

The Best Shoes For the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE GENUINE WELT.

Speakers, Bottom Waterproof. Best shoe sold at the price.

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes.

Equal custom work, costing from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Sizes.

Best Walking Shoe ever made.

\$2.50, and \$2 shoes.

Unexcelled at the price.

Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes.

Are the best for service.

LADIES' \$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75

Best Douglas, stylish, perfect fitting and serviceable. Best in the world. All styles. Just upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Name and price stamped on bottom. Brooklyn, Mass.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a low price and still make a profit.

The average price of wheat in New York for the decade 1840-1849 was 76 cents. Beginning with 1840 a period of extremely low prices for American wheat opened from the outbreak of the average New York price was 75 cents, a decline of 1 cent from the preceding year, and was followed by a continuous fall to 1844 when the average was 64 cents, the lowest average ever known in the cotton trade. In 1845 when an enormous crop followed the decline that accompanied the falling in lowered prices to what may be called the lowest point on record, the average at New York was 56 cents, nearly two cents higher than in 1844. Moreover in 1846 the world's crop of wheat added almost a cent to the value of the crop and transportation was very much cheaper in 1846. In 1847 the crop was unduly advanced sharply, only 40 cents back to eight and then to 40 and one-fourth cents, making average for the decade, from 1840 to the lowest ever known in the cotton trade.

[illegible]

For the first time in the history of the world, the coal operators of the United States have agreed to a wage increase. The operators of the coal mines in the West have agreed to a wage increase of 50 per cent. This is the first time in the history of the world that the coal operators have agreed to a wage increase. The operators of the coal mines in the West have agreed to a wage increase of 50 per cent. This is the first time in the history of the world that the coal operators have agreed to a wage increase.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Per line per week	\$1.00	.75	.50	.25
Per line per month	\$3.00	2.25	1.50	.75
Per line per quarter	\$8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Per line per year	\$24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00

Reading notices are charged five cents per line for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

Marlinton, W. Va.
June 29 1894

CIRCUIT COURT.

State v P. Giddin, pleading with out license, confessed, \$10 and costs in three cases.
State v John McLaughlin, carrying deadly weapons, guilty, \$25 and costs.
State v Wallace Jackson, same offense, \$25 and costs.
State v Benck Sutton, same offense, not guilty.
State vs Edgar Pryor, felony, bail fixed at \$700.
David V. Woods an attorney of Barbours qualified to practice law in this court.
St. Lawrence B. & M. Co. v Holt and Mathews, Ejectment, judgment for plaintiff.
J. C. Artogast S. P. G. allowed \$25.00 for keeping Edgar Pryor in jail, \$43.75 for Henry Jones; and \$10.00 for Howard McCre.
Clay Court vs J. Craig Ashford, \$125 and costs.
Isaac McNeel and William Gibson allowed \$3 each as jury commissioners.

CHANCERY.

William Skeen's admr. vs. John T. McIlraw, decree of sale.
Holt vs. Holt, process ordered to be issued against David McClung, admr. of James Seig dead, to show why judgment should not be entered against him for \$.
Haber's admr. vs. Haber et als., sale of lands under the will are confirmed, and Commissioner L. M. McClutchie is ordered to proceed to execute the accounts required by the execs.
J. C. Lorry Sr. vs. M. A. Wade et al, decree refused.
St. Lawrence B. and M. Co. vs. Samuel Harper, sale of land confirmed to Newton Moore at \$1520.
Witz, Bender & Co. vs. Harold & Moore, and Orser & Laing vs. Harold & Moore, sale of lot and dwelling in Frost confirmed to Mrs. Milne Harold at \$700, 1/2 acre lot in Frost of which store stood which was returned to S. A. Gilmer at \$65; and 1/2 acre to Mrs. Martha Gilmer at \$240.
M. J. McNeel vs. Lanty Harold, decree to be made again on account of misapprehension of price.
H. Frank & Son vs. E. L. Holt, judgment rendered for plaintiff, and referred to J. C. Lorry, Commissioner.
L. M. McClutchie appointed trustee in the estate of F. M. Dornin by a deed of trust from G. F. Crummett.
John Mathews vs. Rachel Sherb, judgment in favor of plaintiff.
James L. Gilmer's admr. vs. H. C. Gilmer's admr., referred to J. C. Lorry.
John H. Thompson vs. John H. Thompson, judgment rendered for plaintiff.

The most trouble, so far, has been in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where the strikers endeavored to stop the movement of coal by the railroads of West Virginia. The object of this remarkable strike was for the restoration of the Inter-State wage agreement, that was abandoned during the Summer months. The Inter-State agreement was first voluntarily abandoned by a few miners in the Pittsburg district, and this set forced a reduction in every competitive district in the United States. The coal operators had, one by one, cut down wages, each company explaining to its men that it could not keep up the rates and hold its own with neighboring mining districts. This resulted in breaking the agreement signed by the union and the operators in 1893, and hence the greatest strike that has yet occurred in the coal industry.

The average price of mining in the Pittsburg district for the past six months has been 55 cents per ton, and in all other districts in proportion. The price in Maryland and West Virginia was forty cents. The miners in these two districts did not belong to the union, but struck mainly in the hope that by a general movement an increase of wages would result.—Communicated.

THE GREAT DIVIDE

FOR 6 TWO-CENT STAMPS we will send you a Brilliant Gem of unusual color, and a copy of "The Great Divide," so you can see what a wonderful journal it is, provided you name the paper you saw this in.—It's a real Jewel we'll send you.

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Prices Reasonable

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An Institute of Shorthand.
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Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world a great exportation of young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietors charge a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are \$50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him \$5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$5 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we do offer an inducement to save both time and money by completing the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a Life Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our penman, Prof. W. Ballentine, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof. Dunsmore is giving his special attention to the Theory and Practical Departments this season. 25 years ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accountants of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call on or address

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An electro-galvanic battery combined into medical use.
Belts, Suspensories, Special Appliances, Abdominal Supporters, Vests, Drawers, Office Caps, Insoles, etc.
Cures Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Errors of Youth, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sexual Weakness, and all Troubles in Male or Female. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

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THE REGISTER

AND

THE TIMES

\$1.75 for both papers.

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The Register contains 12 pages

GRAND 4TH OF JULY RALLY!

Marlinton W. Va.

ON THE ISLAND ABOVE BRIDGE.

This is one of the most beautiful spots in this country, and is especially suited for a picnic. Merry go round, platform dancing, refreshments served on the grounds and other attractions. All are invited

Attention Farmers!

THE FAMOUS WORLD BEATER
McCormick Binders, and Reapers,
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and Binder Twine are Sold By

T. A. SYDENSTRICKER, ACADEMY, W. VA.
A full line of repairs constantly on hand. When in need of first class machinery, it will pay you to see him.

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STANDARD SAFES.



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SAFES ARE THE BEST.

Repairing and Putting on Combination Locks,
ALSO
A Large Line of SECOND HAND SAFES in First Class Order.

SAFES SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

FACTORIES: Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Principal Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

however, may be marked, that one of Hinton's newspapers published a highly amusing article of a regular correspondent, which cried "bravo! to Brackinridge," in spite of the fact that he has shown himself to be an impure and corrupt man.

"At Hinton, W. Va., the other day, several hundred citizens cheered W. O. P. Breckenridge, and when an opponent raised a banner inscribed: "Protection to American Women." It was pulled down and torn to pieces."

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast as the administrator of Jacob Sheets, deceased.
2. An account of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.
3. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or requested by the court.

M. F. GIESEY
 and
 Superintendent.
 U. S. Forest Service,
 Washington, D. C.

...the New York
...and I have
...the result of my
...I began
...I believe they are
...My unit 'wait'
...of privi-
...Her Majesty's house-
...of the Queen's house-
...at I suppose the Queen
...in regard to the appoint-
...which you know," said
...which you refer are,
...the gift of the Govern-
...through the consent
...a particular appoint-
...according to the
...the same footing with
...statements which Her
...up without considering
...indeed, as you say,
...upon officers of
...in fact, who, having
...and country good
...of a little assistance
...pleasantly for them
...then said, "in what
...member of Her Ma-
...nearly consist?"
...my informant,
...duties as members of
...household would be
...with those of a private
...private household,
...the custom to em-
...in such capacities,
...to be in attend-
...whenever it is
...to look after the dis-
...whenever they
...to Her Majesty, and
...themselves useful as
...Queen." "What is
...their uniform is most
...by persons employed
...generals and who
...Her Majesty's house-
...to wear the army
...to their rank in the
...military must dress
...of any lower or royal
...were at court."
...of Her Majesty's
...when they are in at-
...Queen." I then said,
...former
...said, "see, of
...order, etc., at
...at Windsor, Bal-
...but there is a
...during room for the
...employed in the pal-
...of the Queen's ser-
...overseers from
...the... with the
...is a lady, but
...as it may suit her
...as, in the absence
...may decide. A
...most without con-
...or being called upon
...of the kitchen
...household that over-

...the year 1850, and...
...each having a staff of
...in the centre.
...The House architects used to put
...into the walls of the theatre
...to make them more resonant.
...A 'morning session' in the British
...House of Commons began at 2 o'clock
...in the afternoon and last until 7.
...Moscow is said to have 1700 'big
...the smallest of which weighs
...pounds, and the largest 443,772.
...Since the repeal of British naviga-
...tion laws in 1819 British shipping has
...increased seven times faster than the
...population.
...The Alaskans often have eating
...matches, at which great numbers of
...villagers compete. The one who eats
...the most is considered the biggest
...man.
...The two highest inhabited spots on
...earth are Atacama and Mucapata,
...winning camps in the Andes. The
...former has an elevation of 17,950
...feet.
...A rabbit was recently killed near
...Jefferson City, Mo., which had the
...form and features of a rabbit but was
...apparently wearing the skin of a
...Maltese cat.
...A man from Salina, Kan., is a
...hustler. He peddles groceries on
...week days and on Sundays preaches in
...two pulpits—one in Hoxie and the
...other in Hills City.
...Mr. Anstie, of Livingston County,
...Missouri, just dead, was seventy-four
...years old, never was out of the State,
...never was shaved in a barber shop,
...never ate in a hotel, and was never ill
...until just before his death.
...Cardinal Mezzofant, the most re-
...markable linguist the world has ever
...known, is said to have been able to use
...every word of any considerable im-
...portance in over 100 different lan-
...guages, and to have been able to carry
...on a conversation in forty-five or fifty
...others.
...An anxious mother once took a
...child to a physician to have him pass
...judgment on a very ugly-shaped jaw.
...The lower one protruded, and they
...did not set well together. The doctor
...assured her that that, or most such
...blemishes, could be treated if the
...patient were taken young enough.
...In this case the child has grown to be
...a pretty woman, with as well-formed
...a mouth as any one could desire.
...The Red Glass Treatment.
...The City of Mexico is the third city
...in the world to try the new red glass
...treatment as an aid in the cure of
...smallpox. The Board of Directors of
...the American Hospital, at the recom-
...mendation of Dr. Alfred Bray, the
...attending physician, has fitted up one
...of the smallpox wards with ruby glass
...window lights, and the new theory
...will be given practical application.
...The claim, as made by the Nor-
...wegian experts on skin diseases, Dr.
...Lindholm and Finson, is that the
...ultra violet, or natural rays of the
...sun, are just as injurious to a disease
...skin as they are to the delicate film of
...the photographer. The experimental
...smallpox wards are, therefore, nothing
...more than photographic dark rooms.
...It is held that the use of the red glass
...prevents the fever of maturation, and
...that the eruptions soon dry up, leav-
...ing out few scars on the patient. The
...experiment made by the enterprising
...management of the American Hospital
...is being watched with close interest
...by the Mexico medical fraternity, to
...whom and to the country at large it
...has particular and vital interest by
...reason of the great prevalence of the
...disease in the South—Atlanta Con-
...stitution.
...“To Rayan With Timberline.”
...Timberline, that mysterious Central
...African city which has recently been
...discovered by the French, is chieflly in-
...teresting as the subject of various sub-
...mitted for a prize offered many years
...ago by the French for poems to that terri-
...ble name. One of the verses was:
...I have a mission
...To the land of Timberline
...To find out a mystery
...That has been as long as time
...Another with a more poetic rhythm,
...can be
...As I saw Timberline
...In the land of the
...A land where the sun
...A land where the sun

...but the out should be made close to
...the trunk and the wound should be
...painted thoroughly after as it has
...remained for a few weeks. Left to de-
...cay in the weather it will soon admit
...water to the heart of the tree, when
...rapid and certain destruction follows.
...Some people make the mistake of
...painting the wound as soon as it is
...made. Paint and oil cannot adhere to
...a wet surface, but will peel off, or will
...set and water blister beneath it,
...and very soon the application is value-
...less.—New York World.
...REMEDY FOR ROUP IN FOWLS.
...This disease is exceedingly con-
...tagious, and is similar in every respect
...to the diphtheria of persons. It arises
...from the same causes, viz., poisoning
...by bad air or dampness, by which the
...germs of the disease are encouraged.
...The remedy lies, first, in removing
...the cause, making the poultry house
...clean and dry, and keeping it as warm
...as may be. The sick birds are treated
...by giving doses of powdered chlorate
...of potash, one small pinch of it being
...dropped in the throat twice a day.
...The swelled heads are bathed with
...warm vinegar, and the mouth and
...throat washed by means of a soft
...lather. The house should be well
...disinfected by burning sulphur in it
...during the day, keeping it tightly
...closed for an hour or two while the
...fumes of the sulphur are acting. All
...dead birds should be buried deeply,
...away from the house.—New York
...Times.
...TEACHING CALVES TO DRINK.
...According to F. E. Emery, Agri-
...culturist at the North Carolina Ex-
...periment Station, the successful calf
...feeder will use more tact than force
...in teaching a calf to drink. He will
...never allow a foolish calf to betray
...him into a passion or display of brute
...force. Do not allow the calf to suck
...the whole hand or a single finger, but
...placing the palm of either hand over
...its nose, gently bring it to the milk
...beld in a convenient sized pail in the
...other hand. By separating the fingers
...hold back the sides of the tongue and
...insure the entrance of milk when the
...calf sucks.
...If the milk is warm there will be
...less trouble, then give the calf more,
...or less, of the two fingers, according
...to the success in keeping it interested
...in the milk. When the calf is doing
...well the fingers will scarcely be touch-
...ing its tongue or lips. If it acts badly
...give the fingers to suck and contrive
...to let in a dash of milk so a sup now
...and then will encourage the calf to
...continue.
...I have been obliged to dip my hand
...repeatedly into the milk and thus
...give a taste of it before the calf would
...allow its nose to be turned down into
...the pail. Some calves will drink dur-
...ing the first to third trial, while
...others will need the fingers a much
...longer time.—Farm, Field and Fire-
...side.
...HOW TO GROW AND SHIP CAULIFLOWER.
...Cauliflower, like all vegetables of
...the brassica, or cabbage, family, re-
...quires a very rich soil. The land
...should be treated to about eighty
...two-horse loads of horse manure, or of
...composted horse and hog manure to
...the acre. This should be plowed un-
...der, care to be taken that the soil be
...not wet, but in perfect friable and
...mellow condition. The drills should
...be about three feet apart and the cul-
...tivation level and very frequent.
...There is a hard cultivator which is
...preferable after the plants are about
...half grown, because horse or mule
...would doubtless destroy them if the
...drills be only three feet wide. The
...object is to have large, compact heads.
...As soon as these are well formed they
...should be shipped, or the blue or pur-
...ple bloom will form, and then the
...heads are unsalable, at fair or good
...prices. If necessary, turning the
...plant on its roots, say half-way round,
...will set as a check, and breaking two
...or three of the outer leaves over the
...dreadfully fully formed head will afford
...a beneficial shade and a little more re-
...tarding. Only one-third of the leaf is
...turned over the head, and it is not
...separated from the main plant. Cauli-
...flower should be shipped in shallow
...crates, or, if the regular cabbage
...crates be used, put in tiers so as not
...to touch each other.

...care, and have it like a garden as to
...mellowness and freedom from clods.
...Sow the seed as early as possible in the
...spring, but do not sow it on another
...crop, as we generally do with clover.
...It is well to sow a peck or so of oats
...per acre with the alfalfa, simply to af-
...ford a little shade to the young plants.
...Since a field ought to last many years
...when once a good stand is secured, it
...will pay to take great pains with it.
...Do not try to seed too large a field at
...once, but begin with a few acres, so
...as to give these the greatest care, and
...add to the area each year. In this way
...success is reasonably certain. But do
...not attempt it without seeing that the
...soil is rich in nitrogenous matter.
...Put on barnyard manure freely."
...SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.
...A bulletin just issued from Cornell
...University Experiment Station, on the
...feeding of steers in Texas, shows the
...following results:
...Roasted cotton seed do not have the
...laxative qualities of raw seed and are
...more palatable.
...Faster gains are made by feeding
...the boiled seed, but at a greater cost
...per pound gain.
...The advantages to be gained in the
...use of roasted seed hardly justify its
...general use.
...Boiled seed are more palatable than
...raw seed, less laxative and make
...faster gains. May continue to be used
...with profit.
...Steers fed on raw seed, eating a less
...quantity of seed, ate slightly more
...hay in consequence.
...Cotton seed, at usual prices, is a
...good and cheap addition to corn and
...hay ration.
...The best beef ration found by pre-
...vious experiments—cotton seed meal,
...hulls and silage, is not here proven the
...best, when calculated at former prices
...—raw seed, corn and hay being better.
...When value of raw seed is raised to
...near market present prices, ten dollars
...per ton, the meal, hulls and silage
...are again the best ration; raw seed,
...corn and hay being next best.
...The average cost of gain per pound
...in all lots at present price of food was
...3.64 cents.
...The cheapest feed per pound gained
...for all steers fed, when raw cotton
...seed is valued at \$10 per ton, was raw
...seed, corn and hay.
...FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
...Leghorns are among the very best of
...layers.
...Set the first clutches of duck eggs
...under a hen.
...Proper shelter from storms means
...regular, even fleeces.
...It will pay every grower to learn
...thoroughly to grade wool.
...Burs in the pasture are very expen-
...sive. Get rid of them.
...The less water there is in butter the
...fewer odors it will absorb.
...The best way to keep root crops is
...to pack them in sand and put in the
...cellar.
...Put the perches far enough away
...from the doors or windows to avoid
...draught.
...Eggs often have a bad flavor from
...the food the hens eat. It is well to
...bear this in mind.
...Have the nests so low that the hens
...can step in. If they jump in they are
...apt to break the eggs.
...If the young stock is to be used for
...breeding it should always be selected
...from the earliest hatches.
...Cows are not kept for their company,
...therefore why let them go dry four to
...six months out of the year.
...Early manuring is simply impossible
...if the animals are stunted while they
...are forming bone and muscle.
...The production of eggs is a great
...drain on a hen's vitality. Therefore,
...the laying hens should be well fed.
...Whether hatched in an incubator or
...under a hen, do not feed the chickens
...until they are twenty-four hours old.
...It never pays to offer a horse for
...sale in poor condition. It does not
...pay to keep a horse in poor condition.
...Fourteen million of the inhabitants
...of France have farms of twenty acres
...or less from which they manage to
...obtain a living.
...Young turkeys are naturally tender.
...There is no advantage in hatching
...them out until the weather is reason-

...have been accumulating
...on his hands for nearly thirty years,
...and not one of them has been de-
...stroyed. More than two billion dol-
...lars worth of them in value originally
...represented are now stored away in
...the various buildings belonging to the
...Postoffice Department at Washington,
...occupying thousands of cubic feet of
...precious space. To hold them all
...would require several ordinary-sized
...houses, and still they continue to pile
...up. It is the same way with many
...million dollars' worth of postal notes.
...Inasmuch as they are vouchers for
...money paid out, it would hardly do to
...burn them. The Government, in re-
...lation to the money order system, acts
...as a sort of trust company. Citizens
...place their cash in its hands, and the
...canceled orders are evidence of the
...fulfillment of the trust.
...Besides, things are constantly hap-
...pening which render it necessary to
...refer to the back-number orders. A
...man writes to the department, saying:
..."I am the administrator of the estate
...of John Jones. Among his private
...papers I have found certain money or-
...ders, dated some years back. Please
...send duplicates, in order that I may
...cash them." Now, it frequently hap-
...pens that the orders discovered in such
...ways are from ten to twenty years old.
...By turning to the files it can be ascer-
...tained in a moment whether these se-
...curities have been redeemed or not.
...Or perhaps William Smith will
...write: "Two years ago James Robin-
...son, of Podunk, sent me a money or-
...der for \$50. I did not receive it.
...Kindly furnish me with a duplicate."
...The order referred to is looked up and
...found in the files canceled, bearing
...William Smith's signature to the re-
...ceipt. Smith, on being informed of
...this fact, declares the signature a
...forgery. A postoffice detective is then
...put on the case and investigates it.
...May he decide that Smith's claim
...is good; but since the money order
...system was founded in 1865 there have
...not been more than 200 cases of for-
...gery of this description.
...When a money order is missing a
...duplicate can always be obtained.
...Three hundred such duplicates are is-
...sued by the department at Washing-
...ton every day, on an average. The
...originals disappear in all sorts of
...curious ways. Farmers, through mis-
...take, frequently keep them as re-
...ceipts, instead of forwarding them
...through the mails. After awhile the
...unsophisticated agriculturist is dunned
...for payment by the keeper of a store
...in a neighboring town. "Why," he
...says, "I sent you the money by post
...some time ago, and here is the receipt
...in my pocket." With that he exhibits
...the money order. But it often hap-
...pens that the payee, learning that
...cash awaits him at the postoffice, ap-
...plies for a duplicate. Railway postal
...clerks sometimes steal letters and find
...money orders in them. To get rid of
...them, they burn them. Then the own-
...ers ask for duplicates.
...In the history of the money order
...system only two instances of the coun-
...terfeiting of these securities have been
...recorded. The first and more remark-
...able case was in 1873. John N. Young,
...who had been employed in the money
...order division of the Chicago Post-
...office, thought that he had discovered
...a way to get rich easily. His scheme,
...being without precedent, might have
...been fairly successful, if he had worked
...it skillfully; but he carried it out very
...clumsily indeed. For \$30 he hired a
...drunken printer to set up type for an
...imitation of the regular money order
...blank. This was not difficult, inas-
...much as the kind of blank used by the
...department has always been severely
...simple. However, the type setting
...was so badly done as to call attention
...almost immediately to the fraud.
...Nevertheless, the swindler managed to
...obtain cash for a number of his orders.
...They were for \$50 each—the maximum
...allowed at that time. All of them bore
...the stamp of Oakkosh, Wis. They were
...to be paid to fictitious names in Indi-
...anapolis, Ind., Springfield, Ill., and
...other cities. Young managed to steal
...a number of official envelopes and "ad-
...vice blanks" to help out his game, but
...he had none of the regular postoffice
...stamps, and so was obliged to employ
...ordinary postage stamps for making
...his letters of advice to postmasters.
...This was calculated to excite attention.
...The rogue applied for the money at

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

I am the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. I have been growing them since 1860. My seeds are the best in the world. I have won many prizes at the World's Fairs. My seeds are the best in the world. I have won many prizes at the World's Fairs.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

-At this season of the year our
road, which lie through the woods,
is infested by a most annoying fly
called the "Road Agent," which
sits upon the horse's neck
in a place where it cannot be dis-
lodged, and draws blood very soon.
It is about the size of a house
fly, and it will be killed unless
the horse's neck when they have
infested themselves with blood will
be put to catch a ride back on
the road, being good that way,
and is, however, a real pest.

—He was six feet two inches in height, the rightful owner of a stalwart frame, pulled the scales down a 225 avoirdupois, hooked somewhat like Jim Porter, the Kentucky giant, but did not resemble the Duke of Wellington or favor in the slightest George Washington or the 4th of July. Says he: "Mr. Editor, there are 24 pounds of trout in that bucket, the result of Monday's catch in William's river. Andy Taylor, who lives on the banks of that prolific fish stream, together with Sam Gay and John McFalls, am I indebted, not only for the speckled beauties, but for wholesome food and knowledge day, combined with courtesies and amenities extended during my stay with these christian and valuable people." This is what our friendly and whole souled lumberman friend, R. E. Devling, told us Tuesday, forgetting to mention the disaster befalling him while on his picturesque adventure in the wilds of western Pennsylvania. He turned a humble comersunt in mid air, falling on all a log, by actual measure, sent the distance of the spring of full grown bear, so says Andy Taylor, who never told a lie in his

Revd. Dr. T. H. Lacy, Evangelist of Southern Virginia, will preach the Clover Lick church on Saturday July 14th 1894, and Sunday 15th at 11 o'clock, a. m.

2d. H. C. Parson, formerly west by
the owner of the Natural Bridge, and
the location of the latter.

business is doing nothing except
to stand guard the way which will
the Wilson bill passed. Why
don't they let up on it and pass the
legislation at their own risk
for individual reputation for
it. I am a great admirer of
him that has spread over the





THE OLD LIBRARY BUILDING.

to the top of the golden dome yesterday and took a look at it. The gold is laid upon copper, and it is polished so that it is as bright as a new wedding ring. It is said to be very durable, and is on the whole, I don't doubt, cheaper than the white lead with which the Capitol dome is painted nearly every year. The gold was put on by specialists, who worked under canvas, and one of whom nearly lost his life at the work.

I can't describe the wonders of the interior of the National Library. My head buzzed as I walked through the many rooms and tried to understand it all. You could lose yourself in its basement as in the catacombs of Rome, and wander for hours trying to find your way out. The grand staircase, which takes up a space equal almost to that of a quarter of an acre, is to be finished in white marble, and the great marble columns which rise one above another are already in place and surrounded with wooden boards to keep them from injury. The reading room will be the rotunda in the center of the building, and it will be covered with the dome. This room will be as large as the rotunda of the Capitol, and its area will be about a quarter of

an acre. It will have seats for 800 readers, and the desks of these run in concentric rows around the central desk in which the manager of the reading room will sit, and from which he will have connections with all parts of the library by pneumatic tubes or other modern inventions, which will enable him to send a message in the twinkling of an eye to any part of this great book palace, and by the touching of a button bring back the book he wants. Electricity and everything that the modern mind can think of has come to the aid in adding to the conveniences of the library, and it is now thought that an electric railroad will be built to carry the books from the old library of Congress in the Capitol over to this new building.

From this great central dome run out like arms massive buildings in which are to be housed our national library of the future. These are known as book stacks, but the word conveys no idea of their character. Imagine a great, long warehouse, with glass walls as high as one of the largest New York flats and hundreds of feet in length. Let the sides of these be walled with glass set into square columns of white enameled brick and have the plate glass wedged into these columns without frame work, as is the case in windows. Make the interior to consist of one mass of iron network reaching from the floor to the roof, so that when you stand within it you see nothing but iron frames rising one above the other and filling the whole vast high room. This may give you some idea of the book stack. The iron network consists of book shelves, and these are reached by stairs which run from the top of iron to another and by walks of iron paved with marble, which are suspended between the tiers at regular intervals from the floor to the roof. There are several of these

From here I walked over to the Capitol and took a stroll through the library of Congress. Every available room in the building is packed with books, and the library proper is so full that you have to march through single file in order to get from one part of it to the other. I pushed my way past a mountain of bound newspapers up to the main desk, and asked Mr. Spofford, the librarian, to tell me some-

thing in the whole vast, high four acres of wonderful rooms not a splinter of wood has been used. All is composed of iron, stone, cement and glass, and, as Mr. Green, the engineer in charge, told me, there will not be enough wood in the building when it is completed to make a match.

This building is to cost \$6,000,000. The State, War and Navy cost \$10,000,000, and upon the Capitol has been expended, all told, something like \$18,000,000. Uncle Sam will get more for his money out of this than out of either of the others. All of the work is being done under the Government, and everything is built to outlast the ages, and of the very best material. In one of the rooms I found an army of carvers at work making wonderful decorations which are to adorn the exterior, and throughout the whole building everything went on like the work of an army under perfect control and in perfect order. The building will be completed in about two years, and within two years and a half the new library will be in thorough operation.

Missing Insect Links.

For some time Dr. Behr, the entomologist of the Academy of Sciences, has been engaged in arranging and classifying a small but interesting col-



THE LEUDOLPHIA PUZILOI—A MISSING LINK.

lection of Japanese butterflies and crepuscular moths.

All the specimens are interesting, and several are both exceedingly rare and necessary to establish kindred relations between families of butterflies hitherto unconnected with one another. In other words, the collection includes "missing links" that indicate the evolution of one kind of butterfly from another.

There are 20,000 specimens in Dr. Behr's collection, and the variety of color and formation presented to the eye is wonderful. This is especially true of the Japanese collection. The varieties are comparatively small, but the colorings are beautiful.

An entomological treasure in the collection is a perfectly preserved Leudolphia Puziloi. Its value is comprised in the fact that it is a connecting link between two genera of butterflies that are apparently very dissimilar. It is colored beautifully and is found in Corea as well as in parts of Japan.

One case contains several insect mammoths. One specimen is nearly seven inches in wing-width and is an entomological monster. Dr. Behr relates that when Prince Newwied, an enthusiastic collector, was in South America his Indian guide saw one of these leviathans on a tree. Dispensing with the usual net the guide plucked the butterfly with an arrow accurately shot from a bow. That is the native method of catching the specimens.

One of the unique specimens in Dr. Behr's collection is the Eurylophus Caligo, whose back presents an absolutely perfect representation of an owl's face. There are the great round eyes apparently deep set, and stolid in expression, the curved beak—in fact the physiognomy of the owl is perfectly etched on the wings of this wonderful creature. Strangest of all, the caligo seems to know that in this resemblance lies its safety in time of danger. Unlike other butterflies, the caligo does not attempt to escape by flight when pursued by a bird. It simply drops to the ground, turns its back to the enemy and the frightened



KEYSTONE FACES.

hair and whiskers, now mixed with gray. His eyes are bright. His frame is short, lithe and wiry, and every atom of it is made up of muscle. He is the busiest man in the Capitol building and he knows how to do work quickly. He dictates all of his correspondence, and his ordinary conversation, which is clean cut and exact, is as classic as the mass of books which surround him. I always feel afraid to report him. He says just what he means, and if you misplace a word or a figure you feel that it will cause his black hair to stand on end in indignation when he reads it.

I asked him as to the story of the library and as to the new building. He said: "Before Congress came to Wash-

That drops in the quivering sky. What is the use of that pretty pink cloud, floating away so high, If he can have a ride in it? And it's no use to try.

If that woman grew with glasses on, If this house is papa's, Why that nice red cow won't talk to him Looking across the bars. Into the neighbors' gates and doors, Under their cherry trees, Into mischief and out again, Wherever he may please.

Wandering at last to the old church steps, Little horse and all, Climbing up laboriously— Too bad if he should fall! Pushing in with dimpled hands The great doors strong and tall, Letting the warm, sweet summer light Slide down the shadowed wall,

Standing still in the solemn hush Of chance, nave and dome, Thinking it is prettier Than the sitting room at home. Not a bit afraid, ah! no, indeed, Of the shadows vast and dim, Quite at home, and sure it was made All on purpose for him.

The old, old story comes up to me Written so long ago, About the heavenly temple, Where you and I must go, The beautiful waiting temple, That has no room for sin— Something about a little child And the way of entering in.

—Boston Transcript.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Sweet meets--Lovers' appointments. Never strike a man for five dollars when he is down.

Life is so short that man is but a paper collar on the neck of time.—Puck.

The worn-out clock usually comes to an untimely end.—Gleus Falls Republican.

Yes, Minerva, there is a vast difference between fast days and fast nights.—Elmira Gazette.

Delarte was nowhere alongside of a dog's tail in the art of expression.—Boston Transcript.

When money talks, even the deaf mute can get on to its meaning without the aid of signs.

"The modern servant doesn't know her place." "She can't. She changes it too often."—Puck.

When a friend turns out not to be a trump, then is the time to discard him.—Boston Transcript.

There are some friends who can't be good to you unless you will let them own you.—Atchison Globe.

A girl may be almost pardoned for throwing herself at a man if he is a good catch.—Albany Press.

"With bloodless lips, the villain glared at her." His eyes, doubtless, were otherwise occupied.—Boston Transcript.

"The great trouble with Duff is that he doesn't know anything." "Oh! on the contrary, that doesn't trouble him at all."—Puck.

Be careful of your language when talking with the elevator boy; he is apt to take you up very quickly.—Boston Bulletin.

"How did you discover she was a woman masquerading as a man?" "She sent me a letter with two postscripts."—Yankee Blade.

Hicks—"Snider says he hates a humbug." Wicks—"Well, there's nothing egotistical about Snider, is there?"—Boston Transcript.

She—"This is so sudden." He—"That's where you are mistaken. I've been thinking about it for a whole year."—New York Press.

A scientist, who is probably still owing his tailor, claims that all the diseases of humanity are due to wearing clothes.—Hartford Journal.

Wife—"What would we do without a doctor?" Husband—"Well, we might get along, but what would the druggists do?"—Texas Siftings.

That Nicetown man who named his hen "Maoduff" has a neighbor who called his rooster "Robinson," because he crow so.—Philadelphia Record.

"Have you gained her father's con-



the types of the an, such as the the baron, while building you find as you find in h San Islands. I wonderful exco They are the in stone I have seems to almost ern, story even over the win nearly as much. Its dome is pol of gold makes it mean. If you and carpet them gold you will when quilt which There is States so large great golden car golden dome. It has been in the mistake. The St. Petersburg, but it covers instantly more parade of solid you remem ate in worth \$17 hat was as that



THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
 Vol. 1, No. 1.
 Published at the post-office at Martinsburg, W. Va., as second-class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One inch	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
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Four inch	2.50	6.00	9.00	15.00
Five inch	3.00	7.00	10.00	17.00
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Nine inch	5.00	11.00	14.00	25.00
Ten inch	5.50	12.00	15.00	27.00

Reading notices not exceeding five lines twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

Martinsburg, Friday, July 6, 1894.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

LIST OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY, OTHER THAN REAL ESTATE, IN THE COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, DELINQUENT FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES THEREON FOR THE YEAR 1893.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hoover, Geo. J.	\$ 1.15
Wright, Emory E.	2.33
Snyder, Geo. F.	1.15
Whisman, L. K. S.	5.47
Jones, Ellsworth.	1.00
Myers, Charles E.	1.00
Riddle, C. C.	1.00
Lambert, E.	1.00
McLaughlin, George	1.00

SECOND DISTRICT.

Brooks Ware	\$ 1.32
J. M. Ware,	1.34
Nathan Wheeler, colored,	1.00
J. B. Ward,	1.00
Alfred Ward,	1.00
Wm A. Wilson, colored,	1.22
D. L. Weekly,	1.13
Wm. Wheeler, colored,	1.00
James R. Warr,	1.80
James Waugh,	1.00
Wm. M. Gibson,	1.00
Preston Herold,	1.70
Berley Hannah,	1.00
James Herold and Farther	3.30
Amos Irvine,	1.38
David Irvine,	1.00
Dewitt F. Ireland,	1.65
Wallace Jackson,	1.00
G. L. Knapp,	1.30
Thomas Landes,	1.00
E. H. Landes,	1.62
James D. Miller,	1.00
J. W. McClintic,	1.00
S. A. Persinger,	2.05
J. W. Renick, colored,	1.00
Harvey Snyder,	1.21
Robert Smith,	1.00
A. H. Simpson,	2.63
George S. Taylor,	1.95
Peter Thomas, colored,	1.00
P. M. Townsend,	1.00
Stephen Tripp,	1.00
Wm. M. Varner,	1.80
Mrs. Ella J. Waugh,	.74
Thomas A. Childers,	1.56
George Griffin,	1.03
L. M. Cobb,	1.00

THIRD DISTRICT.

Moore, A. L.	\$ 1.73
Lee, J. L.	1.00
Howe, S. G.	1.14
Green, A. J., colored,	1.00
Goeth, Joseph,	1.00
Hinkle, E. W. S.	1.00
Ashcraft, G. W.	1.00
Howers, John E.	1.62

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Samuel Anldridge,	\$ 1.00
Henry Blankenship,	1.00
Madison Boggs, colored,	1.00
Samuel Culp,	1.00
Joe E. Culp,	1.00
Joseph Foster, colored,	1.00
Frank H. Brook,	1.00
J. W. Hill,	1.00
Wm. Howdenball,	1.00
Wm. Jenkins,	1.00
Henry Jones,	1.00
J. J. McMillan,	1.00

Geo. J. Hoover,	1.00
A. M. Harrison,	1.00
G. W. Morrison,	1.00
Sam. Melius,	1.00
Harvey Potts,	1.00
A. M. Simmons,	1.00
Treat Stone,	1.00
Otis Reid-bridge,	1.00
Chas. Stewart, colored,	1.00
John Taylor,	1.00

I, J. C. ARBOGAST, Sheriff of the county of Pocahontas, do swear that the foregoing list is, I verily believe, correct and just; that I have received no part of the Taxes for which the persons and property therein mentioned are returned delinquent; and that I have used due diligence to find property within my county liable to distress for the said taxes, but have found none.

J. C. ARBOGAST, Sheriff.
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1894.
 S. L. BROWN,
 Clerk of the County Court.

JERRY SIMPSON owes his notoriety to the fact that he wore no socks. Senator Call, of Florida, created a disturbance as well as a sensation by pulling his boots off one warm afternoon lately while in the Senate chamber, and putting his feet, encased in a pair of blue socks, upon his desk. The region round about him was deserted, and the Senator had it all to himself. It is remarkable what little things cause the whole world to talk, and here we have two men made famous by their idiosyncracies in the way of socks.

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GUARANTEED.
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All Handmade
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Prices Reasonable
A. G. BURROWS

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An Institute of Shorthand.
Staunton, Virginia.
 Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are \$50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him \$5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$5 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we do offer an inducement to save both time and money by completing the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a Life Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our penman, Prof. J. W. Ballentine, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof. Dunsmore is giving his special attention to the Theory and Practical Departments this season. 28 years ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accounts of New York City and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call on or address
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County Attorney L. M. McClintic.
Deputy Sheriff J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Clerk Robt. R. Burns.
Deputy Jailor S. L. Brown.
Deputy Constable J. B. Patterson.
Deputy Assessor C. O. Arbogast.
Deputy Coroner G. E. Beard.
Deputy Treasurer G. M. Ken.
Deputy Surveyor Geo. Baxler.
Deputy Constable Geo. P. Moore.
Justice A. C. L. Osterwood, Split Rock—J. B. Cook, Brady—W. H. Green, Huntersville—Jas. R. Taylor, Dunmore—G. R. Curry, Academy—Thos. Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 1st Tuesday in October.
 County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
 Marlinton, West Va.
 Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Huntersville, W. Va.
 Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
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 Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas County and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

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 Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
 Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

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 Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

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 Attorney-at-law,
 MARLINTON, W. VA.
 Will be found at Times Office.

D. O. J. AMBELL,
 DENTIST,
 Monterey, Va.
 Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, every year.
 The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
 RESIDENT DENTIST,
 Lewisburg, W. Va.
 Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in this paper.

J. M. CUMMINGS, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
 Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in this paper.

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J. M. CUMMINGS, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
 Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in this paper.

M. F. GIESEY
 Physician and Surgeon.
 Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in this paper.

THE CAPTURE OF THOMAS WILSON.

In a previous account of the Indian raid upon the Wilson home on Jackson's River, it was stated nothing was heard of him for several years. Information was at last received, and in the following manner:

Mr. David Kincaid, who had been one of the fourteen rescuers, went with an expedition sent to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt, concerning the ransom of prisoners. A treaty was made and a day appointed for giving up all in captivity. That day passed away and no prisoners were brought in as agreed. It looked auspicious, and that night every precaution against surprise was taken, lest the Indians should prove hostile and treacherous, but nothing occurred as feared. The next day was nearly spent, when late in the evening a little girl ten years of age was brought in. She could speak nothing but Indian dialect, and could tell nothing about herself. Mr. Kincaid's wife and three children had been taken prisoners about the time Tom Wilson was taken. He remembered that one of the children had lost a thumb, upon examination it was found as he had stated, and the recognition of father and child was of the most touching character. The next evening Mrs. Kincaid was brought in, whereupon, husband, wife, and the only surviving child were reunited. Their emotions were such as words cannot describe, nor can we fully appreciate their solemn tenderness.

Mrs. Kincaid could tell all about that which had happened to Tom Wilson. He had just finished his task at the mill, and was on the way to his home, when he discovered the Indians, who were coming down the east bank of the river. Wishing to take him alive they headed him off, and he took up the river and was caught. They wished also, not to turn the women at work near the dwelling, nor the men at work on the West bank near where the new house was to be reared, getting in the logs and hewing them.

Tom and the other prisoners were taken to a place some distance away. They were securely bound and left in the charge of an old Indian while the rest should return and capture the parties already released. In this they failed, and all escaped to the house, though some were slightly injured by the tomahawks thrown at them. The doors were barricaded, and the Indians repulsed without taking any more captives.

John Wilson having made his escape on horseback, the Indians supposed he would soon return with men from the fort, and as they did not press the siege, but started immediately for their towns, and were well away ere John returned.

Thomas did not survive his captivity very long.

John Wilson said he had great difficulty in persuading the family to give up the house and go to the fort until it was certain all danger for the time being was over. John also reports that among the rescued captives his mother and some farmers, who in high water were unable to get away. At the time the news was heard he was working in an orchard. During the night, and the question was asked, is anybody killed? The Irishman quickly responded, "An laith, there is nobody killed but meself."

The writer is, also, under obligations to Squire John Clegg for the following items respecting Jacob Warwick's rescuing young Gilmore, of Kerr's Creek, Rockbridge county, Va:

Mr. Warwick had gone to the Shawnees, near Pittsburgh, to trade for skins and furs. Sometimes he would hunt with the Indians, and in moving with them from one camp to another would carry the Indian boys behind him on his horse, and by turns would carry Gilmore also. Sometimes he would fall behind the party, first with an Indian boy and then with the white one. Finally he secured their confidence so much that they were entirely off their guard, whereupon Mr. Warwick took the boy, and before the Indians suspected what he had done, he was out of their reach entirely, and reached Kerr's Creek in safety, and restored the captive to his parents. This captive is the ancestor of the Gilmores in Rockbridge county.

A fight between the whites and Indians occurred at Cunningham's fields, near Harper's head of Kerr's Creek. The Indians are reported by tradition to have carried their dead to the summit of the mountain, and buried them under the rocks now found near the road side on the way from Rockbridge Alum to Lexington.

The first settlement on the Bull Pasture River, in Highland, was made near the Blue Spring, known as the Lockridge farm, by the Hickleins and Estills. The Grahams and Carlyles the next farms higher up the River. Pollin, a native of Ireland settled above Carlyle.

A good many of these settlers sold out and moved to Kentucky, and some of them prospered greatly in their western homes.

DR. DINWIDDIE.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie, well known to many persons in our county as an eloquent and successful Evangelist, died June 30th, at his home, Greenwood, Albemarle county, Va.

At 10 o'clock he seemed well, and chatted pleasantly with his friends at the postoffice. Upon reaching home, he went to his room feeling unwell, and observed to his wife:—"The Lord's will be done; the end is near at hand." By noon he was dead, ending "the life that now is," and beginning "that which is to come," in the 65th year of his age. As an individual character, he was equal to most and surpassed by very few modern ministers in Europe or America. So those of our people who have seen and heard him were permitted to know one of the foremost pulpit perorators of the present time.

Monday, July 2d, was the most lively day in the New York beef market that has been for years. "The market was excited and the demand very strong." Steers from 75 cents to 1 dollar per 100 pounds higher. The export demand could not be met. The market was also lively for calves, sheep and hogs. At half past 10 markets rather slow but improved and held to high and sharp.

A Fight End of the Fourth.

"One begin it, and more come in it, And soon it was general like."

Once upon a time not a thousand miles from Marlinton the people had a most glorious time. It was such a time that is to be had when all had notice, and even the poorest could save up a "wee drap of the crealbnr" for the occasion. It was a fete day and it was first drawing to a close. Only the grand finale was to be brought off creditably. Consequently those that were not drunk seemed drunker, while the bona fide drunk steadied himself for the rush. The man who called the figures of the dance announced the last dance, which is to be free for all. The music begins, the fiddler playing mechanically while he talks business over his shoulder to a friend. The dozen couples are cutting up a lot of extra capers as they obey the leader's call of "Swing your partner!" "Circle all!" "Balance him!" "Do! Sit! Do!" "Squeeze your lemon!" etc.

A lot of fellows are getting an old man more than three parts full to go in and pull the leader out of the ring. "Pull him out! I 'aint afeared to pull the pale face out!" and so saying the old man goes in and skips a greasy old but in the face of the fastidious dancer; but he has raised the blood of the nerviest man there, if he does know more about dancing than any of them, and in another minute the old man and the young are mixed up on the ground. Quick as thought a great big man jumps in to take the old man's part, and here comes a brawny lumberman to offset him. After that it is a waving mass and a confused jumble of legs, arms and hair. Finally the mass is untangled and everybody seems to be holding somebody else.

The dance is being resumed in a desultory way, when sounds not unlike profanity are heard and looking a little way down the grounds a very energetic fight is seen to be in full flower. Two young striplings of tender years though about six feet high are knocking at each other, with their eyes shut, reaching out about ten feet at every strike. One young man picks up a rock very surreptitiously, but in attempting to put it in his pocket, it falls out on the ground, and being noticed, it is considered a sinister action. There were immediately forty charges of fight brewed and things were getting serious. One young man goes up a tree, presumably to see better, as there is no opportunity to see from the outskirts of the crowd. Someone notices him, and fighting is forgotten as quick as it arose, as all unite in making him climb higher.

After some tremendous galloping of horses over the dancing pavilion, the crowd disperses after having two splendid rows in which not fifteen drops of blood were spilt.

The Staunton chamber of commerce, at a recent meeting, considered the importance of close commercial relations with Pendleton, Randolph, and Pocahontas counties, and it was unanimously resolved, "Whereas, Staunton, the county seat of Augusta, is the nearest point which the people of the counties mentioned can reach competing lines of railroad with their products and that difficulty of crossing streams delays their products from

view to shortening the road by improving the lines and building such bridges as might be needed to promote the ends desired, close commercial relations.

CRABBOTTOM.

There have been many fine rains west of Monterey in the section of the county known as Head of Waters and Crabbottom, and that beautiful valley, equal to any in Virginia, is smiling in its luxuriance of blue grass, and rich with its herds of stock, Shorthorns. There are few who know what a magnificent country it is, it being so far in the interior. I have seen nothing so much like it as the rich blue grass lands of Pulaski. These, if anything, are prettier. The mountain sides have been cleared in many places to the very top, and the grass grows luxuriantly everywhere. Nowhere have I seen such large fields. The Sterrett Brothers have one in Crabbottom of 700 acres, all in one enclosure, and their nephew, Mr. S. W. Sterrett, one of 200 acres, and you may go many days journey and not see such a sight as the 86 head of short horns grazing over the fine grass farm of Mr. L. H. Stephenson, who is fattening them for the English market. There is very little wheat and corn in this valley, mostly grazing; but an old Augusta man, E. A. Dudley, from near, Churchville, has fine wheat and corn, and insists that farming will pay here too. He supplied this and several counties in West Virginia with seed corn this year, makes up the sugar and molasses for market, and prospers generally. —Staunton Spectator.

THE MODERN PEGASUS.

Pegasus, the winged horse, that poets and fancy people used to exercise upon in their visits to Parnassus, so famous in classic history, is no longer the pet of the idealist. In a recent issue of the Goetz Divide, a literary journal published at Denver, Colorado, a writer says some pretty things about speeding through meadow land and over hills with the velvet tread of a noble steed.

Rider and steed roam free as birds in their native groves through fragrant orchards. As to their friendship, the writer says, there never was a friend more true and staunch than her "glossy steed" of ebony hue, and he is so devoted that no art could charm and glaze from his fiery eye.

As to his points, he is strong of limb and lithely built, supple and quick in movement.

An Arab in his desert wild never was seen mounted on a steed so grand or with a build so trim. The mountings that bedeck him gleam brightly, and are such as no Arabian steed ever wore in the brightest days of chivalry.

"No cruel bit does this beauty clamp. Nor is he shod with iron clump. But elastic his tread on a rubber shoe, And a lantern bright is his eye of fire. One can try his speed without spur or whip. It'll take a day off on a bicycle trip."

As such steeds have been seen on the streets of Marlinton, it is more than likely that some reader will appreciate the foregoing and may be known whether there is more

[illegible]

So it was decided. And after the neighbors had exchanged the usual remarks on the dryness of the season and the need of rain, Mr. Belmont mounted homeward, calm in the contentment which a managing man has a right to feel. He kissed his wife and children and then he went out and caressed his horse. With the burglar's accomplishments in mind he looked carefully to the locks and to the alarm. "They were perfect and to order. He went to bed in peace."

But later, however, he had a bad night's dream. It seemed that Ben Barr was at home and he had expended his energy in making the house that, formerly, when he had sought to be a burglar, he thought the worst of all. There was a man in a suit and a woman in a dress upon the lawn and they were talking to him. He was at the door and he was saying to them, "I am not a burglar."

He awoke to find that the dream was only a dream. But it was a very good dream. The next day he went to the bank and he was saying to the teller, "I am not a burglar."

BY WALTER LEON SAWTEE.

the Mrs. Hal... truly to a...

myself. See? There's a train back to town 'bout twenty minutes, ain't the'?"—Lehto's Weekly.

Growth of Hair After Death.

hair out short so that it could not become wet from exposure and cause colds. Many years afterwards, when his remmies were being removed, it was found that his hair had grown several inches, and was smooth and glossy."—St. Louis Republic.

A Duck Drowned by an Oyster.

A North and His Settlement.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, eczema, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

But one person in 16 has never even



KNOWLEDGE

the ex-ll... to p... ing
the form...
state... the...

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,
 Du. J. P. MOOMAU,
 Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner.

For County Superintendent of Free
 Schools.

D. L. BARLOW,
 Of Edray.

Chicago—strike—Pullman—Delm
 fire—millita—thunderation—1894.
 THE END.

Marlinton looks on the elections
 for the relocation of the county seat
 as one of the Irishman's "shajarru-
 ous necessities" to settle the ques-
 tion.

Governor McCorkle called on the
 militia to put down the riots, and
 there being no available fund to
 pay expenses, cheerfully gave a
 large sum himself, putting a check to
 the printers.

Hon. C. P. Jones has been men-
 tioned prominently as a possible
 Democratic nominee for Congress
 in his district, in Virginia, but he
 has expressed himself as being un-
 desirous for Congressional honors.

It is thought Stephen B. Elkins
 will be a candidate for Congress, a-
 gainst William L. Wilson. The
 Republican Convention of that dis-
 trict will meet at Elkins. This is in
 pursuance of the cry at Fairmont of
 "How can we beat Billy Wilson?"

These beautiful words are from
 an exchange:

"I've got a girl in Mexico.
 An insect bit her on the toe.
 Now she has gone where good girls go,
 And the name of that insect you shall
 know."
 Ta-ra-ra ra-ra ranta, etc.

We will publish, by request, next
 week, a leader of the Monroe Coun-
 ty Watchman giving reasons why
 Monroe should name the State Sen-
 ator this year. It will be read with
 an immense grade of salt by Pocahon-
 tas people. The main point
 raised is that the longer Pocahon-
 tas is kept out of her turn, the less
 right she has to claim it. It is a
 queer twisting of the rule of proce-
 dent. We are sorry that matter of
 local import compels us to let the
 said editorial mol its heels during
 a week's confined confinement.

There are persons here who
 know whole verses of poetry of by
 heart. One of these gave vent to
 the well known lines:

"The beauty by great men reached
 and kept
 Were not obtained by sudden flight,
 But they while their companions slept,
 Were e'en as they and in the night."

The following are the same lines of
 thought, uttered from a by stand-
 er:

"The beauty of great men got not kept,
 Were not obtained by sudden flight,
 But they while their companions slept,
 Were e'en as they and in the night."

Capt. James B. A. Gibbs

High school, who was visiting
 on some late even, in which called
 on great numbers of people. He
 said he had been to this country,
 for some time, and was glad to
 see the people and the country.

He said he had been to this country,
 for some time, and was glad to
 see the people and the country.

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 for some time, and was glad to
 see the people and the country.

In Memoriam.

The sad tidings have just reached
 us that Mrs. Mollie Moore, the es-
 timable wife of Judge Moore, of Clif-
 ton Forge, Va., closed her lovely
 and useful life last Monday morning,
 July 9th.

Her remains were borne to Han-
 tersville, the home of her parents,
 Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Beard, and on
 Wednesday, were buried on the
 beautiful green hill side overlooking
 the home of her childhood.

Her illness was long and tedious,
 but endured with becoming pa-
 tience and beautiful submission to
 the all wise will. She had so much
 to live for, and she will be so mourn-
 fully missed by her affectionate pa-
 rents, mourning the absence of their
 only daughter, so long the joy of
 their home, the devoted husband of
 her youth, the now motherless little
 daughter, attached brothers, and
 hundreds of friends.

Sad Accident.

Mr. George F. Sherman, who is
 running a sawmill on Elk, was call-
 ed home by the sad accident de-
 scribed below in a clipping from
 the Rockingham Register:

A most distressing accident oc-
 curred near Mt. Crawford, this af-
 ternoon, in which Helen, a little
 daughter and youngest child of Mr.
 George F. Sherman, lost her life. At
 the tender age of nine years and
 three months. She, in company
 with her older sister, Alice, were at
 the house of James Williams, who
 lives near their home. Helen play-
 fully told her sister she was going
 to shoot her in, when Alice took up
 a gun that was in the room, which
 Mrs. Williams said was not loaded,
 and after snapping it several times,
 said to Helen if she did not let her
 out she would shoot her. Turning
 the gun toward her she pulled the
 trigger, when the gun was discharg-
 ed, and the lead struck Helen in
 the throat and tore the side of her
 neck off, killing her almost instan-
 tly. A messenger was immediately
 sent for Dr. Switzer, but the little
 spirit had winged its flight before
 the messenger was out of sight.—
 Her sister and mother are prestra-
 led with grief at this fearful calami-
 ty, and have the sympathy of the
 entire community. Her father is in
 West Virginia, and will not be able
 to reach home before the little one
 is laid away. The interment will
 be to morrow afternoon at three
 o'clock.

Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,
 et al.

Rachel E. A. Sheets, et al.

PURSUANT to two certain decrees of
 the Circuit Court of Pocahontas
 County, West Virginia, rendered in the
 above cause on the 6th day of April,
 1894, and the 22d day of June, 1894, re-
 spectively, I shall, as commissioner in
 chambers of the circuit court of said
 county proceed at my office in the town
 of Marlinton in said county, on the
 20th day of August, 1894, to take, state
 and report to court the following mat-
 ters of account, to-wit:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J.
 C. Arbogast as the administrator of Ja-
 cob Sheets, deceased.

2. An account of the debts due from
 Jacob Sheets at the time of his death,
 with their amounts, priorities and to
 whom due.

3. Any other matters deemed prop-
 er by myself or required by any par-
 ty to be taken up at said time.

W. A. BRATTON, Com'r.

July 9, 1894.

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,

et al.

Rachel E. A. Sheets, et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

et al.

\$25 REWARD.

I will pay \$25.00 for information that
 will lead to arrest and conviction of
 party or parties who destroyed the tan-
 ning process in yard of Marlinton Vats
 on night of July 10, 1894.
 July 13, 1894. W. B. STEWART.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. H. Wey-
 month will be at Edray on the 6th
 of July and remain 4 days. Book-
 eye, (Clark Kellisons) July 12th.
 days. Mill Point, July 16th, 3 days
 and will be prepared to attend to
 all operations in dentistry. Call
 early and make your engagements,
 as his time is limited to the above
 dates.

L. C. BARTLETT,
PAINTER,
 PAPER HANGING,
 FRESCO WORK.

SIGN PAINTER.
 MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. B. Swecker,
 Gen'l. Fidelity and

Real-estate Ag't
 I. el. Coal, Mineral and Timber land
 Farms and Town lots a specialty.
 11 years in the business. Correspond-
 ence solicited. Reference furnished.
 P. O. — Onumore, W. Va. or Al-
 cander, W. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day 1.00
 per meal 25
 lodging 25

Good accommodations for horses
 at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or
 month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practico limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Au-
 rist to the St. Louis City Hospital and
 Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye
 and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.
 OFFICE: Over Augusta National
 Bank Staunton, Va. June 1 yr.

GEO. C. AMLUNG

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

MARLINTON W. VA.

All work guaranteed
 as to workmanship, fit,
 and leather. Mending
 neatly done. Give me
 a call.

FEED, LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-

Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

STATIONERS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade,
 are invited to call. Young horses bro-
 ken to ride and work.

J. H. G. WILSON,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Roofing

PAINT

LADWERS

PAPER

FRILLS

FRILLS

FRILLS

FRILLS

FRILLS

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FRILLS

S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first-class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually
 found in a well stocked country store can rely
 on being accommodated at my place of busi-
 ness. We give fair warning that the buyer
 who wishes to

SAVE MONEY

will do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken
 in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH, or to responsible parties 30 days. All
 outstanding debts must be settled at
 once

The Keeley Cure.

FOR DRUNKENNESS
 OPIUM
 CHLORAL
 COCAINE
 NERVOUS PROSTRATION
 TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEE-
 LEY REMEDIES - and they are administered by physicians who are not only skill-
 ful in their professions - but who have had a thorough course of instruction at
 the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Electric Treatment,"
 send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DOUGLASS, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice President and Treas.

LEWIS PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.

M. H. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling
 all Keeley Institutes in the State.

E. H. SMITH,

Prescription Druggist,

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Var. rifles, Patent Medicines, etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all
 hours, day and night. A competent Pharma-
 ceutist will have charge of the Prescription De-
 partment.

We invite every body and promise close pri-
 ors and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

C. Z. HEVNER'S,

BLACKSMITHING AND WAG-

ON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction

of Main Street and Rusty Ave.

near, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss to the

Everybody Insurance

Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

W. H. G. WILSON,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Marlinton, W. Va.

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Ken-
 tucky Jacks for this season as fol-
 lows, one in the upper end of the
 bottom and one in the lower end.

At \$10 insurance, or
 two mares, for \$18, or
 the season at \$8.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised
 from my mares at from \$25 to \$40

Anyone wishing to send word, I
 can keep them on grass.

W. McClintic,

Buckeye W. Va.

FAT FOLKS

FREE TRIAL

ON WHO IN THE STATE

L.

Half a mile, half a mile,
Half a mile onward,
All in the "Tygart's Valley,"
Toiled the Six Hundred!
"Forward the Spade Brigade!"
"Up with earth," he said.
Into Tygart's Valley
S'rode the Six Hundred!

II.

"Forward, the Spade Brigade!
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the "Peece-Gang" knew
Their "Boss" had blundered!
Their's not to make reply,
Their's but to dig or die,—

Flash'd all their mattocks bare.
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Cutting the sub-soil there,
Cleaving a clear track, while
All the world wonder'd.

Plunged in the flinty smoke,
Right through the Rocks they broke.
"Native" and "Tender-flint"
Roiled from the mattook-stroke,
Shatter'd and sander'd !
Then they strode back, but not —
Not the Six Hundred !

V.

Shovel to right of them,
Pick-axe to left of them,
Crow-bar behind them,
Volley'd and thunder'd !
Storm'd at wild dust, pell-mell,
While boy and hero fell, —
They that had dug so well
Came through the Jaws of Earth.
Back from the nearest well,
All that was left of them, —
Left of Six Hundred !

When shall their glory fade?
O' the wild charge they made!
All Randolph wonder'd!
Honor the Roads they made,
Honor the Spade Brigade! —
Noble Six Hundred!

GREEN BANK.

The weather is fine for harvest-
ing; but a little too dry for corn and
grass, and cutting wheat has been
the cry since the first of the month.
The sound of the reaper is heard
every day, and wheat is fine.

Mr. J. H. Patterson, of Marlinton, is among his many friends at this place, at this writing.

The 4th was celebrated by three picnics in this end of the county, and one at Cheat Bridge, which was very largely attended, with a free dinner from Messrs. Steel & Co., were all enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. W. T. McClintic and children, of Beverly, and Mrs. W. T. Curry, of Woodland, California, are visiting relatives and friends in this place at this writing.

There was frost, in places, in this neighborhood on the morning of the 8th and 9th, which killed J. T. Sutton's buckwheat, and bit some corn a wee bit.

Mr. P. Arbogast and lady have been visiting in this vicinity.

Rev. E. F. Alexander, assisted by Rev. Telford, of Lewisburg, will hold Sacramental Services at Liberty church, beginning on the 11th and closing on the 15th.

Rev. O. L. Potter will preach at the McLaughlin church on the 20th.

last at 11 o'clock a. m., and at the
Waukegan school house at 3 p. m. the
same day, and at this place at 8 at
night.

Professor Van Pelt will meet the
singing class at this place on the
nights of 20th and 21st inst. He
is a fine singer, and the pupils are
learning very fast.

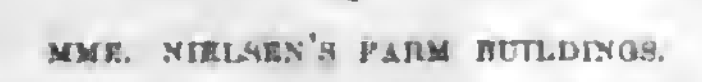
Professor C. D. Artz will conduct

The steamer will be in waiting for the members on their return from the National Capital, and the date set for its departure from New York is October 5th. The trip across the Atlantic is calculated will take seven days. On the arrival in England there will be a demonstration at Exeter Hall, that famous London auditorium that has been so long the battle ground of all religious movements and reform in Great Britain. In this mammoth de-

Emperor of China will be asked to curtail the sale of opium in his kingdom, and the monster petition will be presented to him. The return of the crusaders will be across the Pacific. The other rulers of the Eastern Hemisphere will be visited in 1893, and the sister republics of South America in the following year.

A Wave That Traversed the Globe.

The biggest solitary wave ever known was that caused by the Peruvian earthquake of August 13, 1869. In no other instance, we are assured, has it been known that a well-marked wave of enormous proportions has been propagated over the largest ocean tract of the globe by an earthquake whose

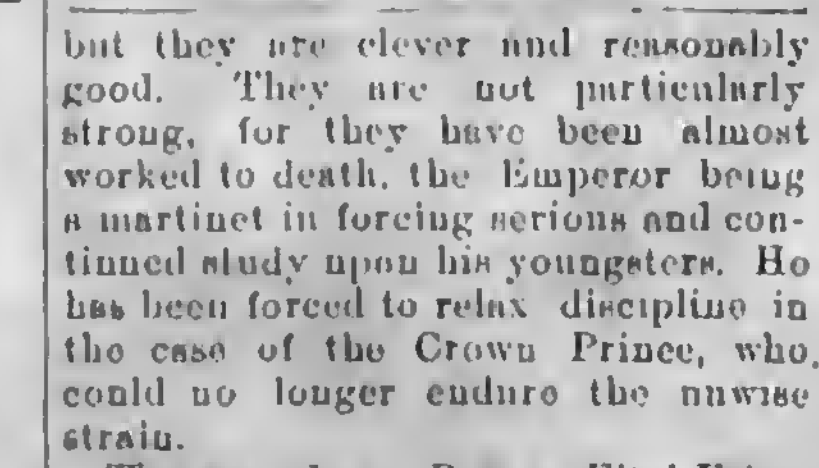


There are famous dairy women all the world over. Their reputation is, of course, generally local, but Professor C. C. Georgeson, in his report on the dairy industry of Denmark, describes the farm of a Mme. Nielsen, who has achieved international fame.

All this success has been achieved with a herd of from twenty-five to thirty cows, on a farm having an area of 160 acres, while the owner had originally no advantages in the way of education or resources over the ordinary woman. But Mme. Nielsen has been a close student of dairying for thirty-five years, and not content with what was to be learned at home, has availed herself of every opportunity to go to other countries to study the methods in vogue there and to adapt any points gained to her own requirements.

In addition to her work as a practical dairywoman, Mrs. Nielsen has a great reputation as a teacher, having given instruction to more than a thousand pupils, who pay a large fee for the privilege, as well as doing the regular dairy work.

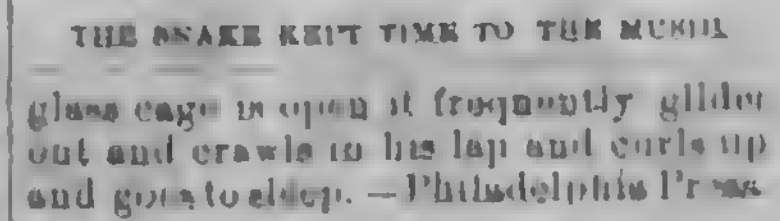
The three elder sons of the German Emperor are not handsome children,



The second son, Prince Eitel Fritz, is taller than the Crown Prince, is mischievous and daring, and his greatest ambition is to become a general. Prince Adalbert, who stands between his elder brothers, will soon complete his tenth year and will then enter the army, as they did at the same age. The three children here pictured are in tennis costume; they play the game well, their father and mother also being excellent players.—New York Tribune.

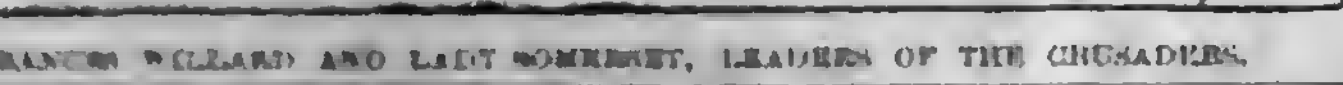
A statue of the angel Moroni surmounts the capstone of the tower of the great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, Utah. The figure is of gigantic proportions, being twelve feet 5 1/2 inches in height. It reminds one of a picture of Gabriel blowing the trumpet on the last day, and is supposed to represent the Mormon angel bringing the Gospel to the children of men. The incandescent lamp above the angel's head is 223 feet from the pavement below. —St. Louis Republic.

It is almost a common thing to find people who really think more of their pet animals than their fellow-man. In some instances this affection has gone so far that a friend who killed the pet through anger has lost his life. But a stranger affinity is that of a man and a snake. A modern novelist has written of such a weird affection, but everyday life furnishes us with but few illustrations. A thing that by a single bite may cost the life of its companion is not the most longed for playmate. But the eccentricities of human nature in rare cases run in the most morbid channels. This perhaps may explain the real affection that a resident in this city has for his pet reptile. He is a violinist, and his chief joy is in playing to "Dick," for that is what he calls his snake. As the bow touches the string, the reptile raises its head and unfolds its sinuous coil and during the soft music wags its head in rhythmic measure. The owner says that the snake is really in a hypnotic condition during the playing and afterward any stranger could pick it up and coil it around his neck. For his master the snake has a great affection. When the door of the



Did you ever venture any conjecture as to how migratory birds manage to keep up their flight in a slow north-blowing winter night? It has

North direction after night? It has been proved that on clear nights they are a "wing their northern flight" in the rarified atmosphere there will above the earth's surface. This being true, it is clear that guano by the topography of the country is out of the question, how, then, are they able to keep their heads pointing away from the South Pole? The account of our North American birds, that they would not fly at night, but that they are guided by the stars, may be the cause of the



is a somewhat similar but by no means practical plan to interest the fall nation in goodness and being mapped out by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. This scheme will be no more successful than the crusades of the 19th century. The cause of temperance and virtue in this country and

The remarkable tour of the super hero will take ninety days. He and his three comrades will be armed with a copy of the largest newspaper gotten up. This party must take care in alcohol, and you will hear the slogan: "No, no, no" people. After its return to the different rulers will be needed by the women to complete a crime in their kind. The super hero and his comrades are a part of the remarkable expedition to the land of reform until the people turn the wheel of the great wheel. The great wheel, looking at the book of temperance and the book of the glittering stars, and the world is here.

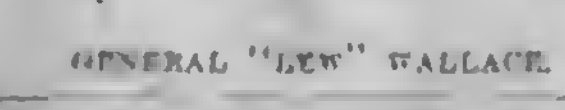
From F. W. W. W., the great wheel of the world, and the great wheel of the world.

After the Loudon demonstration the Queen of England will be presented with the petition, and then the President of the French Republic. The crusaders will then take steamer on Saturday, November 3d, and visit Spain. The ruler of Spain will be presented with a petition, and the steamer will be taken for Naples, where it is expected to arrive on November 15th.

There will be a rally at Naples, and then the crusaders will march on to Rome, where it is expected Pope Leo and King Humbert will each receive the delegation. The next capital to be visited will be Athens, where the King of Greece will be presented with the petition. Egypt will be the next on the programme, and after the Sultan has been presented with a petition the crusaders will make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the Holy

One day a group of staff officers were discussing in Sheridan's presence the qualities most essential for a soldier. Some thought personal bravery, others moral courage, strong love of country, while one insisted rather ultravisively that obedience—unreasoning obedience—was everything. "Give me the man who always obeys orders," he declared, then appealing to Sheridan, this officer asked: "Isn't he the perfect soldier, General?" "No," replied Sheridan, shortly. "I prefer the soldier who knows when to disobey them."—Argonne.

General Lewis Wallace, or "Lew" Wallace as he is generally called, has won such a distinguished position as a statesman and an author, as to blind us to his brilliant record as a soldier. General Wallace was born at Brookville, Indiana, in 1827. He was educated in the schools of his native town, served in the Mexican war, and on his return, took up the profession of law. He was four years in the State Senate, and had won a large practice when the Rebellion began. He entered the service as colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and was



made a brigadier-general six months afterward. General Wallace commanded the Union Centre at Fort Donelson. He was censured for not having his division present at the first day of Shiloh. After this his services in the West were unimportant. Disliked by General Halleck, he was given no command commensurate with his ability. After the war he was appointed Governor of New Mexico and subsequently Minister to Turkey. He is said to work as well known that it is well known to them here. General Wallace is one of our most powerful leaders and takes high rank among American military men. New York Advertiser.

The love of opera places us on a higher
scale than we are. The poetry is the poetry that
is the source of all the poetry of
all languages and to the style of a
little more than almost anything
I could have said more of the most
exquisite and true of them. I have
sometimes thought of the Quakers of
this country. It was all good,
and all good.



about. To tell the truth, I don't know what I would do if I were a woman with a young child. I would probably be a mother.

...the

The

... ..

The

Although the native American sailor threatens to become extinct, the native American master of sailing craft still exists, the Chicago Herald is proud to announce. Whalers hailing from the ports of the United States are commonly commanded by natives, but the crew is often made up of men belonging to half a dozen European nationalities.

It is estimated that the loss of property by fire last year throughout the whole country reached the enormous sum of \$167,000,000. This is not simply guesswork, declares the New York Tribune, but the result of careful estimates made by a committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and shows an increase of \$16,000,000 over the total given for 1892. It is not surprising that the fire insurance companies are alarmed at the losses they are compelled to sustain, and recognize the need of enforcing a more uniform application of rules and methods.

Australia is greatly perturbed over the emigration movement to Paraguay. The Government of Paraguay has given nearly 500,000 acres of good land for settlement to Australian colonists, or others of suitable standing in means and character who join them, and there is an expectation that 10,000 persons may settle on the land. All

The Census Bureau furnishes some interesting information regarding the growth of manufacturing in the South. According to a bulletin recently issued there were in 1880 in the State of Alabama 1459 establishments of all kinds, and the capital invested was \$9,098,161. In 1890 the number of establishments was 2977, and the capital invested was \$40,122,571. In Arkansas in 1880 there were 618 manufacturing establishments, and the capital invested was \$1,816,610. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1073 and the capital invested was \$14,171,614. The number of establishments had increased 800 per cent. and the amount of capital had increased over 1000 per cent. In 1880 the number of establishments in Georgia was 1830, and the capital invested was \$10,890,875. In 1890 the number of establishments was 4236, and the capital invested was \$50,921,500. In Kentucky the number of establishments in 1880 was 1000, and the invested capital was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in Louisiana was 2113, and the invested capital was \$4,164,164. In 1890 the number of establishments was 4000, and the invested capital was \$10,000,000. In Mississippi in 1880 there were 1000 establishments, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in North Carolina was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in South Carolina was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in Tennessee was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in Texas was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in Virginia was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in West Virginia was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in Wisconsin was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173. In 1880 the number of establishments in Wyoming was 1000, and the capital invested was \$1,000,000. In 1890 the number of establishments was 1744, and the invested capital was \$7,121,173.

The

UNCLE TEDDY'S MAVERICK.

BY LESTER KETCHUM.



AGEBRUSH and sand—sand and sagebrush—sagebrush and sand again, before, behind, on either side, as far as the eye could reach. All the afternoon the "overland" had been creeping across the sand plains of the Great American Desert, and to the passengers in the Pullman cars—especially to those who disliked cards, were too nervous to read, or who didn't care to drink—the journey was growing very tiresome. It really seemed to the more imaginative ones, that the refrain of the car-wheel was, "Sagebrush and sand, sagebrush and sand—"

The weary afternoon dragged slowly by, and the conductor of the dining-car came through to announce dinner—a diversion, at least.

"Ah!" remarked one tourist, suddenly, in a gratified tone; "there's a typical scene for you, me boy."

Against the red background made by the rays of the setting sun, a short distance from the track sat a solitary horseman, motionless, one hand resting on the pommel of his saddle, the other in the act of pushing back from his forehead his wide-brimmed white hat. Then, just as the rear cars of the train approached, he suddenly took off the hat, waved it, jammed his spurs into his wiry little bronco, and started to race with the train, rolling at the top of his lungs. At the end of a quarter-mile or so, he slowed up, drew his revolver, and fired a parting salute into the air, accompanying the volley with more wild howls.

The occupants of the Pullmans were amused; they had not seen anything so interesting for a long time. The tourist who had first observed the horseman sighed, and declined to enquire the cowboy—no really did.

"How they must enjoy it, this wild, free life of the plains, without a worry or a care—nothing to do but commune with nature—when they feel restless, to be able to indulge in a wild, reckless gallop suitable to the mood—"

But it did not strike Teddy MacLennan, cowboy, that—or—way at all, don't you know? He was just thinking how oppressively tiresome that wild, free life of his was getting to be—

"Nothing to do but work, Nothing to eat but food—"

"Nowhere to go but out, Nowhere in come but in—"

And, for the rest, nothing to do but amuse one's self like a howling maniac, as he had just been doing for the delectation of the "tenderfoot."

"It's a sho' tiresome," he reflected, as he continued beside the track, giving the "brono" a "breathin'—"

"Hit's a sho' 'tired, I am; but what t' do? Seems like we'll gits a shifless, bit does; jes' pluggin' along an' workin' hard as 'playin' hard like-wise (outell the stuff gives out), an' no sartin' reason f'r bein' afo—"

"Great sacrifice! Wash't'ul!" he ejaculated suddenly, jerking up his horse, "I'll swallow a snake, I will!"

I heard the story from Jerry Madden, Teddy's present partner in the cattle business, a couple of years ago, as we sat in the shade of the ranch-house one afternoon.

"Why, Teddy don't drink, an' like else swears quite few?" he asked, in response to a query of mine. "That! Sho', he hasn't tuk nothin' f'r most twelve'r thirtie years, 'count o' his bit 'Married! Oh, no, uooo whatever. Flay hasn't up gits gits gits, out much. 'Why? Give it up. Mebbe jes' c'n't tell me."

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GERMANY'S MILITARY AUTHORITY FINDS IT IS BATTLE-PROOF.

The Clumsy for Soldiers' Wear, but May Prove a Valuable Protection in Fortresses and Batteries.

WHEN Herr Dowe, tailor of Mannheim, announced last autumn that he had succeeded in devising a coat that was absolutely bullet-proof, his statement was received with general incredulity. Most people thought that the "invention" was nothing more than an advertisement or a "fake" of some kind, and the German War Office authorities declined even to examine it. Tailor Dowe then resolved to convince an unbelieving generation by means of experiments which could not be gainsaid. The police would not allow him to give a public exhibition, so at first he gave a private audience during which, clad in his coat, he allowed himself to be twice shot at with an army rifle, the bullet each time remaining imbedded in the armor. These experiments were followed by others of a similar kind before the Surgeons' Congress then in session in Berlin, and again in presence of the Russian Ambassador. Bullets, it is said, which were fired at Dowe's breast failed to injure him, even those having steel points being turned aside or flattened by the cloth.

It is said to have been observed during the trials that the steel point of the projectile dropped as soon as the bullet struck, and that the lead contents fell in a liquid form. On cooling down the lead became a large ill-shaped mass, the steel coating flattening down to the shape of a short tube. The reports of these extraordinary experiments caused great public excitement, and when the coat was placed on exhibition in Berlin it drew crowds of curious sightseers.

At last the German War Office took the matter up, and Herr Dowe submitted his material to tests before an exclusively military assembly, which included twenty officers of the War Ministry, general staff and the artillery and engineers, besides the President of the German Rifle Testing Committee, who took precautions to have a genuine test. Two non-commissioned officers of the Jäger Battalion at Colmar were present with their own rifles. The cartridges to be used were brought in sealed packages. Herr Dowe was willing to offer himself as a target, but this was refused on the ground that a slight mistake might cause an accident. The bullet-proof stuff was placed against a block of oak on a table in such a way that it formed an obtuse angle with the table top. It was desired to see whether the bullet struck fast in the stuff or whether it would rebound at the same angle as that at which it struck. The sergeant's rifle was loaded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brinkmann, and the former then fired two shots at the centre of the object. The bullets struck fast in the stuff. After this Sharpshooter Martin, with his military rifle, fired a shot, this rifle also being loaded by the lieutenant-colonel. Altogether fourteen shots were fired at a distance of only ten paces. They struck different spots, some close to the edge. The back of the stuff showed no signs of being pierced and the opinions exchanged among those present after the experiments were very favorable.

One fact which these repeated trials have made clear, and which is admitted by the inventor himself, is that his material cannot be used as a coat. The stuff is about half an inch thick and is not flexible, so that it cannot be used as a garment. Dowe's own idea is that his stuff, which one correspondent has described as a wire netting encased in a cementlike mass, should be made into plates of which every soldier would carry one in his knapsack, and at the commencement of a fight fasten it to that part of the body which most required protection. That the material seems likely to prove of value as a shield or screen against bullets is shown by the determination of the German War Office to continue the tests with a view to utilizing the invention in fortresses and ship batteries. The so-called coat with which Herr Dowe has conducted his experiments weighs six pounds and costs fifteen marks, or about \$3 to manufacture.

Two rivals to Tailor Dowe are in the field. One of these is a fellow citizen of Mannheim, a certain Herr Kautel, who claims to have invented a material which is much lighter and cheaper, besides being adapted for use as an ordinary uniform. The other is an Austrian engineer named Sierens, who brought out a similar invention some years ago. His work was rather poorly received by the military authorities, and he did not improve his position in regard to them by using insulting language which landed him in prison, but he claims now to have invented a coat of mail such that the new steel-coated bullet is striking it was two or three times the penetrating force of the ordinary bullet.

"The material which I have invented," he says, "is a combination of steel and rubber, and is so constructed that it is impossible for a bullet to penetrate it. It is a new discovery, and I have no doubt that it will be of great value in the future."

rate of flattened English wire, against which the bullet must strike after it has been heated by its passage through the barrel of the rifle. This heat is greatly increased by the force of the concussion against the steel grating and the bullet is broken up into bits.

"The fundamental principle of my system," Herr Searnes went on, "is its enormous elasticity. Hard, compact bodies are not fitted for protecting persons or things against projectiles from the new rifles; their softness and elasticity are characteristics indispensable to effectiveness. This is why my invention is of great service, or, at least, will prove itself of great service in the protection of cruisers, lines of battle ships, etc., for, among other advantages, it can render them proof against rammers, as well as against such accidents as befell the German war ships on the coral reefs around Samoa. If it be increased in thickness to the useful dimensions it will take the place of steel armor on men-of-war. For the force of elasticity which it would then develop would be enormous. It would not split or break as steel plates often do. Now hemp, when pressed hydraulically, loses its inflammable properties and becomes fireproof; and as it is likewise a very bad conductor of heat it is admirably adapted to keep the interior of the ship cool in summer and warm in winter.

"Then, again, lifeboats constructed of this stuff are, by reason of its toughness and elasticity, absolutely indestructible, and the dangers during the launching in stormy weather and from striking against a rock are, if my material be employed, wholly removed. Even straw, when treated according to my method, can be used to great advantage for numerous purposes for which at present more costly and less serviceable materials are employed—for the construction of light, transportable barracks, for example, tents, verandas, etc. I am now carrying out an order received from the Board of Hungarian State Railways for the supply of 100 square metres of such isolating screens made of straw, for the protection of wine in railway vans, etc. I can assure you that if passenger carriages were constructed with my material (hydraulically pressed hemp), fastened, instead of wood, to the iron frame, no accidents attended with loss of life would be possible."

Herr Searnes believes that the little "Mannheim tailor," as he scornfully calls his German rival, has appropriated his invention; though this does not harmonize with Dowe's statement that he discovered his composition accidentally while experimenting with a totally different object in view.

Herr Dowe is a native of Westphalia and is thirty-four years of age. When six years old he was employed as a shepherd's boy, but afterward learned the trade of a tailor. He was so poor when he made his discovery that he had to borrow the revolver with which his first experiments were made. But the days of his poverty would now seem to be over, for it is reported that a Berlin syndicate has purchased his invention for a big sum.—New York Herald.

WISE WORDS.

Public opinion is a tyrant and a coward.

Public sentiment is a manufactured product.

Wisdom and women are not homogeneous.

Most women are liable to explode at any moment.

The "promoter" is one who blows soap bubbles for grown-up children.

The second-best knows how much misery may be brought by success.

We pity a man who "goes to the dogs," without a thought for the dogs.

Absolute contentment is absolute rest, and absolute rest is annihilation.

It is fortunate for plutoocracy that muscle is as slow to act as labor is to learn.

Some faces are constant reminders of a bow of black ribbon on the knob of the door.

The little wheel must turn faster than the large wheel in order to make the same pace.

A man with one bad habit always has two—the habit itself and the habit of lying about it.

The life of happiness is still hope, for on the summit of the highest happiness is the hope of one yet higher.

The light words of the talkative person are not meaningless, but their meaning is by no means complimentary to the talker.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any mind; the other, that they haven't any business.

Civilized communities are divided into two equally dangerous classes; those who find fault and do nothing, and those who find office and do every body.

There is a balance in nature which might be called a recompense. The reward is proportionate to the weariness of the laborer.

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DISCOVERY OF QUININE.

THE FAMOUS DRUG HAS A ROMANTIC AND VARIED HISTORY.

Its First Appearance in England—Named After a Spanish Princess—Its Virtues Discovered by Accident

THE Grace the Duke of Fife, who is a chemist as well as a politician and a banker to boot, has recently communicated to the world all that he knows, and practically all that is known, concerning that life-saving alkaloid, quinine. The Duke says that if quinine is not exactly a "household medicine," during the past few years it has certainly become a household word. And perhaps no other drug has a history more varied and interesting. Peruvian bark first appeared in the London pharmacopoeia in 1677. It was, however, used in England at least as early as the year 1655, and was advertised for sale in 1658 as "The excellent powder called by the name of Jesuits' powder, brought over by one James Thomson, a merchant of Antwerp."

But what is now universally known as quinine—one of the most important of the alkaloids—was not discovered till 1811; nor was it obtained in a pure state by complete separation from the other constituents of the bark until ten years afterward. Quite scientifically, quinine may be described as the base, or essential principle, of the bark of certain individuals among the cinchona family of trees. This bark was first introduced into Europe in 1632, though it is generally said to have been unknown there before the return to Madrid of the Countess of Olinch, the wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640. This lady, from whom the bark-producing trees derive their botanical name, had been cured by it of a fever contracted in Lima in 1638, and her physician, by whom she was accompanied to Europe, not naturally made much of the wonder-working medicine.

But the Jesuits who had settled in Peru were quite aware of its virtues at an earlier date. They were, at all events, the chief agents of its distribution in Europe, the powder obtained from the bark being then generally known as "Jesuits' Powder." In Madrid it was called *Consejo Powder*, and in Rome *Pulvis Patrum*. From the latter city it speedily found its way to Brussels and Antwerp, where it was sold for its weight in silver, or about ten times the then price of opium. In 1658 twenty doses of the powder were sent from Rome to Paris at a cost of \$250, and Cardinal Mazarin recommended its use in a dangerous illness of Louis XIV. That Peruvian bark was administered to the French king is undoubted, but an interesting piece of historical evidence points to a different source as the means of its introduction to that court. In 1679 a well known London physician named Talbot cured Charles II. of tertian fever, with the now famous bark, which he regarded in the hands of skilled persons "as a noble and safe medicine." Compared with the nature of the "elixir," which had been in all good faith compounded for James I. for a similar distemper, the new drug was indeed worthy of admiration. The fame of Charles's physician extended to France and Louis XIV's surgeon published an account of Talbot's treatment, which was translated into English, entitled "Talbot's Wonderful Secret for Curing of Agues and Fevers."

The prevalence and severity of these diseases, down to the end of the seventeenth century, caused them to be regarded as national scourges for which the "fever bark" was accepted as almost a miraculous panacea. Nor does this estimate of its powers appear extravagant when the hideous and often barbarous nature of the remedies which it gradually superseded are taken into consideration. "Pialeters and possets" were among the prevailing nostrums, but their ingredients were rather suggestive of the contents of a witch's cauldron than of the beneficial applications of later days. Fever was to be cured by music and ague by electricity, while the placing of the fourth hook of the illad under the long-suffering patient's head was supposed to be of magical value in both disorders. Above all, fear was thought to be especially necessary in the treatment of ague, and the description of many of the methods then used seems to have been well calculated to inspire it.

Humboldt doubted whether the curative nature of the bark was originally known to the Peruvians, but the probability seems to be that its qualities were fully understood by the natives long before the Spaniards landed on their shores. There is a tradition that the properties of the bark were first practically realized by a fever-stricken Indian, who, being left behind in the forest by his companions drank of a stream which flowed through it, and which had been impregnated by the bark of the overhanging cinchona trees. His cure was so speedy that it was looked upon as miraculous, and the Indians flocked to the stream to partake of its supposed occult virtues. It is also asserted that the pumas and jaguars of the

known that the instinct of many domestic animals, as probably of all wild ones, leads them to seek particular herbs for medicinal purposes. Moreover, savages of the lowest type resort specifically to various kinds of vegetable "bitters" as a cure for fever and ague.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Greek honey ranks ahead of all others.

Wheat was first exported from the United States about 1750.

A Loganport (Ind.) policeman was held up the other night and robbed of his star.

The world's coal fields already known and worked contain coal enough to last for a thousand years.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. The first seen in France were brought as a present to Mme. Pompadour.

In a West Indian village there is a sentinel whose sole duty is to strike the hour of the day on a gong.

For several thousand years preceding modern times the science of dentistry consisted in pulling teeth.

Uncle Sam's mail wagons have absolute right of way over all other vehicles in all parts of the country.

The cotton cloth made in Lowell, Mass., every year would extend 145,000 miles, it is said, if stretched out at length.

There are in England and Wales 787,546 public paupers—that is, persons who are either inmates of the almshouses or who receive outdoor assistance.

From 1784 to 1786 the style of hair-dressing in Paris changed seventeen times, and went from the extreme of short curls and a skull cap to a hat three feet broad.

Pamphlets owe their name to Pampino, a Greek lady, who left behind her a number of scrap books containing notes, recipes, anecdotes and memoranda.

There is a vessel that was built on the Clyde, is owned in Boston, sails from Honolulu, and was named after a Chiuaman who lives in Hawaii. She is the bark Foohing Sney.

While Miss Lucy Atkinson, of Farley, Mo., was riding a young horse the animal reared and fell on her. The pommel of the saddle penetrated her breast. She died almost instantly.

Sherman Rainberger had his hand nearly severed from the arm by a mill saw, at Carrollton, Ohio. He picked up an axe, completed the amputation and walked three miles to see a surgeon.

The daughter of O. J. Burwell, a Kansas safe robber, got 500 signatures to a petition for her father's pardon and then raised money by washing and scrubbing to pay railroad fare from her home in Norton County to Topeka. There she saw the Governor and secured his pardon. It is said that Burwell will live honestly hereafter.

The red coral, which is used in jewelry and which is known as precious coral, is mostly obtained in the Mediterranean, the Barbary coast furnishing the dark red, Sardinia the yellow or salmon color and the coast of Italy the rose pink. It is also found in the Red Sea. None is found in American waters.

George Brown, for thirty years train bearer to the speaker of the House of Commons, will retire next month. He is seventy-two years of age and was appointed to the position in 1864. The work is very hard now and Mr. Brown confesses to having frequently passed three whole days and nights without changing his clothes.

Resting the Muscles.

A dynamometer for the measurement of muscular strength is being introduced for gymnasium purposes. In future there will be no groping in the dark when the young college athlete is taken in hand by his trainers for preparation for the boat race or the football match. Every important muscle in his body can be tested, and its strength or weakness at once indicated. In this way man's weak point is discovered without serious loss of time, and special attention can thenceforth be directed toward the "loveling up" of his physique. The old method of testing a man's muscle by its size, or even by its hardness, will no longer be used, and strength tests will supersede these unreliable systems of measurement. The muscular strength of the various portions of the arms and legs can now be differentiated. As a sample instance of the possibilities of the new method, it may be stated that by ascertaining the strength of the abductors of the leg by the dynamometer, a bad gait can promptly be cured, as the proper exercise for the weakened muscles can at once be determined. The dynamometer is hung on two heavy iron rods, placed in a vertical position, with their ends fastened securely to the floor. It can be adjusted to any height—to the waist, foot or neck. The muscles tested are directly upon a lever which is connected with a platform working in a chamber filled with oil. The pressure is transmitted to a

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POLISHING STEEL AND BRASS.

Fine emery paper and sweet oil are all that are necessary to keep steel bright; while a cloth saturated in kerosene and dipped in whiting will be found best for cleaning tinware. Strong ammonia should be poured over old brass to clean it, then thoroughly scrub with a scrubbing brush, and presently the brass will shine like new metal. Stair rods should be cleaned with a soft woolen cloth dipped in water, and then in finely sifted coal ashes. Then rub them with a dry flannel until they shine and every particle of ash has disappeared.

TO PUT AWAY WOOLEN GARMENTS.

If the housewife is a good hygienist, she has a great deal of wool in her domain, because she knows better than tongue can tell how necessary all wool garments are to the preservation of health in cold weather. She religiously superintends the making, washing and mending of these garments in all sizes, from those worn by paterfamilias to the miniature ones affected by the baby, and when the time of year comes to put them away, she neatly darns even the very tiniest holes, folds the garments smoothly, and envelops them entirely in cotton cloth which she hangs up with string. These tidy rolls or bundles are then laid in a trunk or chest, which is carefully closed away from dust. Two or three times during the summer the wools are taken out and hung out in the air, after which they are carefully returned to their cotton wrappings again.—Detroit Free Press.

TO STIR OR TO BEAT.

Every young housekeeper should thoroughly understand the difference between stirring and beating. Many dishes are spoiled because these things are not clearly understood. In stirring the object is to combine the ingredients or to make a substance smooth. The spoon is kept rather close to the bottom and sides of the bowl and is worked around and around in the mixture until the object is attained.

Beating is employed for two purposes: First, to break up a substance, as in beating eggs for breeding or for omelette; second, for making a substance light by imprisoning air in it. This is the case when we beat the whites of eggs, cake batter, etc. The movement is very different from stirring. The spoon or whisk at every stroke is partially lifted from the bowl and brings with it a portion of the materials that are being beaten, which carries air with it in falling back.

It is not the number of strokes that make substances light, but rather the vigor and rapidity with which the beating is done. When using a spoon or whisk for beating take long upward strokes, the more rapid the better. The spoon should touch the bottom of the bowl each time and the motion must be regular.

Another way to beat is to use the circular motion, in case the side of the spoon is kept close to the side of the bowl. The spoon is moved rapidly in a circle, carrying with it a portion of the ingredients.—New York World.

RECIPES.

Cheese Cake Pie—Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one quart of soft marmalade. Mix well and pour into a rich pie crust. Bake without an upper crust. This makes two pies.

Apple Tapioca Pudding—Pare and core enough apples to fill a dish. Put into each apple a little lemon peel. Soak one-half pint of tapioca in one quart of lukewarm water four hours, add a little salt, flavor with lemon, pour over apples. Bake until apples are tender. Eat when cold with cream and sugar.

Spiced Rolls for Luncheons—Take a piece from your bread dough and roll it out half an inch thick, brush the top with melted butter, and cover thick with cinnamon and fine white sugar; commence at one side and roll up as jelly cake; then cut it an inch thick, and lay in a pan as biscuits, close together, and let them rise and bake twenty minutes.

Chantilly Basket—This basket is pretty, but skill is required to make it successfully. Make a cement of sugar boiled to crackling height. Dip the edges of some macaroons into it, and glue a mould shaped like a basket with them, taking care that the edges of the macaroons touch each other. When wanted, take it out of the mould, fill it with whipped cream, and it is then ready for the table. Time, two or three hours to set.

Bermuda Onions Stewed—Boil the onions whole for half an hour in water with plenty of salt. Drain and return them to the stew pan, with a small piece of butter or dripping and a little pepper and salt. Cover the pan as closely as possible to keep in the steam, and let the onions stew gently for two or three hours, according to their size and quality. Taste them with their own liquor occasionally, and take care they do not cook so fast as to cause this to dry up and get burnt.

EVERYTHING IN THAT COUNTRY IS VERY CHEAP.

Our Dollar is Worth Two Peas
Costs Almost Nothing - Ser-
vants Are Cheap and Good
Japanese Houses.

JAPAN is doing all she can to keep silver in the air, says Frank O. Carpenter in a letter from Tokio to the New York Press. She has to pay for the goods she imports from America in gold, and the silver question is a far more important one here than it has ever been in the United States. The country is now on a silver basis, and there is more to be a general rise in the prices of everything.

At the present writing the exchange is going up every day, and a good dollar in Tokio looks as big as the over of a Japanese umbrella. Such foreigners as are here who get their incomes from America are rich through the fall of silver, and they now get two dollars for every one that is sent out to them from home. I made out a draft of \$100 on my New York letter of credit at the bank this morning, and got \$200 for it, and the money I have brought with me has doubled in value. This makes traveling comparatively cheap, and though I have been paying \$1 a day at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama, it really costs me only two.

The treaties with Japan prohibit her from charging more than five per cent. duty, and labor is worth so little that one could come across the Pacific and save the expense of the trip by laying in a stock of clothing for himself and his family. The tailors are Chinese, but they give you good cuts, and you

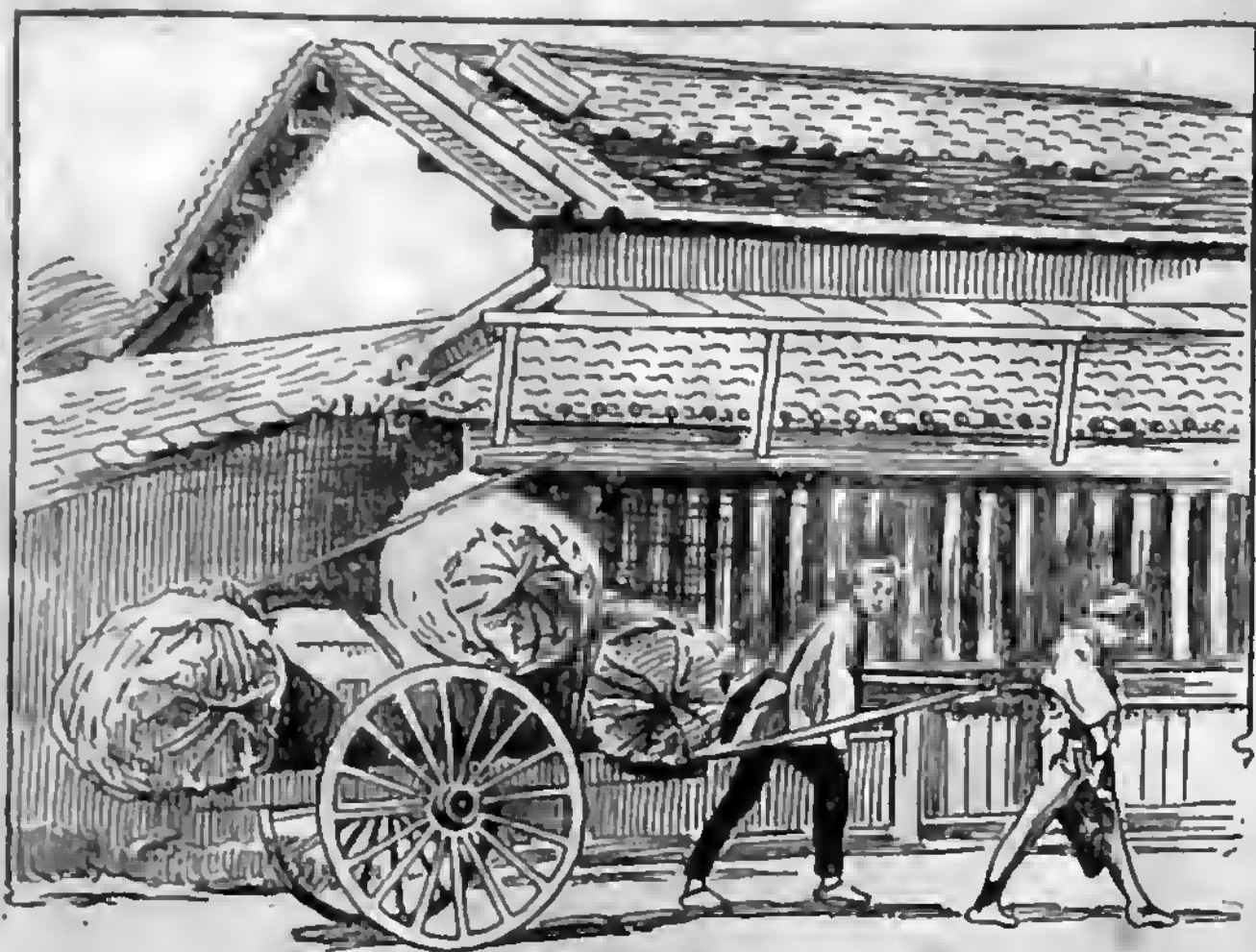


GOING TO A FIRE IN TOKIO.

do not need to pay if the clothes do not fit you. You can get a good business suit of English goods, made to order, for about ten American dollars. Patent leather shoes, made to order, cost \$2.50, and a fur-lined overcoat, with beaver collar and cuffs, can be bought for about \$30 in gold. You could not buy the cloth, to say nothing of the fur lining, for that amount in America. Ladies' dresses are equally cheap, and you get wonderfully embroidered gowns of silk crepe for less than the ordinary street dress costs you in the United States.

This reduction in silver makes a wonderful profit for our missionaries

who cook an interpreter with me to the market this morning and spent some hours in flitting out the prices of the necessities of life. I found the articles sold fully as good and in most cases superior to those you find in America, and the prices were from one-twentieth to one-half those we pay. I have reduced them from the silver to the gold basis and give you a few of them. Meats are very high, as the Japanese do not use them; they are chiefly demanded by foreigners. I found that the rib roast of beef cost eight cents per pound, and was shown veal and bacon at ten cents. Chickens



THE JAPANESE SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES.

are worth from seven to twenty cents apiece. You buy teal ducks for eight cents each, and eggs are worth from six to ten cents a dozen. Quail cost from six to seven cents. Reed birds, sixteen cents a dozen and onipe five cents each. Think of it! A good onipe for a nickel. All fish are sold when they are alive or still kicking. Lobsters run from a half cent to five cents apiece. Fine fresh mackerel bring from one to four cents, and sole from two to ten. You can get perch as low as two cents each, and tai fish, the best fish in Japan, at from five cents to fifty cents, according to size. Oysters are worth twelve cents a gallon, and eel bring ten cents a pound. As to vegetables, they are sold in most cases by the pound, ranging from half a cent upward. Cabbages bring from one to three cents each. Lettuce about a quarter of a cent a bunch and and radishes about the same. You get a fine cauliflower for from eight to ten cents, and fresh mushrooms cost five cents a pound.

Servants are very cheap and very good. The foreign housewife has nothing to do and she lives like a queen. The Japanese cooks are far better than ours, and \$20 a month will pay the board and salaries of the help of an eight room house. I have a friend who lives as well here as many a millionaire does in the United States and he does not expend more than this amount. He pays his cook \$5 a month. His butler gets \$2.50 and his gardener and second girl get about the same. These servants all board themselves and the cook does the marketing. His rent costs him less than \$20 a month, though he lives in one of the best parts of Japan, and he could have a coachman at \$5 more.

room they go to the public bathhouses. The richer people have more servants, and a well-to-do family will generally have a man in addition to the women. They pay their men twice as much as the women. Nurses are very cheap in Japan, and the common people keep the smaller children and the old men of the family busy in taking care of the babies. A child of six often has her baby brother tied to her back, and children from nine to sixteen go about with babies so fastened upon them, taking care of them. Such girls, when employed outside of their own families, get their board and clothing and



A JAPANESE NURSE.

a present now and then. A woman who works in a tea factory will often pay a cent a day to have her baby thus cared for.

Out in the country the wages are even lower, and there are parts of Japan where the women do not get more than ten cents in silver a day, or about a nickel of our money. Women dig up the ground with long spade-like mattocks, and I visited a tea-firing establishment yesterday, where I saw about 100 girls bending over hot oven-like pans and rubbing the green leaves of the tea around in them, while the perspiration rolled down their cheeks and now and then dropped into the dainty mixture, which was being prepared for American breakfast tables. I asked as to their hours and their wages, and I was told that they worked from daybreak to sunset, and that they got the enormous wages of from thirty to forty cents a day in silver.

I see men everywhere I go carrying loads that the ordinary American could not lift, and they do the work of both horses and men. There are few horses used, and many of the carts are pushed and pulled by women and men. I saw a woman breaking stones for the roads this afternoon, and I was told that she got about ten of our cents for twelve hours' work. She sat bareheaded and barefooted on the stones and pounded away with a hammer, breaking the rocks into pieces. As I watched her, two Japanese men in blue cotton gowns passed by, carrying a stone weighing about 400 pounds, which was tied by a rope to a pole which rested on their shoulders, and a third man pushed past them with a load of long boards on his back.

There are no such things as stage boats and lumber wagons in Japan, and human labor takes the place of steam and horses. There are no lumber mills in the country, and logs are sawed into boards by hand. A lumber yard consists of a lot of boards laid up in bundles containing about five or six boards in the pile and

one servant, and among the poorer classes the wife does the cooking and the entire work of the household. Some families have women to cook and do general housework, and such women are paid from \$1 to \$2 a month and are lodged and fed. They generally receive a present of a dress from their mistress at New Year's and in midsummer, each costing from \$1.50 to \$2, and they expect to get a cent two or three times a week for bath money.

Every Japanese takes a hot bath from two to twelve times a week, and where the family is too poor to own a bath-

house, he makes do. The heaviest of the rafters of the temples are sawed out by hand, and it is by men that they are carried up and put into place. The roof of a Japanese house is put on before the walls are fitted in, and there is a big scaffolding made of the height of the proposed structure and running all around it before the work of putting up the house begins. The scaffolding is made of bamboo poles lashed together with ropes of straw, and the men who put it up have nothing to do with erecting the building itself.

Almost all of the Japanese houses are of wood. They are built close together in the towns and cities, and a fire sometimes sweeps them away by thousands. It is said that Tokio burns down every seven years, and fires which destroy a thousand houses are not uncommon. There are now steam fire engines in the large cities and all of the smaller places have fire departments and hand engines.

The Japanese go wild whenever there is a fire in the neighborhood. They turn out en masse, each carrying a paper lantern, upon which is painted the name of his house or his business place, and rush toward it. They have lanterns hung up in their houses, ready to run out with them to free, and it is a matter of etiquette if you have a friend in the neighborhood of the conflagration to call and leave your card and tell him that you came to help him, thinking the house which was burning was his, and to leave your card, with congratulations that he escaped.

The firemen themselves carry lanterns, and they yell as they run. Each fire company has a leader, who carries a lantern fastened to the top of a long pole and ornamented with streamers of paper. He climbs with this to the roof of the building which is on fire and directs the men, and he is expected to stay at his post until those streamers catch fire. The firemen of Yokohama have blue hats, like butter bowls, and on their backs are the characters which mean Yokohama fire brigade. The country firemen tie a handkerchief on their heads, and are more often barefooted than otherwise.

Until lately there was no such thing as a fire insurance company in Japan. Now there are several, and they are doing well. There are no foreign companies, and the insurance companies of other countries confine their risks here to life.

National Salutes.

The United States National salute is a gun for each State, for the President twenty-one guns, for the Vice-President seventeen, fifteen for Cabinet Officers, Governors, etc. Originally the President was saluted with as many guns as there were States in the Union, but this idea was finally abandoned in the year 1819, when there were exactly twenty-one States, the Commissioners deciding that hereafter "twenty-one guns shall be the National Presidential salute." -New York Advertiser.

Black Langshans.

The Langshan is a Chinese breed of fowls which has been known and appreciated in England for the last twenty-five years, though their introduction into this country is comparatively recent.

The Langshan is a strikingly handsome as well as a most useful fowl. In color they are jet black, with a beautiful greenish tint on neck and back. The male carries himself well up and has a well spread tail, with long sickle feathers also of a green tint. The average weight of the cocks is from nine to ten pounds, while the hens weigh about eight pounds. They are the most rapid growers among the Asiatic breeds, and resemble the black Cochins in many respects. They are active, mature early, lay well and are good sitters and mothers. They are much less inclined to sit than the other Asiatic breeds.

The flesh of the Langshans is white and they have a very thin, white skin, which causes them to be regarded, most unjustly, as second rate poultry in those markets where golden yellow carcasses are in demand. They begin



BLACK LANGSHANS.

to lay at about five months old, the eggs being of a good size, generally of a rich brown color, and, it is claimed, the best flavored of all eggs. As winter layers they are equal to the Brahmas, whom they rival in many other respects. The Langshans stand on their feet better than most breeds, are quiet, gentle, and very hardy. As table fowls, the pure Langshan is equalled only by the Dorking, and some varieties of game. -New York

FOR WOMEN

The latest fad among the pretty girls is to talk woman suffrage.

Lilly Langtry, the actress, claims to be only forty-two years old.

Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany.

Butterfly bows are very popular this season, and are seen on almost everything.

In Holland an attempt is being made to pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, dresses her hair in the style known as the "Diana knot."

The Baroness Emma Sparri, of Norway, is said to be the best known woman painter in northern Europe.

Queen Victoria has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Many of them are hired.

Rosa Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pictsair mutineers and a woman of more than usual intelligence, is writing a history of the Pictsair colony.

The first woman to be elected a member of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain is Miss Mabel Cox, of Southampton, who owns the cutter Fiera.

Madam Marchesi, of Paris, is the most famous vocal teacher in the world. She has trained nearly all the great singers of this generation, including Melba, Calve and Eames.

The jewels of Mme. Tetrazzini, the most famous prima donna in South America, were recently seized for debt, when it was found that all the gems were made of paste.

Miss Baker, who is professor of Greek and Latin at Simpson College, Indiana, is only thirty-two, and it is said that when she was fourteen she translated one of the plays of Aeschylus.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, the English writer, is tall and inclined to stoutness. Her hair is white—she is now in her sixties—and she has large dark brown eyes that are full of expression.

It is said that the Khedive's mother has picked out as a bride for her son the Princess Naimo, daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, who was born in 1876, and is said to be beautiful and highly cultured.

The Empress of Austria has a pathetic delusion. She fancies that her unhappy son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is still a baby. A big doll has been given her, which she fondles and keeps constantly by her.

Satin ribbon, three inches wide, folded to the width of the ordinary collar and fastened at the side in a saucy butterfly bow, is a change from the shirred velvet collar, that has received the approval of Mamamela Mode.

Miss Alice E. Hayden, of Madison, Wis., has distinguished herself and surprised her neighbors by shooting a big wildcat. Miss Hayden, although a fragile Eastern girl, handles a rifle with the ease and skill of an old hunter.

"A Contest of Silence" is the novel entertainment to be given by the members of a woman's sewing society in Indianapolis. Last year the first woman to speak was quiet for only three minutes. The winner held her tongue for nineteen minutes and twenty seconds.

Mrs. Susan Stewart Frackleton, of Milwaukee, Wis., has attained great distinction as a potter. She is President of the National League of Mineral Painters, and is the author of a work which is used as a text book at the South Kensington Art Museum, London.

The Empress Frederick has induced Berlin societies of amateur photographers to co-operate in bringing about an international exhibition of photographs by amateurs in 1895. Her Majesty has undertaken to be a patroness, and has requested Princess Henry to act as her substitute on the committee.

A blonde requires a softer shade of green than the brunette. Too bright a hue would give to the fair-haired, fair-skinned woman a swallow washed out look. But it is well to know that this color, as well as all others, can be softened and rendered wearable by either type of beauty if judiciously combined with white.

Little Kitty Blank, aged four, painted her doll's cheeks with brick dust and water and blackened dolly's eyebrows with ink. An aunt in the family, who rounded her cheeks and pencilled her eyebrows, halting that Kitty was attempting a caricature, beat her cruelly. The people of Stillwater, Mich., warned the cruel aunt to leave town.

The wedding cake of Princess Victoria Melita was of a royal height. It was raised, baked, decorated and shipped to Oshorn by Messrs. Gutter. A photograph is appended. It stands five feet six inches in height, and weighs a hundred and fifty pounds, being, therefore, a little lighter and a little heavier than the bride.



A TYPE OF JAPAN'S BEAUTY.

A missionary who is engaged to marry a girl here says that the American Mission to Japan, which was organized in 1859, has been doing good work for many years. He says that the missionaries have been successful in converting many of the Japanese to Christianity, and that the American families who have been sent to Japan have been doing good work for many years. He says that the missionaries have been successful in converting many of the Japanese to Christianity, and that the American families who have been sent to Japan have been doing good work for many years.

He has no trouble about getting good converts, and he tells me they watch after his interests and see that he is not molested by any one. He says that the missionaries have been successful in converting many of the Japanese to Christianity, and that the American families who have been sent to Japan have been doing good work for many years. He says that the missionaries have been successful in converting many of the Japanese to Christianity, and that the American families who have been sent to Japan have been doing good work for many years.

But as we said before, we are least entitled to be a country to our neighbors. Communism with the outer world is not personal warfare. Having learned all our people would not appreciate lowering of steel which is part of their daily lives, but still is attempting to do business with the outside world, a large volume that could be profitable.

the water of June. "I could have been over this year of age when I came here and to the Aunt Lucretia in New York leaving to upper (the good lady was at the table) with her table and reaching the peak of her life. I have been doing

WANTED.
\$3 A WEEK. A T T A C H M E N T

New York City, Portland, Me., Boston; Philadelphia, Cleveland, Ohio;
Louisville; St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, New Orleans;
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Ore., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Official Directory of Pocahontas

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Deputy Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Bobi K. Barnes.
Clerk of Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk of Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.

Corn's Co. Cl., C. R. Beard.
C. M. Ken.
A. W. Barlow.
Geo. Baxter.
Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split
Rock—Chas. Cook, Elray—W. H. Gross
Huntersville—Joe R. Taylor, Dunmore
—O. R. Curry, Academy—Thos. Brady,
Lebolla.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first
Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in June
and first Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st
Tuesday in January, March, October
and second Tuesday in July. July is
levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. B. RUCKER,

Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and in the Supreme court.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

McClintock, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney-at-law,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Trans Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,

Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. J. M. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

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Will take all kinds of real estate and personal property for sale or lease. Also will act as auctioneer for all kinds of property. Office in Marlinton, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE,

EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, July 27, 1894.

The Alma of Modern Anarchy

The assassination of President Carnot and the prevailing troubles have awakened interest in the question, What is it the anarchists wish to accomplish? The acknowledged author of anarchism is Pierre J. Proudhon, a French writer, but his main apostle is Michael Bakunin, connected by birth with the highest Russian aristocracy. As an agitator his activity has been most remarkable. The International Socialism now so rampant and influential in Spain and Italy has been largely molded by Bakunin's teachings, who died at Bern in 1876. His thought revolutionary socialism, based on materialism, which means it is all of life to live and all of death to die, and he aimed at the destruction of external authority by every available means.

What Proudhon and Bakunin contemplate is a condition of human enlightenment and self-control, in which the individual shall be a law to himself, and in which all external authority shall be abolished as a despotic interference with personal freedom.

Now it is interesting to notice that this is just the ideal to which the highest religious and philosophy look forward to as the final state of man. Such religion and philosophy, however, do not teach that such a state of enlightenment can be reached at once through the wholesale destruction of the present framework of society, but through a long process of ethical and social improvement, line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, as the human masses can receive and practice the principles of such a religious philosophy, applied to human government.

The fatal and troublesome mistake of the true, sincere anarchists, is their impatient and passionate efforts to force the proclamation and adoption of absolute freedom in the present unqualified condition of the great mass of the people in every class and condition. Owing to this zeal without knowledge, these heralds of peace bring the sword instead of the olive branch. Destruction and misery are in their ways.

Back Alleghany.

Back Alleghany is a high, formidable looking mountain which branches off from the Alleghany at the head of the Greenbrier River, and fences up the whole inhabited part of upper Pocahontas on its western boundary. Back Alleghany is the name given to a large area of prosperous farming communities situated upon the table land between the river and the foot of the mountain. It is quite wonderful how little is known about this part of Green Bank district, throughout the county generally.

The impression rests with most persons that Green Bank, like Huntersville, is situated most entirely on the eastern side of the county, and it is with some surprise that the men who have roamed under this impression, discover this large and populous section on the west side of the county. The land looks rich and the farms all seem to be productive. Everywhere there is a comfortable looking home. The impression rests with most persons that Green Bank, like Huntersville, is situated most entirely on the eastern side of the county, and it is with some surprise that the men who have roamed under this impression, discover this large and populous section on the west side of the county. The land looks rich and the farms all seem to be productive. Everywhere there is a comfortable looking home.

The Huntersville Jail.

It was the writers pleasure, recently, to spend an hour in the Huntersville jail, being locked in with a client, who was spending some time there, owing to the lack of funds to pay a fine of \$40. This sort of imprisonment for money due the State, is exactly the same as the old imprisonment for debt, except that the creditor feels the prisoner in these latter days. It is right hard on the man who objects to being in jail, as one learned judge declared that such a prisoner could stay in jail until he rotted, or paid up, if the States Attorney so willed. To return to our subject though, this county jail is one of the strongest and most secure of any jail in the State, but is very objectionable on account of its lack of hygienic appliances. The cells are small, lighted and ventilated only by one small window which is set in a thick wall. The place smells horribly on this account. The province of this article is not to condemn the jail, as all the faults we find in it, as long as we are on the outside, could be remedied at a little cost.

Our inmate spoke in high terms of his treatment and of the meals served from the Huntersville hotel. Mr. James H. Doyle has the care of the jail, and his kindness to the prisoners, ranging greatly to tobacco, by the way, is greatly appreciated.

A great many inscriptions are on the cell wall memoranda, genus of poetry, etc. Among them, the following are mentioned here:

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where pleasures never fail,
There is a heaven for black and white,
But hell's in this old jail."

"Remembrance is the tie that binds
True hearts in any weather,
But if Jim Doyle don't feed us bread,
We will all starve together."

"In God we trust."
"I staid in jail seven months for nothing, and I got darned tired off it and dont you forget."

Hon. J. D. Alderson.

Mr. Alderson never has any half-way friends. His men work for him wherever they are, and with whatever odds there may be against them. All through the district come reports of his success. He has solid delegations from McDowell, Webster, Clay and Nicholas. Two-thirds of Pocahontas and Fayette. Three-fourths of Summers. About one half of Wyoming, and more than one half of Monroe. Logan county is for him, except that part instructed for Ragland, and he will have the whole vote of that county if Ragland withdraws. Here are the first ten counties heard from as to the race at this stage of the campaign and Mr. Alderson overwhelmingly in the lead. These ten of the sixteen counties in the district declare for our able representative's nomination. This shows the people's choice. There can be no grander vindication of his late course as a representative than such a triumphant nomination. His policy has been criticised by here and there a chronic dissembler, but when J. D. Alderson is tried before the people of the district under the most rigorous mandate ever issued by a committee of a political party, he is cleared of every charge put upon him by disgruntled local politicians.

The Convention to meet in Huntington, will not be a body of men met who can cast their votes as moved at the moment, but will simply be a body of respectable and intelligent citizens gathered together to nominate.

A Changed Man.

BEFORE.

BLOODY NUISANCE was a heathen, He a sallow colored savage, In his wild and wooly country He was just a holy terror. Carried in a big revolver; Swore he in the choicest language; Drank he every sort of liquor, Rider of ferocious chargers; Disturber of religious meetings; Smoker of the cigarette, too: When he dyed his fierce moustaches, O eased his hair, and put his spurs on, Galloped to some basket meeting, Where he was an illustration Of the preacher's talk on sinners, Then was he the truest idol, And the darling of the fair sex. How the girls all mashed upon him! While the old folks kicked like thunder. YELLOW RAINBOW was a damsel Very pert and a lot smarter Than they made the boys in those days; She was slim and very quiet, Pretty as a speckled pullet, Wide-awake, her wits about her, She set her cap for BLOODY NUISANCE. And he got very badly smitten, He got worse and more outrageous, Got indicted by the jury, Progressed much iniquitously, Till he thought he was perfection, Then proposed and was accepted.

AND AFTER.

Down a narrow, lonely valley, Live the couple and their offspring, He, the one time holy terror, Dwells in peace and hoes the hillside, He obeys his worthy helpmate, YELLOW RAINBOW wears the breeches, BLOODY NUISANCE is a gentle, Meek and lowly fellow voter. 7-27-11.

A Substitute for Swearing.

When I was a small boy a tract was given to me which began, "Are you a swearer?" As a matter of fact I was not—theo. I remember being very much impressed by the story told in the tract about the amount of good another small boy had done in reforming hardened swearers. When he heard a man swear he went up to him with pleading, "Dear sir, why do you not say 'pothooks and hangers?' " Something in the mild upturned face of the child appealed to the swearer (some times he burst into tears and thought of his own innocent childhood), and he reformed right away, or, if he happened to be more than usually hardened, and could not break off suddenly without danger to his health, he switched off on "pothooks and hangers," and gradually from that into a swearless life. I take it that pothooks and hangers refer to implements used where cooking is done at an open fire, and to my then immature mind the words seemed an admirable substitute for the more objectionable phrases used by an angry man. I tried the advice (the tract requested us all to try it and do what little good we could), on the most talented swearer in our village. He looked for one moment at my childish upturned face, but apparently saw nothing there but cheek, for he noded his boot with energy and dispatch, resulting in my going out of the door and the reforming business at one and the same time.— Thus do we all find real life differ from that depicted in books.

I learn with regret that many great men have been known to swear. This is a deplorable state of things, if true. It is said that when the late Duke of Wellington received his morning mail he was in the habit of marking on some of the communications the three letters "E. B. D." His secretary in some roundabout way had come to understand that the letters meant "He be d—." Now, it is not equitable to offend circles to use this expression in an epistle, even when a dash takes the place of the final letters of the last word. In our search for a substitute for swearing it is therefore interesting to know

Sir, Field Marshall - The Duke of Wellington has given your communication his most earnest consideration, and begs leave to express his regret that it is impossible to comply with your request.

Those who have made a study of our alphabet are aware of the regrettable fact that there are something like thirty sounds, more or less in the English language, and only twenty-six letters to express them, while several of this lone- quote number are merely duplicates of other combinations, as, for instance, "x," which can be signified by "eks." In a perfect language there would be no need of objectionable profane phrases. There would be certain arrangements of words which, when accurately set in order, either vocally or with the pen, would be a perfect equivalent for any emotion a man was capable of feeling. This, unfortunately, is not the case with the English language, and herein arises a grave injustice to the excitable man. He finds himself suddenly surrounded by an array of circumstances—let us not be too academic, say he hits his thumb with a hammer—and he at once realises that he has sprung with a bound beyond the limit of his language, and that he must use a set of apparently irrelevant phrases, or allow his feelings to go unchronicled. A policeman happens along—he always does when he's not wanted—and hales this unfortunate man off to gaol for swearing. A moment's reflection will show how unjust all this is. The man when he comes into this world, finds the language waiting for him. He learns it with much difficulty, but then, when it fails him, the country, which is responsible for the language, arrests and fines him for doing the best he can when he reaches a state of emotion with which the language cannot cope. I think the angry man has good cause of complaint against the land of his birth. The country, to be logical, should either take the law against swearing off the statute books, or should improve the language so that swearing would be no longer necessary.

Of course there is little use in theorizing about swearing unless one can offer a suitable and acceptable substitute. That I am happily in a position to do. The North American Indian never swears.— Let us then study the habits of the Red Indian, and learn wisdom. We so-called civilized people rarely realize that we have much to learn from the simple, taciturn savage.— In none of the languages of the Red Indian are there any equivalents for our justly celebrated and widely-known expletives and maledictions. When a discussion in which an Indian takes part reaches the point where the white man begins to swear, the untutored savage, with a graceful motion, raises his right arm and flings his tomahawk. He can throw it with the utmost accuracy, and the effect is immediate and conclusive. It ends a heated controversy with a readiness and dispatch that is admirable. Where a white man in three terse words commands an adversary to betake himself to the nether world (there never was a case on record where the adversary went), the simple and unpolished Indian quietly sends him there with no unnecessary verbiage about it. This shows the utility of talk and the quality of action. I therefore beg leave to move that the tomahawk

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Went to a large [redacted] all [redacted]

For more, see also: [ultra-ultra](#)

A corps of women ... to the
last step ... of
England. The last ... to the

Marlinton, Friday, July 27, 1894.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One inch	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
Three in.	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
Or. column	3.00	6.00	10.00	17.00
Half col'n	6.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
One col'n	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools,

D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce E. I. Holt of Academy as a candidate for the State Senate from the 8th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at Hinton, August, 2nd, 1894.

CLEVELAND'S letter is so poor that we may well believe that he wrote it himself. Our President is not the great and noble Democrat we took him to be.

"Time is ripe, and rotten ripe for change. Then let it come. I have no fear. Of what is called for by the instinct of mankind."

THE only literal case of a life being "snuffed out" of which we have ever heard, was the occurrence in Fairmont the other day, when a two year old child was killed by being allowed to play with an open snuff box, the snuff choking it to death.

WITH apologies to Mr. Lowell: I tell you one thing we might learn, We need in coping with impeders, 'Ef 'tain' right's the first cousin, The fore-the-first a cast iron leaders.

It is not Democratic times we have to complain of, it is the lack of Democratic times. How long will it take the pot to boil? It will never boil so long as there are traitors in our camp, who are aiding the enemy to cast cold water on every move.

THE idea of having a State Convention to nominate a United States Senator originated with Ed. John T. McGraw. This is directly on the line of the cry of the right to elect the Senators by direct vote, and while it may be out of the ordinary manner of choosing a Senator, nothing could be fairer. Our first object would be, of course, to send a Democrat, and after that to elect a man of substance like Mr. Camden, or some one else nearly allied with the substantial interests of the State.

On Greenbrier, from imperfect returns of the late primary, we make the following estimate: The primary divided the vote, giving President to Alderson's 1. For Senator, Arbuckle was slightly ahead of Holt, with one or two votes secured in Logan. Outside of Greenbrier the candidates will go into convention with about this strength: Holt, 10; Arbuckle, 17; Alderson, 17; Atkinson, 17; Alderson's at a vote will be divided among Arbuckle, Holt and Alderson, with a majority to Arbuckle. The congressional convention proceeds to be held at Marlinton, the day of August 1st. The result of the election will be the result of the election. The result of the election will be the result of the election.

Commissioner, given him by the Republican convention lately held in Huntersville. Had it suited Mr. Clark to stand, in the absence of a Democratic nominee, he would have received a large Democratic vote from over all the county. But it is easy to be seen how a man, with the immense business interests which engage his time, would decline to take on himself the irksome task of a County Commissioner.

KANAWHA, with her 45 votes, went solid, practically, for Mr. Alderson. Thus insuring his nomination on the first ballot. All we have to say is that no candidate ever won his nomination more righteously. We are glad that the people of the lesser counties declared for him first, as there can be no imputation that they took their lead from the great county of Kanawha.

A Case at Beverly.

An unusual and interesting trial took place before Justice J. H. Do Witt on Monday in which W. A. Cunningham, of Highland county, Va., was plaintiff, and Alphens Buckey, proprietor of the Valley House, in Beverly, was defendant. The suit grew out of the loss at the Valley House on May 19th, 1894, of \$240, stolen from Mr. Cunningham while sleeping in his room in the hotel. The plaintiff brought suit against the defendant as proprietor of the hotel to make good the loss of the money stolen, and was represented by J. L. Wamsley and E. D. Tibbott, and the defendant by L. D. Strader and C. H. Scott. After a lengthy trial, the justice gave judgment against the defendant for \$245, the amount of money stolen.

We understand from the parties engaged in the trial that there never has been a case of similar character tried by the supreme court of this state or the state of Virginia, and no doubt the case will be watched by hotel keepers with a great deal of interest.—Randolph Enterprise.

The man who boasts that he works with his head instead of his hands, is respectfully reminded that the woodpecker does the same, and is the biggest kind of a bore at that.—Cumberland Times.

ICE - CREAM

AT THE
MARLINTON HOUSE,
BY MRS. C. A. YEAGER.
Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuritis, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's Complaints.

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure these troubles. The first dose of one of these bottles will give you a new lease of life. It is pleasant to take.

Capacious Hospital, Large Clinics. Next session begins October 1, 1894. For catalogue, address: DAVID STREETT, M. D., Dean, 403 N. Exeter st., Baltimore, Md.

Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator.

Rachel E. A. Sheets, et al.

PURSUANT to two certain decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered in the aforesaid cause on the 6th day of April, 1894, and the 22d day of June, 1894, respectively, I shall, as commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of said county proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on the 30th day of August, 1894, to take, state and report to court the following matters of account, to-wit:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast as the administrator of Jacob Sheets, deceased.
 2. An account of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.
 3. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by any party in interest to be specially stated.
- W. A. BRATTON, Com'r.
July 6, 1894.

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,

Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.

To the creditors of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 30th day of August, 1894.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1894.
J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

FURNITURE.

Fine Hardwood Furniture,

Stock always on hand.

And Orders taken.

All Handmade.

Wagon Making and Repairing.

SAW FILING.

GUN & LOCKSMITH WORK.

A. G. BURROWS,

COFFINS made to order.

Marlinton, W. Va.

W. A. FRAZIER, M. D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Assistant to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

Office: Over Augusta National Bank Station, Va. June 1 yr.

G. C. AMLUNG,
FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDRAY, W. VA.

All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and finish.

Mending neatly done.

Give me a call.

ROOFING

Tin, Iron, Steel, Flat Roofing, with flashing and leads to lead, or lead to keep you safe by nobody, shipped everywhere.

PAINT

Red and black, for metal roofs, roofing, Cornish, Prussian blue for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS

Best made out of iron, for painting, carpentry, fruit growing, etc.

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Best made out of iron, for painting, carpentry, fruit growing, etc.

PRICES

S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH or to responsible parties thirty days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure.

DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES— and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their professions—but who have had a thorough course of instruction in the parent Institute at Dwight.

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JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice-President and Treas.

LEWIS PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.

M. B. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

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Prescription Druggist,

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Drugs, Paints, Oils,

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Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

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BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON

REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops located at the Junction of Main Street and Dundy Avenue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

Reliable Insurance

Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season in the town, one to the opponent of the hunter and one to the horse man.

At \$10 insurance, or two mares for \$18, or the season at \$6.

I obligingly agreed to buy all your horses from my stable at from \$15 to \$25.

A friend wishing to borrow money, I will keep them on hand.

W. McClintock

—Died: Miss Lydia Gibson, ou Elk, daughter of Jas. Gibson, Sr.

—Thomas Courtney threshed his crop of wheat amounting to 227 bushels.

—Geo. McCollum will put his threshing machine in order soon and commence on his season's threshing.

—W. A. Shearer has made the best scare in "cocked hat" on the bowling alley, it being 42 out of a possible 54.

—An artesian well at this place possesses unusual qualities. Persons have sent miles to get the water brought to their bedside.

—The late rains were very badly needed and enough fell to revive vegetation generally, though no flood is to be seen in the river as yet. The rain fell steadily for a number of hours. The wells have been replenished.

—The vote cast for President by districts of Pocahontas county at the election of 1892, was as follows: Green Bank, 381; Huntersville, 281; Edray, 412; Levelk, 415. Total, 1489. These figures show the sectional strength of the county.

—A citizen said the other day that he could not observe that his taxes had been raised any by the late large levies. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he was only paying a capitation tax. This class is very numerous and if they only "know their power" they might make it very uncomfortable for the public at large.

—The loose rocks in our roads are great nuisances. Every surveyor of the county should expend enough to keep the loose rock picked from the roadway. The truth is that while stone roads are worked in a thorough manner in the spring, they do not receive any attention afterwards. The rocks are thrown in with the earth around them, and when that falls away, they are left to be struck by every vehicle passing that way.

—Mr. Joe Buzzard, of Driscot, was awakened one night last week by his dogs' barking, and it being bright moonlight, he saw a thief in his wool-shed filling a bag with his crop of onions. A few shots fired by this famous constable caused the thief to retreat. Joe raises a wonderfully large sort of onion; in fact it is a specialty in the way of vegetables with him, and he did not intend to have them carried away in this manner.

—Edgar Pryor was incarcerated in the county jail about the first of January, and afterwards indicted for feloniously entering. At neither of the two terms of court just passed could he be tried, on account of the absence of his most important witness, and he was made to give the bail required. Nothing was more likely than that he would spend a year in jail before he could be tried. However, for some time back, there has been so much confidence placed in him that he has been allowed to work about the town during the day, returning to his cell every night.

—There are some friends of the late Dr. Williams who are puzzled by the unkind reports that he did not receive a decent burial. This is the truth that the remains were only entombed in a decent barrel, but, in fact, a decent one, and though he died at a bad time, every attention was shown the body that could have been given. The body was placed in a coffin, and then in the ground. A large number of people followed the funeral to the place where the body was laid to rest. The funeral was a very quiet one, and the remains were laid to rest in a quiet manner. The funeral was a very quiet one, and the remains were laid to rest in a quiet manner.

—Nathan Price caught twelve one evening, weighing 12 pounds. The largest was 16 inches in length and weighed 3 pounds. L. M. McClintie has made some wonderful catches, as also Pat Shumons. It is only a favored few that can catch bass, but those that do, catch a great quantity.

—It is said that many people in Ronceverte are suffering from the want of something to eat. The large mill there which saws the timber driven from this county is the dependence of the greater part of the town, and as we have had no rainfall in the river for near two years, the mill has been long idle from lack of material. Many families there are subsisting on one meal per day.

Too Hot.

Editor Times: It is too hot to discuss the court house question. Wait until the weather and people get cooler; but if any of your readers are bothered with a hay rake which winds the hay around the axle, let him cut two little sticks with several prongs, flatten the stems and stick them under the outside of the rake, or otherwise secure them with the prongs to the rear, to act as a fender to the axle, and it will save some trouble and, perhaps, some curs words from our friends over the river.

CHURCH NOTES.

There will be sacramental services at Pleasant Hill, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1894, at 3 p. m.

A large crowd attended the basket meeting at West Union last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Handill takes the place of Rev. C. Sydenstricker, who has gone to Martinsburg, at Academy, as pastor of the M. E. Church south.

A festival to raise money to plant the church at this place, will be given during the Institute by the Ladies Aid Society.

S. H. Clark Declines.

Academy, W. Va., July 28, 1894.
Editor Pocahontas Times: Having received a communication from the editor of the Pocahontas Herald asking me whether I would accept the nomination given me for commissioner of the county court, for the benefit of his readers, I answered that I would not accept, and for the benefit of your readers I will say, taking in consideration my age and other infirmities of body, I will not serve if elected. I make this statement that there may be no misunderstanding among the voters. Yours, very respectfully, S. H. CLARK.

Confessions of a Dynamiter.

It seems that six men banded together for the sake of gain, and each took a dynamite cartridge and went for the fish. Now this was not in West Virginia, for of late years it has become generally known that the first person caught in the act of dynamiting fish would be hung to the nearest tree, and trees are very plentiful in this State. Therefore, there is a whole some dread of the result that has mightily discouraged the practice.

But these six men lived in a distant country, and all and each were new at the business. The first was hit and the cartridge thrown in the water. There came a sort of a hub and the water boiled for about ten feet around. The ground shook all around. The men went in and got all the fish that had been thus suddenly put to sleep. The more common fish rising to the top of the water, while the rare bass work. This caught the fish must be done in haste, as a great many of the fish survive the shock and swim away.

The police were reported, but they were of no use, for the fish were all gone. The police were reported, but they were of no use, for the fish were all gone. The police were reported, but they were of no use, for the fish were all gone.

Mr. Hechmer, of Gratton, is stop-plug at Marlinton agent for the Development Company.

J. R. Ponge, Sr., is lying very ill at his home near Edray.

James H. Price, of Martintou, is sick.

Messrs. Lawson and Hules, of Mingo, are in Marlinton.

Capt. J. W. Marshall, of Mingo, is in town.

Mrs. Sallie G. Ligon will start to visit Basic City, next week.

L. M. McClintie, Dr. Cunningham, W. A. Bratton, George H. McLaughlin and Andrew Price will be the citizens of Marlinton who will be in attendance at the Hinton Convention next week.

Miss Eva Ligon, of Clover Lick, made a hurried trip to town last week.

Accidental Shooting.

On last Friday, at Academy, Sam Clark, the youngest son of Mrs. Clark, was shot through the body by Wm. Wysong, a young man of about the same age, with a pistol of the 38-caliber size. The bullet entered the body underneath the right collar bone and passed through, ranging downwards, without striking a bone, and was extracted at the back. The accident was due to the belief that the pistol was unloaded. There were several in the room, and young Clark was leaving with the remark that some one would be shot, and was called back and turned just in time to receive the ball. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Within twelve months, in this county, there have been two fatal accidental shootings—that of the Ervine boy and Buzzard boy—and a number of other accidents from pistols. This is sure to have its effect upon the grand jury, and we may expect an organized effort to disprove the carrying of deadly weapons by the irresponsible.

Clover Lick.

We have been very dry, but are having a refreshing rain just now. Corn will be short. Some say that it has shot and missed the stock, but with many it has also missed field. We are busy cutting and making hay, and some are done. Meadows light. Our wheat is stacked, and we are looking for a threshing machine every day. Wheat is good. Oats pretty fair. Potatoes, a full crop generally.

There are some fat cattle and sheep in this part, though grass is short.

Come on, sheep-buyers, and let us know who you are!

R. H. Dudley and son, of Staunton, are here making hay.

Forest Warwick is working for Dr. Ligon. The Green Bank boys know how to get a hustle on them in the hay field.

Gilbert Doyle lost a very fine horse; supposed to have fallen and killed itself.

Why are our people so still on the court house question and politics? You can scarcely hear it named.

INQUIRER.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Miss Otto Cackley and brother passed through town Friday.

C. M. Anderson and Mrs. Mary Henry, of Lohelut, are visiting at Frost.

J. A. McLaughlin, Esq., of Marlinton, was in the city Monday.

L. M. McClintie and Andrew Price were down on legal business Monday.

W. H. Overholt and son Clover were in town Monday.

Two, Moore, of Dilley's Mill, is visiting at Mrs. D. C. Knutson.

Steam light, of Frankfort, was visiting here last week.

Moore, Frank and Belle Hamill, who have been visiting here have returned to their home in Virginia.

Walter Clark, who was wounded last night by Wm. Wysong at Hillsboro, is in town.

Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, of the Times force, was bitten in the calf of the leg last week by some venomous serpent, but it being in the dark of the moon, the poison worked downward, and his life and limb were saved.

Report came to town last week of a cow in the neighborhood giving bloody milk. This is a phenomena which cannot readily be explained, unless that vaccinated by a veteran can be believed. He says that it is caused by the cow having her milk extracted by black snakes, which causes a slight wound from which more or less blood exudes.

The Brick-kiln Club discussed the cause of the numerous "snake trails" seen to lie across a dusty road so frequently. A local naturalist explained that these trails were made by a kind of beetle, but his explanation was not received enthusiastically.

The swallowing power of the rattlesnake was also touched on, and his power was raised from his ability to swallow a turtle, by the way of a rabbit up to a good sized turtle. An idiot standing by muttered "Hard to swallow!" and the meeting broke up.

Dilley's Mill.

We are grateful to Providence for a refreshing shower. Vegetation, which was but yesterday withered beneath the vertical rays, is much refreshed, and we hope the corn crop will be better than expected.

The photographer, J. W. Bever, is now at Frost.

Rev. Faltz was in the community last week prospecting in behalf of the previous announced basket meeting. We learn through him, owing to the drought, &c., his better judgment has deterred the meeting.

The national flag is still aloft, with banners unfurled and loud hosannas.

First the 18th.

Peter Buzzard died the 21st, aged 90. He was the son of Reuben Buzzard. There were six boys and four girls. All have passed away. Thus one generation passeth away and another comes.

J. W. Grimes has returned from a trip to Addison, after a pleasant stay with his cousin, Dr. McLaughlin. He reports two hundred visitors in attendance at the renowned Addison Spring, probably seeking as did the Ponce de Leon, "The fountain of youth."

A. L. and K. W. Dilley were in this neighborhood the first of this week.

E. S. Grimes has returned from a pleasant call from Mill Point, and he reports having a good time.

ANONYMOUS.

Green Bank.

We had a fine rain on last Saturday which was hard on dry weather but fine on vegetation.

Attorney Price, Marlinton editor of the Times, was in our suburban Tuesday of last week in the interest of his paper, and he got a nice lot of subscribers while up.

Davis Dilley, of Dilley's Mill, was in this place last Friday on business.

W. T. McClintie, of Beverly, was in this place last Monday after his luggage that was in the wreck, but it was but little hurt.

Amos Woodhull, of Big Spring, was in our place last Monday.

Miss Gracie Hult is about recovered from her injuries received in the wreck last week.

Barley Creek, of Bath county, Va., was in town last Monday buying sheep and cattle.

L. Hunter Hoeman, and sisters, Misses Flora, Ida and Jean, and Mrs. Dr. P. L. Austin, are on a visit to Pocahontas county at the present time.

T. J. Wilcox, of Allegany, was in town last Monday.

We are having fine rains at this time, which were badly needed. The weather has been so intensely hot that the hens have dried up and the gates drawn from their hinges.

Chas. has been tramping again in town, and a full hand played.

Sydney Payne was in town last week.

E. Logg, express agent, and Miss Minnie Pritchard, of Staunton, Va., are the guests of Col. S. C. Pritchard.

Geo. Hoover will have charge of the Sulphur Springs.

Through the hot weather several visitors have been in town.

We have seven different kinds of water within three miles of town. This could be made the finest summer resorts in the State.

Levi Beverage, on Clover Creek, has the boss bee hive. It holds ten bushels of honey and is full of bees and honey.

William Reynolds and family will move to town this week from Monroe county.

Mrs. Sallie G. and Miss Annette Ligon spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Rebecca Miller is on the sick list.

Charley had his Betsey at church Sunday night.

Lee Nottingham fell off a load of wheat and sprained his ankle. He has found out the noise that has been heard by so many who thought it might be blasting on some railroad. It is some one killing fish with dynamite. There should be a stop put to that kind of lawlessness.

W. E. Pritchard has taken down his old hen roost and built a new one.

C. B. Swecker has built a drykilo. Some gentlemen of means have been talking of building a merchant mill at Danmore at the Moore Mill sight. Danmore has the best water in the county.

Professor J. F. Vanpelt's singing school is in full blast. We invite all to come.

Miss Eliza Kerr, who has been on the sick list for some time, is improving, we understand.

Quite a number of gentlemen from Staunton were on the River, between Danmore and Clover Lick, fishing for bass. They returned to Travelers' Rest for repose, we understand.

We understand that clubs were tramping in Huntersville, Sunday evening.

Mrs. Virginia Phillips, of Parkersburg, and Mrs. Mattie Henrich, of Gratton, were here at the burial of their father, Peter Buzzard, who died at his home on the morning of the 21st inst. Mr. Peter Buzzard was 90 years, 9 months and 18 days old at the time of his death. He leaves four daughters and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He being in feeble health for some time, his once powerful constitution was so wrecked and weakened that drags, and old age exhausted his vital force and death accomplished its fatal mission. He was a member of the M. E. church for sixty years. Rev. D. H. Sharp preached his funeral sermon, which was an able discourse. His text was, "It is well with thee." C. B. S.

Driftwood.

Dry weather has done much damage to crops in this part, especially garden vegetables. Raising is the business of the day, meadows are light.

Rev. Sharp preached an interesting sermon last Sunday from these words, "For if ye do these things, ye shall never fall."

Misses Verdie and Lou Harner are visiting friends in the vicinity of Edray.

Miss Belle Wilcox has returned home from Huntersville, after an eighteen months stay.

Miss Eliza Clark, accompanied by her brother, will leave this part soon for their home in Greenbrier county.

Our Sunday school is prospering, with S. H. Barnett superintendent, and A. K. Dyson assistant.

Mrs. Susan is the returned nurse. The protracted meeting will commence on the night of the 30th of August.

Miss Lora McLaughlin will leave for school at this place on the first of September.

Mr. Walter Vogt and wife were in town last Monday.

The Early Settlers' Residences Were the Dugout and the Sod House—The Claim—Cattle Trails and Cowboys—Prairie Schooners.

A MOUND of earth, a tiny wall in the limitless ocean of level sod, the dugout was the first refuge of the dweller on the plains. It was the emblem of the mound-builder age in western development. Near to nature's heart indeed were those who inhabited it. The walls of their home touched every land and nation. The first step in its erection was to shovel out the rich dark virgin earth as if for a cellar. In building no other kind of house does one begin at the top. When the excavation reached a depth of four or five feet slanting rafters were thrown across, sod and dirt piled on, a chimney opening left and the residence was complete. A blanket was the first door—wooden panels came later. On Great Prairie one such dwelling had two window panes fixed roughly in its front wall and for miles its fame as "the shack with glass eyes" spread, giving its owner considerable prestige and renown.

Three or four steps downward led into the dugout, much as did a stairway cut in the rock conduct one to the humble dwellings of highland cottars in ancient times. Once inside you often found a most homelike and cozy apartment. Whitewash frequently covered the earth walls, and an ample hearth and blazing fire completed a cheery picture.

Sometimes there was more than one room, board or cloth partitions dividing the interior. Upon the earth-covering of the primitive dwelling many a housewife sowed the little package of flower seeds brought with precious care from the old New England home, and produced a veritable roof-garden. Old-fashioned hollyhocks, four-o'clocks, pinkies and marigolds tossed and nodded their gay heads in the prairie breezes, strange visitants among the wild flowers and tumbleweeds of the west.

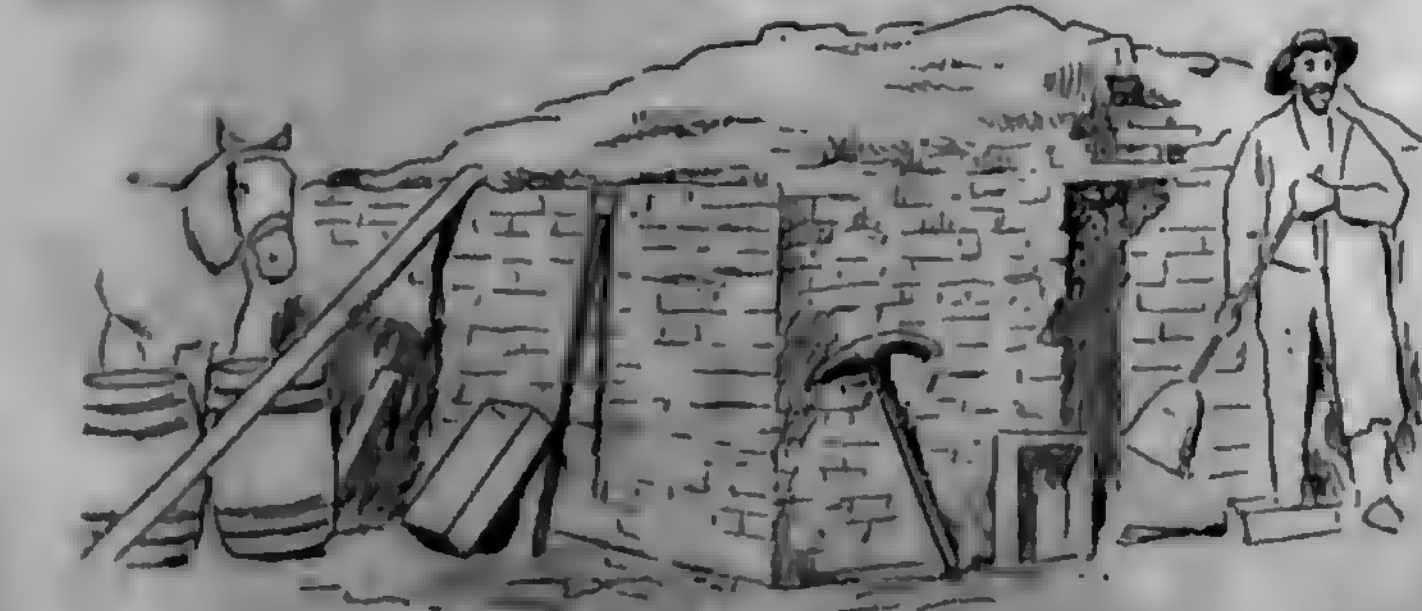


A PRAIRIE SCHOONER.

Winds shook not nor could waters wash away the dugout. It was as substantial as the prairie itself, and many a plainsman risen to better things, retains the humble structure in which he began the new life on the prairies, as a refuge, should a tornado threaten his more modern home.

The dugout as a family dwelling is no more. Locomotives' smoke rolls over nearly every section of the cheaper, more primitive dwelling. Only a herder here and there, or a hunting party making a long stay, condescends to seek its humble protection.

The sod house was an evolution and an advancement from the dugout. It was above ground instead of below. It had windows and doors and partitions. In a neighborhood where dugouts were the rule, the owner of a sod house was an aristocrat. The dugout has never been celebrated in song, but seldom is there a western "school exhibition" or "lyceum" meeting at



THE SOD SCHOOL HOUSE.

during the past two decades, and it is understood that Uncle Sam has been compelled to tell his children that he can no more "give them all a farm." The claim and the cattle can figure as much in western development as the sod house, the claim, or the cattle trail.

little seas of thin, nervous faces, slender branching horns and hairy backs that became such familiar sights were but supplies for the waiting shambles of city market places.

The wealth of an empire moved over these broad highways. In a single season nearly a million Texas cattle traversed them. To see the herds instinctively arrange themselves in order like an army, with the same leaders day after day was a study for the naturalist. Rivers were crossed without confusion, herders riding their swimming bronchos beside the bovine commanders of the battalion. At night, "rounded up," the cattle lay close together, a huge circle of breath-



A SOD SCHOOL HOUSE.

churches were of sod, small, to be sure, but large enough for that generation. With added prosperity the sod wall has been relegated to the stable and the tool house; but on many a homestead the father and mother, now grown gray and careworn, look through lacehung windows at the queer forsaken sod shanty standing back among the trees, and recall, not without regret, the happy days spent therein—days when hearts were young, when care was yet to be known, when life was all before them and the now, decaying, despised sod house seemed a palace because it was home.

To toil slowly over weary leagues of pathless plain or to race amid a mad cataract of rushing humanity at the crack of a rifle, to stop suddenly and call the place your own—that has been the experience of the settlers who during the past two decades have, either by entry or in the opening of Indian reservations, secured claims on the prairie. The land once obtained, the battle was, however, but begun. The plainsmen called the prairie "wild," and said it must be "tamed." They well expressed the situation, for there is no poetry in developing a well-tilled and improved farm out of a hundred and sixty raw acres.

Mighty hopes centered around the half-mile square on which after so much preparation the settler began life again. Those reared beneath ancestral roofs can little realize the all-absorbing optimism that prevails the prairie home. Inspired by its radiance husband and wife skip and save and struggle, enduring and suffering all, in order to realize the more perfect prosperity that the future offers. From the claim to the city addition with its streets, alleys, electric lights and trolley wires is a long step, but western lands have often taken it, and there is to the settler no reason why his own possession should not repeat the history.

There was something inspiring in the word "claim." The land represented was not purchased, leased or loaned—it was "claimed" by the holder as his right as an American citizen to the unowned territory of the nation. The first who came were first served and eager—sometimes bloody—were the contests over desirable quarter-sections "claimed" by more than one settler.

The claim was the financial salvation of thousands of deserving families

ing, living animal force. The crackle of a stick, the snort of a horse, the howl of a coyote, and ten thousand ponies-stricken steers, any one of which would not hesitate to attack a man or horse alone, were stamped, to be again controlled only after hours of chasing and the loss of scores of marketable animals.

The cattle trails, first located by the herders as convenience dictated, became recognized as the prairie's thoroughfares, just as cowpaths are repented to have become an American city's streets. But the new development of the west is making them obsolete. Freight cars carry cattle more swiftly and safely. The "mon with a hoe" needs the land and is plowing up the trails and ridding his barbed-wire fences across their courses. The opening of the Cherokee Strip and Oklahoma ended the existence of the greater ones—features around which



AN IMPROVED DUGOUT.

clustered so much of trade, romance and adventure.

Closely connected with the cattle trail, yet not wholly confined to it in his sphere, was the cowboy, the stage hero of the west. His character has been so maligned and lauded, so heaped with glamour and contempt, that one who has not met the real article considers him either a prince of romance or a monster. Occasionally a man stalks down a Chicago, New York or Boston street wearing a wide-brimmed white hat, leathern trousers and blouse, broad belt and high boots with long jingling spurs. He glares fiercely from side to side and the impressionable stare wonderingly at the swaggering creature, thinking they gaze at a cowboy. They are mistaken—it is the basest imitation. The real cowboy does not wear outlandish dress nor swagger. He is engaged in too serious business to make a travesty of his calling. Not without training and a clear brain can one take part in handling a herd of wild Texas steers from the back of a still wilder broncho.

The cowboy works hard seven days in the week. He is usually an ambitious young man who has come west to seek a livelihood, and if you watch him you will see him occasionally take from an inside pocket the picture of a bright-eyed eastern girl, the memory of whose smiles is his inspiration through the long nights when a driving storm compels constant riding in order to control the herd.

Eleven months of the cowboy's year are spent on the range—which means on the mountainous prairie twenty or thirty miles from a railway. The other month goes in taking the cattle to the shipping station, and usually includes a week of revelry, which gives such places the name of being the "wild towns" on earth. The cowboy is a true American and his lively life tends to

his fame, he is forgotten, except as some old-timer recalls the early days of his prominence. Brave, chivalrous and faithful, the cowboy is not a bad fellow. He is neither the tinselled desperado of the stage nor the vindictive villain of fiction. Like the troubadour and the pirate, he has a fixed place in popular ideas, and so seldom is a representative of his class seen that it is doubtful if the current impression of his character can ever be corrected.

The prairie schooner was the Mayflower of western immigration. The family that crossed the Mississippi to the sound of its creaking wheels took a decided advantage over the one that was hurried westward on the luxurious divans of a Pullman car. Not unlike a vessel was it with its huge poke-bonnet-like white canvas cover, sailing steadily through the sea of waving prairie grass. It was of this ship of the plains that Whittier thought when he wrote the "Kansas Emigrant's Song":

"We cross the prairies as at old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea."

A lean and lezy term, a bearded man on the front seat, a wife and babe surrounded by bedding, cooking utensils and provisions just visible beneath the half raised side curtains, some chairs tied to the rear and a colt or cow led behind—that was the prairie schooner's cargo. In early days, when danger threatened, scores of these unique vehicles traveled together and plodded toward the mountains along the well defined wagon trails leading across the plains. But in later years each has gone by itself, and the single family that has made it a habitation while in search of an abiding-place has steered as fancy or interest dictated.

The last grand review of the prairie schooner fleet was when on a beautiful day of the autumn of 1893 hundreds of them lined up, ready to be hurried into hunting grounds of the redskins. When the signal was given at high noon, and the memorable "rush" had taken place, scattering the congregated homeseekers in a moment over the waiting lands, the display was ended for American history. Never again can so many of these old wagons be gathered.

The prairie schooner was freighted, as is the white-winged traveler of the ocean, with hopes and sorrows. Oft-times the long journey, the furnace-heated south winds and the constant jar wore out the tiny spark of life in the holy's breast, and the mother never recalls the pilgrimage without thinking of a little mound that nestles low amid the prairie grasses somewhere along their course.

At an artists' exhibition last winter a western railroad president purchased at an exorbitant price a large painting of a typical prairie schooner. "I shall hang it," said he, "beside a superb drawing of my private car. Had my parents not ridden in a prairie schooner I should not now enjoy the luxury of a palace on wheels."

Had the pioneers of the Western States disdained the picturesque but lumbering vehicle and the sturdy toll of which it may well be considered an emblem, the splendid development of the trans-Mississippi region might be yet far from accomplished.—Detroit Free Press.

Holland's Girl Queen.

The little Queen of Holland seems to have passed out of that delicate state of health which so alarmed her loyal subjects a year or so ago, if this pic-



WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

ture represents her accurately. She is certainly a blooming enough young person here. It is her latest portrait and delights her people greatly, not only because it shows her in so robust a state but because she is wearing to it the national peasant dress.—New York World.

Varieties of Macaroni.

Persons accustomed to see only one form of macaroni on their dinner tables are astonished at the many varieties on which macaroni is served. There are at least forty forms of the article, some of them interesting and artistic, as the macaroni and egg, in which the pasta has a yellow hue, to which a bit of butter and a half-inch is added and stamped with various

ard, a teaspoonful of sugar and a half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix these ingredients together thoroughly and add boiling water, a little at a time, till it is smooth and thick. Then add a scant teaspoonful of vinegar.—Detroit Free Press.

KALSOOMING.

Kalsooming, or wall coloring in distemper, is best done when walls are not too cold or too hot. It may be done any time during the winter, so that the walls do not freeze. There are a good many preparations put up for this purpose and called by various names. However, if you are where you cannot procure this, it may be prepared in the following manner. White—To ten pounds of best whitening use 14 pounds of white glue, half a pound alum and a little ultramarine blue. Put the glue in cold water, set it on the fire and stir until dissolved. Put a half a gallon of hot water over the whitening, and when dissolved add the glue, the blue and the alum, which must also be dissolved in hot water. Stir the mixture well and run through a sieve. For first coating this may be used while hot, but the other coats must be cold. If your color works too stiff, a little soap will help. All colors and shades are made by adding the dry colors. Before kalsooming, the cracks and nail holes should be filled with plaster of paris. Mix this with paste, and it will not dry so quickly. If you have a good brush and work as quickly as possible to avoid laps, you will have a good job of kalsooming. A nice stencil border run around the top of the wall makes a neat finish.

SALADS IN SEASON.

Beef Salad, With Tomatoes—Scallops or trim in slices some cold boiled or braised beef; pare the pieces round shaped, and season with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar; also very finely cut up onion and chives; lay all on a plate or salad bowl, giving it a dome shape, and garnish around the salad with peeled and quartered tomatoes.

Herring Salad With Potatoes—Wash four salted herrings, soak them in milk for several hours, then drain and dry them; remove the fillets and cut them into half inch squares; cut into three-eighths inch squares, eight ounces of cooked potatoes; add a four ounce apple, peeled and cored, then mince very fine half a pound of roasted veal, cut in quarter inch squares, a four ounce pickled beetroots, cut in three-sixteenth inch squares and four ounces of salt cucumbers, cut equally into quarter inch squares. Put into a salad bowl the potatoes, herrings, apples and veal; season with oil and vinegar, a little hot water and broth, salt, pepper, mustard, and some chopped chives, all well mixed; smooth the surface with a knife, and decorate it with anchovy fillets, pickled led cucumbers, beets, capers, pickled cherries, and the yolks and whites of hard boiled eggs, chopped up very fine; also some chopped parsley.

Chicken Salad, American Style—Cook a four pound chicken in some stock; the time allowed for this varies considerably according to the age of the chicken, but the usual length of time is about two hours. When the chicken is done put it into a vessel; pour its own broth over it and let it cool therein; remove it and begin by lifting off all the skin and white parts from the breasts; cut the meat into dice from five to six eighths of an inch, and lay them in a bowl, seasoning with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar. Chicken salad may be prepared either with lettuce or celery, the latter being generally preferred. Choose fine white celery, wash it well, drain and cut it across in one-eighth of an inch thick pieces or else in Julienne; dry them in a cloth to absorb all of the water remaining in them. Put at the bottom of a salad bowl intended for the table some salt, pepper, oil and vinegar; mustard can be added, if desired; mix the seasoning in with the celery. Lay the pieces of chicken on top and cover the whole with a layer of mayonnaise sauce; decorate the surface with quartered hard boiled eggs, anchovy fillets, olives, capers and beets; place some lettuce leaves around and a fine lettuce heart in the center.

Japanese Salad—Cook some small potatoes in broth, cut two pounds of them to slices while still warm and season them with salt, pepper, olive oil, vinegar, chives, carrots, radishes, parsley and dill, all finely and separately chopped up. Cook some macaroni with minced onion, branches of celery, mushrooms, hot so salt, adding a little vinegar and water, set them on a good fire, then they frequently cut them down so that they are not too thick, then cut them up and of the potatoes a bowl, with celery and of the macaroni a bowl, very small macaroni is easiest to eat; set them up in half a bowl in a salad bowl. Put the salad in a bowl place the macaroni, and when serving

FACTORIES: { Cincinnati,
New York,
Philadelphia.

Principal Office.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

JUNE AND JULY, 1894.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Woman - John Jones. Having
seen me the other day at school
I to the glass in spite of the
cold weather, who happened to
be the Director of the school
and upon his visit, I
was told that I was just the
woman for the job. I was

[illegible]

He had been quite a sufferer for years. He had been a member of the M. F. Church, South, for several years; just before his death he expressed an fear for the future, but manifested a desire to go if it was the will of the Master.

He leaves six children, Mrs. Sam

If any one would like to see a fine lot of cows, they need only to come to this town. There are probably sixty cows supplying the town with milk and they all graze harmoniously in a drove on the pasture lands, common to the public here. The ordinance is such that no native can turn any sort of an animal out to graze except a cow which is actually giving a fair amount of milk each day, and it would seem that if a citizen should have a dry cow running out on the commons-wealth, he would be indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Every one who has ever visited Marlinton has admired the magnificent soil, and the commons lie in the town which is thinly settled over a considerable area. On this are exhibited the cows, and yearlings, steers, beef cows, etc., are well watched and driven across the bridge. As for a horse being turned out, it is an unhoped thing, though there is many a man here who would use the grass for his horse if he dared. The young ladies of the town, by the way, do not fear to walk through the herd of cows, which shows that they have more than ordinary nerve. None of them have ever been cowed.

At the last term of the Wake county (N. C.) Superior Court, at Raleigh, the following facts appeared: A little half-grown bull was on the railway track. He answered the whistle of an approaching train with a bellow of defiance and a toss of gravel over his shoulder. A tramp, who happened to be close behind him, stepped off the track and waited to see the fun. The engine struck the little bull fair, doubled him up like a bull, and sent him twenty-five feet as if shot from a catapult. The bull fell made a line shot and knocked the tramp into a little pond near the road. When the engineer backed the train to take stock of the damage done, the tramp was crawling up on a log out of his involuntary bath. Under advice of counsel learned in the law, action was brought against the railway corporation for the personal injuries and indignity inflicted. On the trial, to the surprise and intense disgust of the plaintiff, the verdict went against him. To a sympathizing bystander he placidly remarked that he had been "howled over into a goose pond" by a little dirty piney woods bull, and that a dozen jackasses had kicked out of the court house.⁶—*Literary Digest*.

The Senate has made a new record for itself in the way of stupid despatch, and this time with a suspicion of personal corruption thrown in generously, while the Bill enjoys to the full the Scriptural despatch alluded to by all men. This is largely, to be sure, a matter of comparison and wasted opportunity. The Bill as it stands would have been considered by Tariff Reformers a few years ago as almost too good to be possible. It provides for free wool and free lumber, and cuts many of the worst McKinley duties to zero. But in comparison

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sherriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
T. C. Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk of Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs. of C. V., (C. R. Beard.
 (G. M. Ken.
On Surveyor, Amos Barlow.
Chancellor, Geo. Baxter.
Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas. Cook, Edray—W. H. Grose, Huntersville—Jas. H. Taylor, Dunmore—G. R. Curry, Academy—Thos. Heufly, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July to levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

S. RUCKER,

Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney-at-law,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,

Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year. The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. R. J. HEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office near H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Hours—11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. All calls promptly answered.

J. M. HARRITT, M. D.,

has located at

FROST, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

C. B. SWECKER,

General Auctioneer

and Real Estate Agent.

Office near H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Hours—11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. All calls promptly answered.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE,

EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Aug. 3, 1894.

The Contractor's Bond.

Some parties are under a misapprehension as to the filing of a bond by the Manly Manufacturing Company, and it has been reported that no such bond had been given.

The county clerk called our attention to the bond, the other day, and we think it very needless to misrepresent facts, especially when the records of the Clerk's office will prove that facts have been misrepresented.

The bond is conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract entered into between the county court of Pocahontas and the Manly Manufacturing Company, at the last term of said court, and the penalty is fixed at \$10,000.

The bond is signed by the Manly Manufacturing Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of Georgia, with Robert P. Manly, President of that company, and R. I. Peck, President of the First National Bank of Dalton, Ga., securities. The securities make affidavit that they are each worth \$10,000 in excess of all indebtedness, and to other matters in due form. The bond is considered good by the officials of the court. A further safeguard is the architect's estimate, as well as the reserving of 20 per cent. until the building is completed.

An honest opinion of the court, however, is that the Manly Manufacturing Company got a good price for the job and can afford to do what is necessary to hold it.

Some Verbal Pitfalls.

EXECUTED.—Two well dressed women were examining a statue of Andromeda, labeled "Executed in Terra cotta." Said one, "Where is Terra cotta?" The other replied, "I am sure I don't know, but I pity the poor girl, wherever it was."

TRANSPIRE.—"John Randolph, of Virginia had a very tender ear for good English, and when, one day, a member of Congress used the word *transpire* repeatedly, and always in the sense of occurring or taking place, he bore it for a time, finally lost all patience. "May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?" he said. "Certainly," said the speaker. "Well," said Randolph, "if you use the word *transpire* once more, I shall expire."

TOBY (for ill tempered).—"H. Reeves states that a British traveler walking one day in the suburbs of Boston, saw a woman on a three-step whipping a screaming child. "Good woman," said he, "why do you whip the boy so severely?" She answered, "Because he is so ugly." The Englishman walked on, and put down in his journal: "Mem. American mothers are so kind as to whip their children because they are not handsome."

WOMAN.—"John Brown, having been sent the other day at Baltimore to the Queen in quest of the lady in waiting, who happened to be the Duchess of Athol, suddenly started a regular lecture. "Hark, woman," said J. B., "yet just the woman I was looking for." The Duchess, however, declined ineffectually to be the subject of his lecture, and returned to her Majesty. "Madame," J. B. was heard to say, "he has had the pleasure to call on a woman."

Deeds Recorded.

JUNE AND JULY, 1894.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

D. W. Londerbilk and wife to J. M. McClintic; deed of trust, to secure Withrow McClintic.

Samuel Owings and wife to Eliza Y. Owings, land on East Branch, Greenbrier river; consideration, \$350.00.

J. T. Hogeatt and wife to Willie J. Hogeatt; corner lot on Stephen Hole Run; consideration, \$1.00.

Robert C. Shofon and wife to Robert H. Ervine; two tracts on Slaxton's ridge; one of 23 acres and the other 41 acres, for \$175.00.

L. M. Vaughn to Hugh H. Sharp; 88 1/2 acres on Hyble Ridge, Edray district, for \$250.00.

Chamberland Lumber Co. to Alex. Adams; lot No. 3 of the Frederic Burr estate, for valuable consideration.

Mary N. Dille, Peter N. Dille, Geo. Hamilton and wife to B. F. Hamilton; 130 acres on Knapp's Creek and two acres adjoining.

Jno. W. Shatoh and wife to Maggie E. Arbogast; 10 acres on Brushy Run, Green Bank district.

Lem M. Klumlan and Rebecca J. Klumlan to George M. Shearer, Rose H. Shearer, Fannie W. Shearer, Onelda H. Nathan; one-third interest in four acres at Academy, and indemnifying bond of \$1,000 given in relation to this land by said Lem and Rebecca J. Klumlan.

W. H. Brady and wife to H. H. Sharp; Warwick and Strong lands on Elk, for \$150.00.

W. D. Nottingham and wife to Uruch Heavner; 2 1/2 acres and one acre in Green Bank district.

J. W. Riley to J. C. Arbogast, trustee; deed of trust on personal property.

Wm. M. L. Harper and wife to Jno. W. McClure; 28 acres on Greenbrier river, Edray district, for \$200.00.

St. Lawrence Room and Manufacturing Co. to H. F. Arbogast; 120 acres in Green Bank district for \$2.00 per acre.

Joseph C. Gay and wife to Giles Sharp; 15 acres on Elk, for \$100.

Jno. Vaughn and wife to Wm. L. Gay; two acres on Indian Draft, near Edray, for \$53.

Georgia M. Shearer to Onelda B. Nathan, Rose B. Shearer and Fannie Shearer, 3 undivided interest in the "Brulley Lot," at Hillsboro.

J. B. F. Sharp and wife to C. O. W. Sharp; 4 1/2 acres on Knapp's Creek, for \$85.

Uriah Heavner and wife to Jno. H. Heavner; "the mill property" in Green Bank district, 134 acres, and a second tract of one acre.

Jos. S. Weibert and others to Eliza Y. Owings; grant, release and quit claim, all right, title and interest in 2337 acres on headwaters of Greenbrier River and Gandy Creek.

Samuel S. Owings and Eliza Y. Owings, his wife, to John Driscoll, Jas. M. Kinsport and Porter Kinsport; lands in Upper Pocahontas, for \$3000.

Henry S. Barr to St. Lawrence Room and Manufacturing Co.; agreement concerning white pine timber on 1214 acres on Laurel Run, bought at \$1 per thousand.

Wm. S. Lightner and wife to Geo. W. Rider; 162 1/2 acres on Alleghany Mountain.

Phoebe J. Alderman to Chamberland Lumber Co.; lower right 1/2 of her husband, Wm. C. Alderman.

Geo. W. Phillips and Uriah Phd.

rence Co.; while plus timber on Poplar Plots, rights of way, etc., at 75 cents per thousand.

Daniel S. Belcher and wife to Jas. H. Doyle, trustee; deed of trust on 182 acres, in Huntersville district.

Geo. White to Louella F. McNeill; 214 acres on Big or Friel Run, in Edray district.

Jno. W. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, to Henry S. Barr, all interest in land of John Barr estate, on Laurel Run.

John W. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, to Mathew Wallace; timber on 40 acres on Laurel Run, for \$210.

Jno. T. Dixon and wife to Chamberland Lumber Co.; 7 1/2 acres of underwood estate.

Eleanor M. Buzzard and Ella I. Vaughn to Zane B. Grimes; land near Clover Lick, for \$400.

St. Lawrence Co. and Mathew Wallace; agreement as to sales to said company of white pine timber.

Against Relocation

Editor Pocahontas Times: I feel that a word on the county seat question at this time will not be out of place. I live eighteen miles from Marlinton. It is about ten miles to the southwest end of the county, and this makes it twenty-eight miles from the settlement on Spring Creek to Marlinton. I feel that it is as near a central point of the county as can be got. I shall, as a voter, do all that is in my power to retain the county seat at Marlinton. They have good water, and Huntersville cannot say that. The surroundings at Huntersville are such that when a man gets there, those who look for his money are unable to get it. If a man wanted to buy a lot there, he would have to tackle Messrs. Wm. Curry or A. Barlow, and they do not have to sell and won't sell.

Marlinton undoubtedly suits the majority of the people. Take for instance, Back Alleghany, Clover Creek, Elk, Williams's River, Cherry River. The Time is not distant when this end of the county will be thickly settled. On the western border the soil is very fertile. The lumber companies will sell the land, as soon as they take the timber off, at a low figure, putting a rich farm home in reach of the poorest man.

We expect the railroad to cut through our end of the county soon. There will be some money used to defend us, no doubt, but it will be useless.

Respectfully,

W. B. HILL.

Lobelia, Pocahontas county, W. Va.

Death of Wm. Hamilton.

On the evening of July 4th, Mr. William Hamilton died at his residence at Blanco, Texas.

Mr. Hamilton was born in 1811, near Sunrise, Bath county, Va. In 1833 he married Miss Medora Beard Price, who lived on Greenbrier river, opposite the present site of Marlinton, W. Va. In 1855 he moved to Blount county, Texas, of which county he was soon after elected Sheriff, and performed the duties of the same faithfully and satisfactorily.

He had been quite a sufferer for years. He had been a member of the M. E. Church, South, for several years; just before his death he expressed no fear for the future, but manifested a desire to go if it was the will of the Master.

He leaves six children, Mrs. Sam M. Campbell, of Hinton, W. Va., Moses Rose and Alice, Blanco, Tex., John W. Lockheart, Texas, Chas. A. Martinsville, Va., and Mrs. Eugene Whittington, Alexandria, Va. Mr. Hamilton was a member of Mrs.

A Harmonious Family.

If any one would like to see a fine lot of cows, they need only to come to this town. There are probably sixty cows supplying the town with milk and they all graze harmoniously in a drove on the pasture lands, common to the public here. The ordinance is such that no native can turn any sort of an animal out to graze except a cow which is actually giving a fair amount of milk each day, and it would seem that if a citizen should have a dry cow running out on the commonswealth, he would be indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Every one who has ever visited Marlinton has admired the magnificent soil, and the commons lie in the town which is thinly settled over a considerable area. On this are exhibited the cows, and yearlings, steers, beef cows, etc., are well watched and driven across the bridge. As for a horse being turned out, it is an unheard thing, though there is many a man here who would use the grass for his horse if he dared. The young ladies of the town, by the way, do not fear to walk through the herd of cows, which shows that they have more than ordinary nerve. None of them have ever been cowed.

Heaping Insult Upon Injury.

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Bad Only Relatively.

The Senate has made a new record for itself in the way of stupid ineptness, and this time with a suspicion of personal corruption thrown in generously, while the Bill enjoys to the full the Scriptural blessing spoken of by all men. This is largely, to be sure, a matter of comparison and wasted opportunity. The Bill as it stands would have been considered by Ford before a few years ago as almost too good to be possible. It provides for true wool and tree lumber, and cuts many of the worst McKinley duties in two. But in comparison with what the Senate might easily have done, even in comparison with what the House did, the outcome is so poor, so marred by personal intrigue and surrender of principle,

A maximum yield of 1000 g/m² was

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner.

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.

D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

INDICATIONS seem to point to our townsman Mr. N. C. McNeil, attorney, as being the next Republican nominee for State Senator from the 8th District. Mr. McNeill will make a hurried canvass of the district before his convention meets at Ronceverte. A Mr. Andrews, of Monroe county, is his opponent. The nomination will be a high compliment to our countyman and one that he will bear with befitting dignity.

MAJORITY rule, as a rule, but the majority of a majority has been brought into question in the matter of the late discussion of the June Convention's action, or rather lack of action, in regard to the county commissioner's nomination.

The allegation that the motion made by Mr. John A. Taylor was to the effect that the vote be cast in proportion to the size of the Democratic majorities of the several districts, does that gentleman an injustice, as such a plan pursued would cut an unhappy district out of a vote should it ever be carried by the Republicans. Therefore, by this rule, there might be some Democrats without any representation whatever, a just punishment meted out to them for letting the Republicans carry the district over their heads. As a matter of fact, the motion was taken down at the time it was made, and there is no question as to what it was. An extract from the records shows the motion to have been to this effect: "Motion made that the vote be cast in proportion to the respective Democratic strength of the different districts." The question that did arise, and the one that created the turmoil in the convention, was whether it had ever been put to a vote and carried. The minutes say that it was carried, but the Secretary says that he wouldn't swear that the minutes were right on this point, and he surely was there. The "majority" also is idiotic except when considered from an arithmetical point of view, and according to the honored principle of subtraction, Democrats 100—100 Republicans would leave 0 men and the residue would be the only people alive and kicking just as they happened to be Democrats or Republicans.

The whole matter in a nutshell is that on this point in the June convention there was no unanimity of action and this is the life of any constitutional convention. No constitution of this country was ever adopted by the President or the body itself, and the different parties are at free to act as they please. The constitution of the United States was adopted by the people, and the different parties are at free to act as they please. The constitution of the United States was adopted by the people, and the different parties are at free to act as they please.

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It is very suggestive of Horace Greely's wisdom in the words, "Go West, young man!" when so many young men of our immediate country are to be seen leaving the old home farm and the acres that would descend to them for other employment that gives them money in wages only, that is spent as fast as it is made. When Horace Greely saw such a desire raging in the heart of a boy who lacked guidance, he simply told him to go—that the old county and home could do as well without him as with him—that he would be no good if he stopped at home, and that he might be able to wrest a living from a country that was filled with the "easy come, easy go" sort of people. His advice would have been, no doubt, to try to keep down to business, to look forward to being a landowner, to educate himself to cope with the shrewd, hard-headed, industrious farmers, by becoming a shrewd, hard-headed and industrious farmer himself. However, his advice will not be forgotten, soon, but we must always remember it is a prescription to be taken only after the sickness begins.

THESE are the times when Democrats are made—both Democratic statesmen and Democrats in the masses. It is easy to be seen what an elegant opportunity the administration of the government gives to the party in power. Before the Democrats came into power they had no opportunity to show the stuff of which they were made, and the whole cry was, what a party for statesmen is the Republican party. Now we have got Hill, Gorman, Wm. L. Wilson, and so on to the end of the list, who are making all sorts of names for themselves, and who, in doing so, are standing out prominently before the whole world. We believe further that there are more Democrats to enter the election this fall, than ever before, for the simple reason that the Republican party looks on the ruin it has wrought with complacency, regarding it as an ally to insure success at the polls, next November. The American people, as a whole, are not so blind as not to be caught by their cry.

GREENBRIER as far as her politics are concerned speaks through her able organ, the Greenbrier Independent. Judging from the tone of that paper, last week, she is justly indignant at the gross failure of Kanawha to give the county of Greenbrier her just dues for services rendered, in ignoring Mr. Preston's candidacy. It should be remembered that Mr. Alderson received the solid support of Kanawha by votes cast one by one, and so it is not wonderful that the individual voter forgot or was in ignorance of the fact that he was bound in all conscience to support Greenbrier. After all, it is not a very gross case of benefits forgot, when we consider what constitutes political ingratitude.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mrs. F. A. Reulek and daughter, Miss Jessie, have returned from a trip to Huntersville.

Rev. W. S. Anderson spent Saturday and Sunday in town.

Miss Mollie Hill left Tuesday for Browning, Mo., on an extended and prolonged visit.

Page Barker spent Monday night in town on his way home from Edray.

Harry Jackson, who has been seriously ill, is better at this time.

Ray Camp, of Bedford City, Virginia, is visiting friends and relatives here.

J. W. Reed is off to Randolph on a trip.

Alfred Sharp has returned to his home at Dismal.

Miss Emma Alderson is spending the summer at Williamsport with her father, Henry Alderson.

Mr. J. H. Patterson, clerk of the court, has returned from his trip to the State Capital at Richmond.

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Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF N. C. MCNEIL, COMMISSIONER.
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

Igona McKee & Co., et. als.

vs.

F. P. Vandervoort, et. als.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in above styled cause that pursuant to decrees entered therein on the 31 day of April, 1894, and the 20th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 28th day of August, 1894, proceed to take state and report the following matters: to-wit:

1st. The amounts due the plaintiff's respectively from the said F. P. Vandervoort.

2d. Upon what real estate the judgments are liens.

3d. Any other matter to be specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party in interest to be stated.

aug 3

N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.

Notice to Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of F. P. Vandervoort:

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said F. P. Vandervoort to the satisfaction of the liens thereon, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said F. P. Vandervoort, which are liens on his real estate, or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 28th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894.

N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER N. C. MCNEIL,
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

N. Frank & Sons, et. als.

vs.

E. I. Holt, et. als.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested in above styled cause on the 30th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 27th day of August, 1894, proceed to take state and report the following matters: to-wit:

1st. An account showing any additional claims against the said E. I. Holt, not heretofore reported in this cause.

2d. An account showing the assets in the hands of the receiver applicable to the payment of the debts of the said E. I. Holt.

3d. The pro rata payment upon each debt which the said assets will make.

N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.

aug 3

Notice to Creditors and Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I. Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt:

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said E. I. Holt to the satisfaction of his debts, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. I. Holt, whether they be liens on his real estate or not, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 27th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894.

N. C. MCNEIL,
Commissioner.

aug 3

aug 3

NEXT WEEK.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE.

Fun, Pleasure and Money In It.

NEXT WEEK.

The Keeley Cure.

DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEEL EY REMEDIES— and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their professions but who have had a thorough course of instructions at the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment," send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice President and Treas.
LEGAGE PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.
M. B. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling all Keeley Institutes in the State.

Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator.

vs.

Rachel E. A. Sheets, et. al.

PURSUANT to two certain decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered in the aforesaid cause on the 6th day of April, 1894, and the 22d day of June, 1894, respectively, I shall, as commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of said county proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on the 30th day of August, 1894, to take state and report to court the following matters of account, to-wit:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast as the administrator of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

2. An account of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.

3. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by any party in interest to be specially stated.

W. A. BRATTON, Com'r.

July 6, 1894.

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,

vs.

Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.

To the creditors of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 30th day of August, 1894.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

July 13 94

BLACKSMITHING

AND

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Ave. Ave., opposite the postoffice.

W. A. FRAZIER, M. D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Physician, 100 Main St., Marlinton, W. Va. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. Consultation free. Examination of the throat and lungs by the use of the Laryngoscope and other instruments.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Capacious Hospital, Large Clinics.

Next session begins October 1, 1894.

For catalogue, address
DAVID STRETT, M. D., Dean,
403 N. Exeter St., Baltimore, Md.

FURNITURE.

Fine Hardwood Furniture,

Stock always on hand.

And Orders taken.

All Handmade.

Wagon Making and
Repairing.

SAW FILING.

GUNS & LOCKSMITH WORK.

A. G. BURROWS,

COFFINS made to order.

Marlinton, W. Va.

FIRE FIRE

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Co.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Every risk covered. Capital paid up \$1,000,000.

N. C. MCNEIL,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

KENTUCKY JACKS

I

(7) Sorghum molasses wanted at the Farmers' office—one gallon—pure.

Miss Rosa Ligon, of Clover Lick, was in Marlinton last Wednesday.

—Refreshing rains came down Monday afternoon, and glad hopes rule the hour in reference to fields almost despaired of.

—Mr. P. Goblin is stocking his store at this place with a nice looking lot of goods. He will run a store at Edray also.

—Quite a number of vehicles, loaded to their full capacity, passed Marlinton, Tuesday, on their way to the blackberry brakes on Laurel Creek, or elsewhere.

—Master Walter Grimes killed a very large yellow rattler last Saturday, in one of Mr. J. H. McCutcheon's meadows. He tramped on it but escaped unharmed.

—The bass are running down; out of a catch of fifteen fish by one man the other day eight had to be thrown back, not coming up to the regulation size of eight inches.

—A little girl of our town who is very fond of vegetables of all sorts says that she was raised on cows milk and naturally acquired a taste for cows food when very young.

—The Ladies Aid Society, of Marlinton, will hold a festival at the court house on the night of August 23. A generous patronage is respectfully solicited for the worthy object in view.

—The justices and notaries of Georgetown are to have a convention at Atlanta. It would be a first-rate idea to have such a convention in West Virginia, to be presided over by Mr. Hutchison of Parkersburg.

—An admiring cigar maker has named a brand of cigars "Our Judge" in honor of Judge C. P. Moore, of Clifton Forge, and every box sold has a lithograph of the familiar features of the Judge Moore, one of our county.

—The names of our districts immediately after the war were: Green Bank—Mende; Huntersville—Grant; Edray—Lincoln; Levels—Union. Immediately after the disability was removed, the names were changed, as they smacked too much of the North to suit the new regime.

—The startling proposition was made the other day by one man to another, that he would sell him a thousand dollars worth of land and he paid 6 per cent. interest and one dollar a month until paid. A sec-ond thought showed that this would let the grantor in to paying \$6 per month for 25 years, amounting to \$1500. Not accepted.

—There is a rare specimen of the gray squirrel to be seen in the woods near John Sutton's, two or three miles from Dunmore. It has a bush white as an ostrich plume. Thursday morning it was seen to go up a chestnut tree near the road on the border of the wood-land south of Sutton's gate. This may be its nesting place.

—A great many people are still juggling away at their hay harvest. It is not a very full crop in a mile, but people in this country have meadows out of all proportion to other fields, except pasture land. It is a very big job then, this making hay, and the only good thing about it is that a little work makes a big hay as it is being done.

—Knapp's Creek, named from a pioneer Knapp (Gregory), the river or trail of which either way you go you will find P. J. Clark's place, one of the attractive resorts of the county. The new road which has been made to the summit of the mountain and the valley of the river, and the view of the country from the summit of the mountain is a sight to be seen. The road is a fine one, and the view is a sight to be seen. The road is a fine one, and the view is a sight to be seen.

—Back Alleghany is a large populous stretch of country extending from Driftwood to Gillespie, a distance of about twenty miles. It is thickly peopled the whole way, and a well graded and worked road runs through the midst of the farms. Yet these people have no mail accommodations. It is hard to believe that such a number of people can be living so far from a post-office. The mail is carried about eight miles, once a week, above Driftwood, but as there is no appropriation of money, it will not long continue. Green Bank, the present post office, is seven miles from the nearest point and is separated by the Greenbrier River, a dangerous stream to ford for half of the year. A petition is being circulated to establish a mail route from Driftwood to Gillespie.

—The town is full of workmen who are employed about the court-house. One brick kiln is burning. It contains enough brick to build the jail, about 150,000. The next kiln will be more than twice as large. The hauling contract of freight from the depot has not been let. There will be about forty-five tons of iron work and slate to be hauled. The boarding houses over town are full.

—You had better mortgage your house, if you cannot paint it in any other way. The outside of your house is all that the general public see of it, anyway, and it will help the looks of the house and preserve it, also it will help your credit, your respectability, and be a great consolation to your friends and family. The only drawback is that it is sure to be assessed higher, but you can stand that.

Church Notes.

Rev. J. M. Sloan, Evangelist, preached at Marlinton on Saturday night. He will conduct a series of meetings on Elk.

Rev. Mr. Fenton, a native born Englishman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be sent by the Diocese of West Virginia to preach at Clover Lick, Mingo, and Acadia.

A Ladies Aid Society has been organized at Green Bank, with Miss Flora Mooman, President, and Miss Mary Brown Secretary.

The memorial sermon of Peter Beverage, deceased, was preached at Edray, last Sunday by Rev. Geo. P. Moore, assisted by Rev. Wm. A. Sharp. Deuteronomy 30:15 was selected as the text, "See, I have set before thee this day life and good and death and evil."

Rev. E. F. Alexander, of Green Bank, spent Saturday night in Marlinton, on his way to Split Rock and Mary's Chapel.

Services at Hamlin Chapel next Sunday, at half past three o'clock.

Lobelia.

Fine rains. The corn looks fine. Mr. Grimes, of Webster, has been canvassing on the creek.

Rev. C. S. Morgan preached a fine sermon yesterday.

This part of the county has been somewhat excited the last few days over the Conley riot, that took place on Laurel Run last Tuesday. A warrant was sworn out to arrest John Conley, but he had left for parts unknown.

Elbert Clappett, of Va., was arrested by Sheriff Burns and Martin Clark, and taken to Hillsboro. While Mr. Burns was asleep the prisoner sallied out through the window and made his escape.

Henry Jones, who has been in jail at Huntersville, when he came down here, some unknown parties gave him a good beating. Some men him and the girl that he kicked and who swore out the warrant, have run off together.

Joe Peck, who has been off to school, returned last week.

Quite a number went to the Quarterly meeting from this part.

Wm. Hinkle, of Nicholas county, while returning from Pocahontas a few weeks ago, near the Pothung Spring, met five bears, all in one group. He shot the old one, W. H. H. says he would like to have been there.

W. H. H. returned from market

Personal.

Mr. Heem Mann and wife, of Monroe county, made Pocahontas a visit last week.

Mr. P. Hobbins starts for Mississippi, this week, for his family, who will remain with him this summer.

E. D. King, Esq., has the contract for carpenter work on the court-house.

Mr. C. L. Moore, of Browns Creek carries the marks of a terrible wound in his forehead, received during the war, a Yankee minnie ball crashing in the skull. A hole is left in his skull large enough to hold an ounce of lead. He remarked in reply to a Republican friend the other day, "See that hole? Now when that closes up and hairs over, why then I will become a Republican."

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shaven are again in town.

Rev. J. B. Blittinger and family passed Marlinton Tuesday on their way to visit the old home and friends in Monroe and Greenbrier. He will be absent several weeks. Delayed by the death of Miss Moore prevented his being at Marlinton last Sunday.

Dr. Harry Beard, lately of the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, paid Marlinton a visit Tuesday. For one so young in the profession, Dr. Beard stands very high with the physicians and surgeons of his acquaintance.

Dr. Pago Barlow, of the Maryland General Hospital, is at his home, near Edray, on a visit. If everyone were as well as he looks, it would be distressingly healthy for the doctors. He came via Route, and will remain until September.

Mrs. Lottie Gay, of Backhannon, with a number of her Edray friends, paid Marlinton a visit a few evenings since. She was much impressed by the many changes that have occurred.

Died.

On last Friday, Mr. Adam Arbogast, an aged citizen of Green Bank, expired very suddenly. Only a day or two before he had done work in the hay field. On the day of his death he had come in and said he was feeling badly, and lay down on a pallet, and so peacefully passed away. He had been a prominent citizen of the county, and had been a member of the M. E. Church from youth. His sons, Rev. C. C. Arbogast and Benjamin Arbogast, are well-known citizens. His wife was Polly Sutton, who lost her arm when a little girl. She could do all kinds of housework, and they reared a large family. Mr. Arbogast was greatly respected, and of him it may be pertinently said, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." His memory is fondly cherished by a large circle of attached relatives and others holding him in high esteem.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?"

Miss Birdie Moore, daughter of Mr. Allen Moore, of Huntersville, died on the 27th ult., after a painful and lingering illness.

H. P. Churrah, of Addison, died suddenly on the trail at Flatwoods, July 23.

Dilleys Mill.

Preaching at Bethel by C. M. Sarvor. Also at Mt. Zion Aug. 5th at 10 a. m., by Rev. C. M. Fultz.

Several of our young people attended the basket wreting at Pine Grove, held by Rev. Fultz and others. All report a good time, especially B. H., who is a frequent caller at the mill.

R. C. Shrauber's new dwelling house, being built by J. C. Noel, is near completed. The master mechanic says it is one amongst the finest houses in the county.

Prof. Geo. E. Moore expects to attend the Bridgewater Normal of Music, commencing the 6th.

W. L. Moore is off on a business trip to Dunmore.

Mr. P. Noel, of Dunmore, called at the mill to see his best girl.

Cats crop better than expected, and most of the farmers are through. J. W. Grimes will address the Sunday School at Mt. Zion next Sunday, Aug. 5th.

G. E. Moore will teach the Mt. Zion school when he returns from Bridgewater Normal school, which ends Aug. 30.

Miss Birdie Ditty, accompanied by H. B. Hanch, was over and had four photos taken at Frost by J. W. Hlevay, in connection with a

The Past Week's Snake Harvest.

A. G. Burrows is curing the hide of a tremendous rattlesnake, killed between his house and barn. It was four and a half feet long and was blushed off with nine rattles.

Amos Courtney killed an unusually large copperhead on Saturday night in the road.

A good sized g——r snake was killed in the bridge on Saturday. It was evidently risking the journey across, as naturalists tell us that this sort of snake will never enter the water. When seen it was on a girder which extends the whole length of the bridge, and the snake was almost in the writer's face when discovered. It was an awful scare.

Word comes of a den of rattlers on the west bank of the river between this point and Buckeye. It was discovered by seeing a rattlesnake enter it with a frog in his mouth, which he must have caught near the river bank. He ran straight to where a number of boulders lay before the mouth of a vine-covered retreat. The narrator says that he followed the snake and saw him enter on the ground covered by the boulders, and a gentle whirling of rattles was heard, and he saw at least seven other snakes squirming about shaking their rattles very much as a dog wags his tail. Being armed only with a fishing rod, he returned to the river, and he says nothing would have induced him to stay in sight of those snakes longer, as he felt as though he was surrounded by snakes. A sickening odor came from the den. It should be dynamited at once.

Green Bank.

We are getting very dry, and the weather is very hot and sultry.

Hay making is in order, and meadows are light. [Later, a fine rain.]

Died, on the 27th of July, 1894, at 10 a. m., of heart trouble, Mr. Adam Arbogast, aged 78 years. He died suddenly, being sick but a short time. The funeral services were held by Rev. Fultz, assisted by Rev. C. L. Potter. After which a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends followed the corpse to the family grave yard, where kind hands laid him to rest. We extend sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Revs. Fultz and Sharp held sessions at Pine Grove.

A basket meeting on the 29th instant was largely attended.

Why say some that there is no democratic nominee for commissioner of county court, when the voice of the mass convention gave us E. N. Moore, whom we are going to elect at the coming election, you bet your britches.

Report says that on the 28th instant, while the family were gone to the burial of Mr. Adam Arbogast, some person entered the house and stole some sugar, coffee and rice. Clean up your shot guns and be ready.

Jesse Carry and sister, Miss Mattie and the Misses Lucy and Lillie Smith, of Academy, are visiting in this vicinity.

There was a large crowd out to slugging last Saturday night at this place. Mr. Vampelt is a fine slugger. NOW AND THEN.

Clover Lick.

We are cutting oats and making hay. Dr. Ligon has put up a lot of hay and is still harvesting.

A lot of bass have been caught in the Greenbrier. Mr. R. Dudley and others caught a nice lot the other day.

Mr. Joe Dilleys was here the other day en business.

Some people seem to be in right smart of a sweat, and no wonder, with the hot weather and the court-house question, too.

John Beard and Henry McNeel were visiting in this neighborhood recently.

Our good old friend, Rev. Wm. T. Price, was in town lately. We are always glad to see him.

Rev. McDonald exchanged pulpit with Rev. Alexander, Sunday.

Joseph Sharp has stocked the Saw Wilson farm with cattle this season.

There is a wonderful lot of bass and boney in this neighborhood, both domesticated and wild. The people have filled all the hollow tree trunks that can find for "guns" or livers, and are having them in don barrels. There are lots of such colonies to be seen at work.

had ten rattles. This is something new on Clover Creek.

Mr. Godfrey Geiger lost a fine yearling colt, caused by its being shut up in a meadow without water. It drank too much from the icy cold water of Clover Creek, when turned out.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Price a fine, large boy.

Mr. Howard Showalter's child is sick.

The grass on J. C. Price's place should be good. Mr. Hambrick, his tenant, says that he has killed upwards of 200 ground hogs and is still killing them at that rate.

The sheep buyer, Mr. Beck, was around but talked mighty weak. INQUIRER.

Dunmore.

Fine rains.

Our community was shocked at the news of the death of Miss Birdie Moore, of Huntersville, W. Va., who died Saturday morning.

We understand that Mr. J. W. Riley is quite ill at this time.

Dr. John M. Barnett and Bishop Rider, of Frost, were in town today.

Tuesday Big Bill jumped 90 feet in a circle. He came to his father's Monday morning with his pants on wrong end furthest, and they could not tell whether he was going or coming. It's a gal!

Dr. Austin is off for Lewisburg. Miss Love and Mrs. R. M. McLaughlin are on the sick list.

Dr. Arley Jones is here on a visit.

Rev. McDonald preached a very able sermon Sunday at Dunmore.

Joseph Showalter was in town today and says he thinks it time there was some work done on the road between Dunmore and Top of Elk mountain, by the way of Clover Creek. We cannot understand why some overseers get out and work and others not work a lick.

"Fair Play" in the Pocahontas Herald was coming at the Potato Bug man like a hungry hog going for a hay stack. We will just say he ought to read the newspapers and find out that the war is over, and then tell us who has been in power, and who has been running the government for thirty years.

News reached us that Mrs. Annie Ridge, who was once Annie Mayes, well known in this county, died at her home, Tucker county, on the 25th ult., of consumption.

The mill and carding machine at this place is crowded, and Mr. Kline is running day and night.

The grading of the railroad is within 28 miles of Traveler's Repose, completed to Job in Randolph county. So we learn. Let her come. SWIPES.

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By MRS. C. A. YEAGER,
Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

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means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

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It Cures

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Get only the genuine—It has crossed red lines on the wrapper. A cheap imitation will do you no good. It is sold by all druggists and by the Fairbanks and Co. of New York.

...the largest ocean steamers can be repaired in thirty hours.

There are four natives of Georgia and seven of Kentucky in the United States Senate. New York furnishes eight and Ohio six.

The report that the Panama syndicate has been rehabilitated is not borne out by the facts. Employees and merchants are leaving the bathos and everything is at a standstill.

Miss Kate Hillard, in a paper read before the New York Theosophists, speaking of hypnotism, says that no one while under the influence has ever been induced to surrender a vital secret. Many experiments have been tried with this intent, but without success.

A New York confidence man says that he and his fellows victimize more city men than haystacks. The rural visitor, when he comes to town, is suspicious and on his guard, while the city man, who thinks he knows it all, is a much easier victim. Besides he does not run to the pulce when he is "pinched."

Canada promises to offer notable treasures to future historians of this continent. The Archives Department at Ottawa now presents for reference 1200 volumes of original correspondence, and many hundreds of copies of documents bearing upon the history of the New England colonies, Acadia, French Canada and the more western regions. The British War Office handed over to the Department some time ago eight tons of valuable historical material, comprising 400,000 official documents.

All Europe seems to the New York Times to have the exhibition fever, and some sort of world's fair is to be held in every European capital during this year. And the epidemic is spreading farther afield. Alexandria is preparing a national exhibition of ancient and modern Egypt, to be open in that city during the coming summer. It is to be a complete exposition of the modern life, social, industrial, and artistic of the land of the Pharaohs, and also of much of the country's wondrous past.

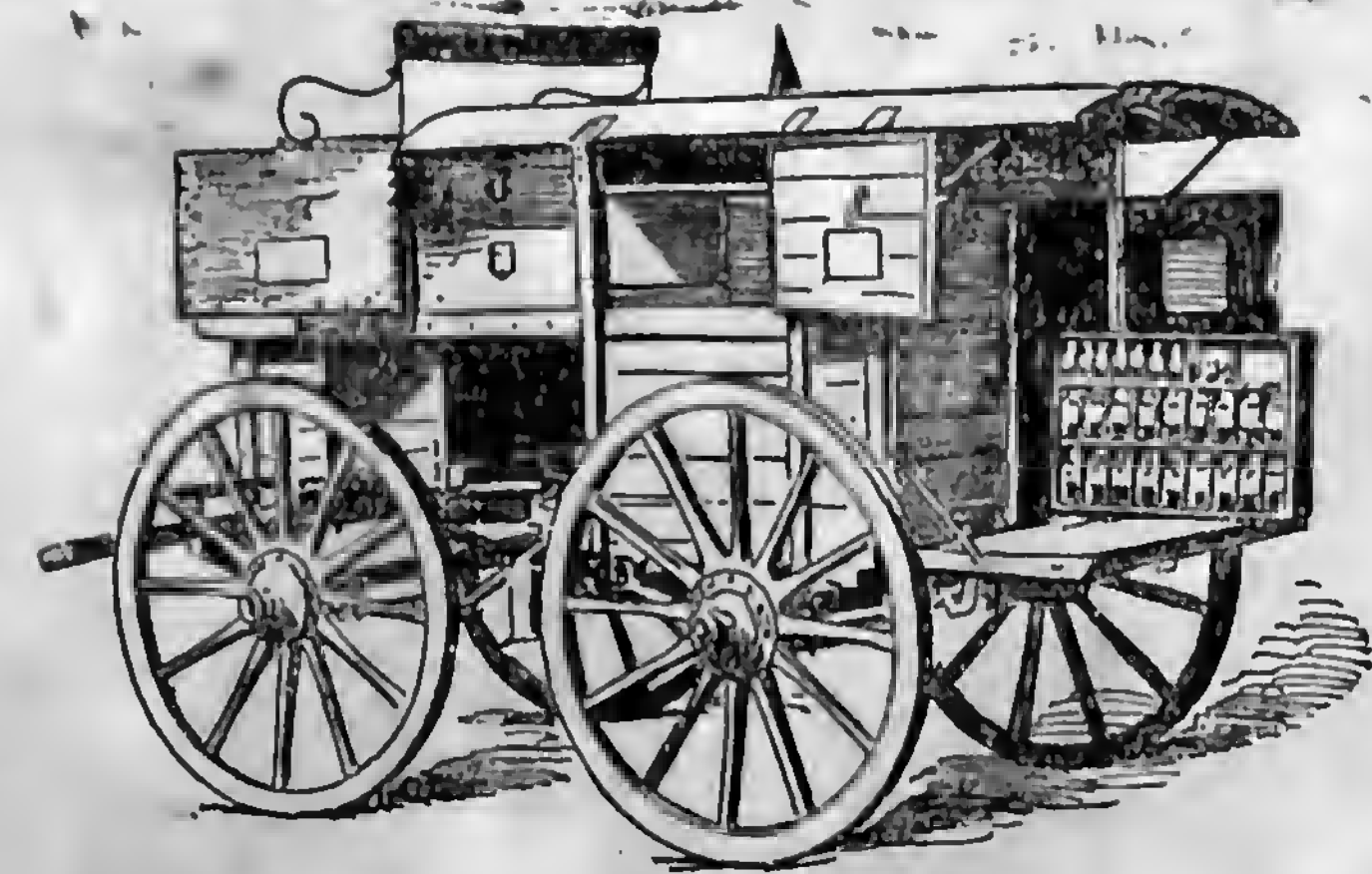
Chemistry seems likely to furnish substitutes for the expensive perfumes now made from flowers, predicts the New York Sun. It has long been known that the exact odor of the banana is produced in the laboratory. There seems a possibility, however, that even when some fragrant plants cease to be cultivated for the perfumes many may become of importance in surgery. It has been discovered that some such plants are free from the attacks of insects and from fungus growths, and this may be due to the fact that their essential oils have antiseptic qualities. The eucalyptus yields an antiseptic, and so do other familiar plants.

Says the New York Observer: We do not know how many hundred thousand times the old adage that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," has been repeated, but we think it is about time that some one should give us as condensed a suggestion of the possible evil effects of great knowledge. It is not at all certain that the wonderful knowledge achieved in the scientific world, which enables men to make such deadly munitions of war as are now produced, is a blessing to mankind. The London Spectator calls attention to the fact that the new explosives of modern war could not have been created without the discovery of the dynamite. A bomb can now be made from its materials as perfectly as a surgeon can relieve pain with it. Much of the crime of the day is committed by persons of scientific training, and it is that which all think in their consciences. The conclusion to be reached is that the knowledge, like all other good things, made it by accident to come to be put to the bad use, and for the blessing of man and to prevent its perversion knowledge is given to the world.

HUMANITY WILL BE CARED FOR IN THE NEXT WAR.

Electric Lights to Find the Wounded—Flying Hospitals to Aid Them—To Outwit Hyenas of the Battlefield.

THE International Medical Congress in Rome, Italy, devoted part of its time to the discussion of the problem, so dear to the heart of all lovers of mankind: The labors of humanity in the war of the future. Electricity and steam, aeroplanes and chemistry, all the old and new sciences have been pressed into Mars' service and uniform. Inventions, which, by their expensiveness, frightened off the great industrial powers of the world, have been eagerly bought up by the War Ministers of petty States; nothing is too costly, no outlay too extravagant. There is apparently no remedy against war making on the Continent; our Kings and Kinglets, our Chancellors and Presidents continue to bleed



PHYSICIAN'S WAGON; TIER LAZARETTO.

the peoples of Europe for purposes of the alleged preservation of peace and the forestalling of the threatening calamity until we almost think that it would be better to take the bull by the horns and prefer the devastation of war to the fearful "blessings" of armed peace. Meanwhile we are going on in the old style, making guns, drilling our sons for the duties of executioners, if not for the horrors of murder, and crushing out all instincts of compassion in general.

It is, indeed, high time that the medical profession begins to concentrate its thoughts on mitigating the sins of other branches of science, relying in doing so on their hearty co-operation.

Germany, the greatest military State of the world, proposes to lead all



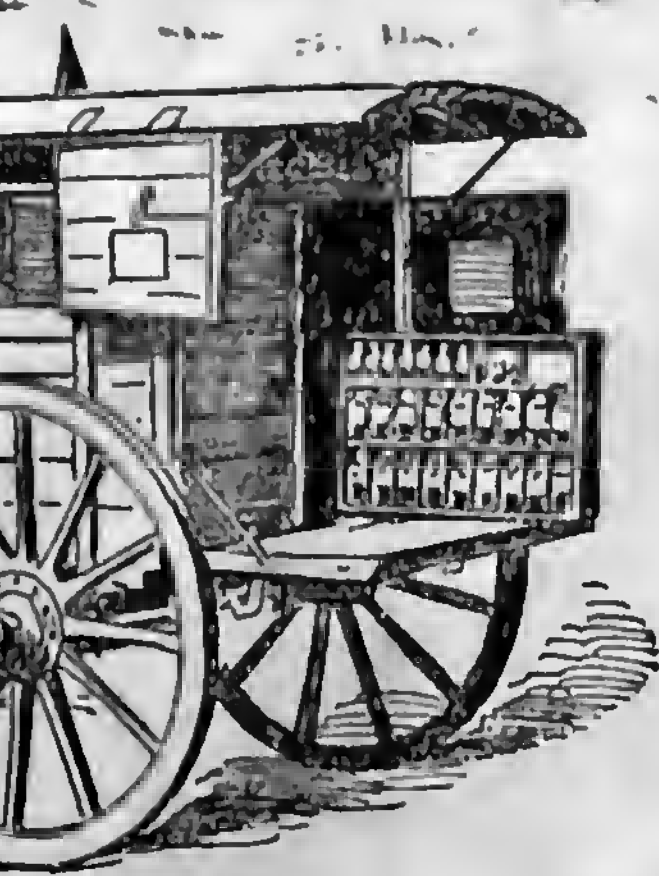
TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED.

other powers in the light against the hyenas of the battlefield, and in the completeness of her arrangements for the care of the wounded and sick. Kaiser William's Physician General of the Army, Dr. Von Cöler, the reorganizer of the German sanitary system, inventor of numerous health bringing and pain alleviating devices for use in the field and in the garrison, one of the foremost spokesmen of the Red Cross conventions and the international scientific congresses, will demonstrate to his colleagues from all parts of the world his experiences and achievements in these lines. I may add here that his sanitary system, or that of the German Army, as defined in his numerous medical works, has been adopted by all the armies of the Continent with greater or lesser modifications. Of course there are many novelties since the publication of Von Cöler's latest epoch making works, "Sanitary Reports of the War Against France," "La Grippe Epidemic in the German Army," "The Lazaretto on Transport," etc., etc.; some of them the German Empire has patented and put to use against her by other powers, but on the whole the internationality of science and the universal sense of humanity will be recognized, and all States will be permitted to profit by Von Cöler's labors.

When talking with one of the French delegates to the Medical Congress, to whom I am indebted for some of the foregoing information, he called my attention to the fact that the sanitary

service of the German Army in the 1870-71 war, and almost perfect plan of sanitation, such as the world had never known before for an army, that existed mainly on paper and in the mind of Duke Frederick of Schleswig, who, by the way, was the father of the present German Emperor.

"The United States of America," continued my informant, "was the first power to avail itself of Esmarch's methods. The doctor, who could not get a hearing in the fatherland, was recognized by the United States as a benefactor of mankind, and at the outbreak of the war in 1861 sanitary corps were organized on the lines advocated by him. When, after the battle of Fredericksburg, it became known in Europe that the 9000 wounded were taken in charge by physicians during the evening and the night following the battle, so that on the morning after only the dead remained on the battlefield, the news was first treated 'as American bunnies.' Six months later the War Lords experienced another baffling surprise: It was officially



WATER BED FOR THE WOUNDED.

stated that of the 21,000 wounded at Gettysburg, during the battle lasting from the 1st to the 3d of July, none remained unattended on July 4.

Professor Virchow once told me that of all the great services America had conferred upon the world, none had been of more importance than the brilliant example of humanity in the care of the wounded and sick set the United States in the war with the South.

"It was the old story of the prophet finding no recognition in his own country," said the veteran, after referring to Von Esmarch's work. "Prussia did not organize regular sanitary corps until 1865; they proved insufficient in the little unpleasantness with Denmark, 1864, and two years later their total incompetency was so glaring that even the stoutest military hearts shuddered. Austria did not join the Geneva convention until July, 1866, and left the care of her wounded unblushingly to the hated Prussians. Her army physicians ran off with the regiments, to which they were attached, as soon as the retreat began, and as if that had not been enough, the Bohemian people made war on the Prussian sanitary officers, of whom many were shot and wounded, while attending to the victims of battle—irrespective of nationality.

"Civilization is, indeed, only skin deep," continued the learned professor; "in the war of the Crimea the Russians abandoned 10,000 of their wounded and crippled, leaving the men to starvation and terrible death. The army corps carried no lazarettes with them; the physicians, few in number, were ignorant and brutal; the general, moreover, 'had no use for soldiers unable to fight.' Even the English entered upon that war without proper sanitary corps. After the



SANITARY SERVICE UNIT.

battle of Alma, the wounded were left six days without attendance. Seven days later 240 were still found alive and carried to Sebastopol. In the Italian war, it was found, after action had opened, that the French ambulance corps had started out with only a quarter of their quota of men and horses. At Magenta one ambulance physician had to take care of an average of 175 wounded, at Solferino the

qualities we have heard so much in the past years, is hardly taken into serious consideration by scientific men. He is still an adjunct to the armies of the continent, it is true, but his usefulness is no longer relied upon. Doctor Von Cöler and his colleagues in the French and Italian armies have come to the conclusion that the St. Bernard may be successfully em

ployed in the same way.

These reminiscences, horrible as they are, lose somewhat of their ghastliness when we compare them with some historical facts in the archives of Berlin and Paris, corroborated by official reports. Frederick the Great in 1771 issued an order that no private must be removed from the battlefield, after being wounded, and that only such officers who were attended by their own servants might be sent to the rear after being disqualified.

That King's Physician General of the Army, Dr. Bilguer, reports that "it is best to let privates die if they lose a limb in battle. They should not be removed under any circumstances, his Majesty having no further interest in them."

Ordinary physicians, at that time, were not allowed to amputate limbs of soldiers unless authorized in each individual case by the surgeon general.

Napoleon thought nothing of driving over a battlefield strewn with wounded and dying, with his train consisting of thirty to forty cumbersome carriages and wagons. When at the beginning of this century ambulance wagons were introduced in the French Army, they were contemptuously dubbed "la Wurst" to designate them as a German invention and consequently as one of little or no account.

So far Dr. Virchow, scholar and humanitarian. When I repeated the above to a well known American military man, at present residing here, he said: "I have once or twice urged Professor Virchow to re-visit the United States and give our young men, and likewise our own scientific lights, the benefit of his ripe wisdom, his thorough investigation and his general knowledge, which on all subjects touching upon the interests of humanity, is of extraordinary profundity."

In the next war, commonly called the "War of the Future," the fighters of men and the soldiers of humanity will enter upon their bloody work in the following established order:

Each body of troops will carry to the front, in covered positions, one-half its quota of surgeons, of lazaretto servants, of ambulance servants and at least one horsed ambulance wagon.



In the second line—that is, under cover of ammunition trains—a regular "flying lazaretto" will be established; the second half of the physicians, etc., will be in attendance, with a fully equipped medicine wagon; furthermore, there are ambulance wagons, litters and refreshments.

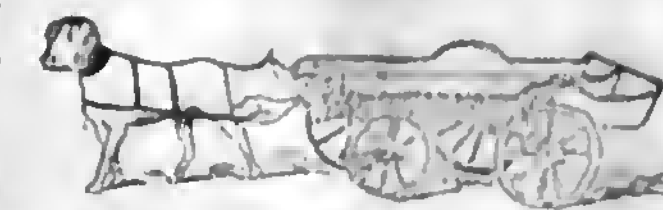
Within the precincts of the reserve line the chief "flying lazaretto" is erected, attended by the physicians of the field lazaretto brigade, a special organization. There are a reception station, where all corners are booked, and as many operation stations as necessary. In the rear the train is located for purposes of swiftly carrying off the wounded or defending them in case the enemy should refuse to recognize the Red Cross.

All wounded allowing of transportation, arms soon as possible removed to the covered lazarettes, which, in the event of a battle, must be at once established in available buildings not too far removed from the field.

The war dog, of whose soldierly

qualities we have heard so much in the past years, is hardly taken into serious consideration by scientific men. He is still an adjunct to the armies of the continent, it is true, but his usefulness is no longer relied upon. Doctor Von Cöler and his colleagues in the French and Italian armies have come to the conclusion that the St. Bernard may be successfully em

A horde of dogs, trained to attack suspicious characters, in addition, prove a formidable battlefield police. "Man's best friend" quickly distinguishes between a Samaritan and one of the nameless criminals, who, vulture like, sweep down upon the battlefield as soon as hostilities have stopped for want of light.



DOG PART TO BE USED ON BATTLEFIELD.

Hundreds of wounded men seek, after every great battle, as is only natural, shelter in some secluded spot, a ravine, a deserted hayloft, etc., where they fall asleep and are liable to bleed to death. Their discovery in the dark of the night is more than improbable. And again, there are the hyenas of the battlefield, bound on murder, robbery and slaughter generally, the majority covering their tracks by the cloak of the Red Cross Society. They know full well that if caught they will be shot without parley. And he who shoots first, shoots best. These marauders are not only menacing the life of the wounded, but also those of the sanitary officials.

In the war of 1870-71 over 400 army surgeons and lazaretto assistants were ambushed and murdered, while patrolling the battlefield after dusk.

An electric light machine on wheels, the invention of Baron Von Mundy, will do away with these horrors. It has already been adopted by the German Army. The English authorities and the French are now considering the advisability of its introduction, and Austria has nearly completed negotiations in that direction.

Another invention calculated to alleviate the horrors of the battle is a newly constructed "water wagon," carrying 100 quarts. It is a two wheeler, drawn by one horse. At its rear end three barrels are fastened, containing vinegar, wine and liquor respectively. All liquids can be drawn directly from the wood. Below the big water barrel are metal receivers for tin cups, funnels, etc. None of the army leaders have, so far, seen fit to adopt this barrel wagon, but in Germany and France several private "Red Cross Societies" are working for its introduction.

Each sanitary detachment in the armies of the great powers is now furnished with four coffee mills, two copper kettles, twelve spoons, twenty big and sixty-five small cups, ten pounds of English biscuits, six quarts of whisky, six pounds of chocolate, eight quarts of vinegar, six pounds of meat extract, ten pounds of coffee, fifty pounds of condensed milk, six pounds of salt, eight pounds of tea, 104 bottles of wine, one pound of lemon extract and six pounds of sugar. This stock does not admit of much variety in the menu, it will be seen.

The Italian Signor Locatelli has constructed a so called "kitchen wagon," whose introduction into the armies of the powers is warmly advocated by the friends of humanity. The wagon is a two wheeler and can easily be drawn by one horse. It has two boilers, which open in front and rear. Below the seat of the cook and coachman is a storage room, with a roof over it. The inventor promises to cook a quantity of soup sufficient for 250 hungry men within a very short space of time.

Another kitchen wagon for field use, system Koller, is a rather cumbersome affair, requiring two teams of horses. The stove is in the rear, the cook sits in the middle, and the front part of the vehicle contains the stores and crockery. The soup is drawn from the boilers directly, without making anybody's assistance necessary.

New York Press.

The Judge Was Kind-Hearted. Judge Underwood, of Georgia, has met a friend on a train and said to him: "I want to tell you of a case I had before me at Ocala on the other day, and see what you think of it." He then stated the case, and his friend expressed a view of it, to which he replied: "That same view you express was very largely, and I am elaborately maintained before me this morning by Wright, Bradburn, Foster, and several other lawyers from Rome—all lawyers, experienced lawyers—and there was not a word said on the other side but a bright young lawyer from Ocala, who had never had

Written for Poshentas Times.

"No, sah! no! said depart out of such sight you big brack nigger! I refuse to outlive you! I'll be gone before you!" and the mellow voice of Venetia Brown rose and fell on the air. Ephraim Jones listened in silent silence, at length he replied.

"I know," he said, "you has been impressed with them stonk clo's of—"

"Hesh!" and there is a sneeze in the tones of the oft-times gentle Venetia, "Hesh! one wad disparageons to Mistah Carey Harrison and hit will be resented and youh life will not be worth er nickle. Mistah Carey Harrison will carve youh brack hawt wif his razor, sah!"

Ephraim knew too well the reputation which the darkey schoolmaster carried with him, along with his razor and revolver, and an uncomfortable feeling came over him. Yet he had courted Venetia for several months, and everything had gone well until the schoolteacher had come from a distant town with his elegant manner and stylish clothes, and since then Ephraim had been losing ground in his amoretia's affections. But he did not dare say anything that might be repeated and construed into an injury that could only be wiped out with blood.

The former lovers parted without further words, but Venetia had not gone many steps until she heard Ephraim mutter with the intention of being overheard. Venetia Brown, you boil better be Eph Jones's wife dan Mistah Harrison's widow!" but the girl hurried on, he heart filled with fear, till she reached the paternal mansion.

Ephraim had found it hard to make the threat, as his was a nature more inclined to peace than war. He had been a younger son and had been cowed when small. He did not have much heart for fighting. He had worked and no camulated a good deal, and, like all negroes, had chosen to buy a piece of the poorest land in country, and, after many years struggles, had paid for it and forged ahead again. He was no longer in the flush of youth, and had, seemingly, been invincible to female charms, until the charming Venetia had smiled on him with her lovely pouting face, and he had become deeply enamored of the dusky divinity.

Venetia had yielded to the promptings of a level head and would have married the man so well off in the world's goods, without more ado, had not the elegant and fastidious Carey Harrison appeared on the scene and awakened the feeling of love in the dunsel's heart.

Venetia left the place of meeting with a heavy heart, and approached her home with dire forebodings. She well knew Ephraim Jones' earnest nature, and Carey Harrison's intrepid bravery. "What if dey bof war killed," she said to herself in dire dismay.

Arriving at her home she found her town lover awaiting her arrival, she was locked in a fervent embrace and she felt as though the world and Eph's fortune were well lost in gaining the devotion of that rare bundle of elegancies, the town bred darkey.

"Carey, darlin', don't you go and try yimb steel on that wifless person's hide; he am such undacious about wen be brought down you all up," she said tenderly, while Mr. Harrison shuddered at the thought of Eph's arm.

He remained her gazed, "No, dear dew drop, this time I shud be raised to guard the life er person of my rival only," he added darkly, "we will discuss."

From that time on, continued the story, the two men were in a constant state of war, and the town bred darkey was the victor.

one hit of hand cleared out from the surrounding forests. He had kept himself clear of debt, except at the store in the nearest village, and the storekeeper, knowing Uncle Tommy's solvency, had allowed him to run up a big store account, and as money got scarce and made the hard times, it was a very serious affair. However, Uncle Tommy looked hopefully on the matter, and as he was not making the account, for which he had given his hand, any larger, he thought it would not bother him greatly, as his rheumatism was bound to get better, and he would be able to pay it off. So he enjoyed his position as one of the wealthiest men in his settlement, Ephraim Jones being the only other capitalist who could claim to be possessed of more property than Uncle Tommy. The old man had regarded Ephraim's courtship with complacency, thinking that when married to his only child, what a magnificent estate there would be in the family.

He objected to Carey Harrison's paying attention to Venetia as "them Tuckahoe niggers is no account any how." He was taking no special authority in the matter until one evening shortly after the split-up mentioned above, he came home on his little old mule, and called Venetia. He seemed to be in a very troubled state of mind. "Venetia, hush! ehile, yo' hez ruined youh po' ole daddy! What yo' ever fro Eph Jones ara for! Hush day Eph Jones hez bought dat nate I gih at de store, and he say to me dis brry day, dat ef yo don't marry him he foah nex Sunday, he gwine to bring a chaneery suit ergin me and sell dis place and mek me pay de cost—dat he did—when I say ter him—Eph Jones, I agwine ter pay yer every cent on dat note hefoah Sunday. Eph low dat he gwine ter tek no payment from me cept what de cote gib him, and de I beg an pled wif him, he agwine ter run de cost up and sell de place. 'En don't yo think yo could bring yoself to marry Eph! Mighty nice man—Eph—mek a good husband, shoah!"

"Law, pappy, me marry dat Eph. I'd sooner tek pizen, dat I want. But, pappy, hush comes Mistah Harrison—he say he rich; he mek Eph ter yo HP dat mite, or he will kill him shoah!"

The school teacher being confronted with this proposition, is not taken with the idea, and as his school is about out, he determines to bring about an amiable adjustment, and advises Venetia to marry Eph—saying that, on second thought, he did not feel able to support a wife in "de comfortable and superfluous manner to which the fair and lovely Venetia had ever been most accustomed."

Venetia wrathfully asks him, "What for yo got enny business in do muttah!" and sends Mr. Harrison away crushed, but marries Eph shortly after.

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Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with Arched Roofs, and roofs to level, or made to keep. Can be laid by any body, shipped everywhere.

PAINT

red and black, for metallic roofing. Green to Preserve roofs for shingles, paint and wood work.

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detachable or lengthen for chimneys, cupboards, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER

heavy bolting for shingles, linings, etc.

PRICES

low. Estimates and quotations by mail.

WM. A. LEE & CO.

E. H. SMITH

Prescription Druggist.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.

E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH or to responsible parties thirty days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

EDWARD C. HALL, Pres't.

WILLIAM H. HALL, Treas.

R. T. PULLEN, Sec'y.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Co.

STANDARD SAFES.



HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO'S SAFES ARE THE BEST.

Repairing and Putting on Combination Locks.

ALSO

A Large Line of SECOND HAND SAFES in First Class Order.

SAFES SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

FACTORIES:

Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia.

Principal Office,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESROOMS:

New York City, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma.

Financial Statement
OF
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WEST VA.
J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.,
In account with Pocahontas County:
1891. Dr.
July 11. Bal. adv. \$2,321 88
July 11. Levy '93. 18,914 03
1894.
July 11. Jury claims col-
lected on suits. 39 00
Total \$20,374 90

CR.
July 11. Delinquent List
on real estate. \$ 339 07
Delinquent list
personal property 10 33
Com. \$17,894 02,
not levy 1,335 34
Orders paid and
returned 5,990 26
Exonerations for
county purposes,
1893, 1894. \$19 75
Total 7,773 75
Balance due county \$12,601 15

List of Petit Juror Claims paid
and returned by J. C. Arbogast,
Sheriff, as vouchers on above set-
tlement, viz:
Utah Beverage \$ 7 20
Ellis McCartney 4 20
C. M. Wallace 8 80
A. D. W. Hill 8 00
J. C. Price 7 60
John Waugh 5 20
M. P. Ruckman 7 40
Austin Hamrick 5 35
Edgar Smith 5 50
J. W. Burgess 2 00
W. M. Young 5 60
M. F. Ruckman 5 40
W. H. Hill 8 60
George Baxter (1891) April 5 50
S. P. Moore 4 60
Geo. Baxter, Oct term, 1891, 2 80
M. F. Ruckman, Apr " 6 00
J. H. Hevener, " " 1892 6 80
C. A. Lightner 5 00
John E. Barlow 7 30
Preston C. Irvine 5 40
Wm. L. Harper " 1891 3 50
same " 1893 6 50
D. W. S. Alderman 4 00
W. L. Harper, Oct " 5 60
Mathews Rockman, Apr '92 6 00
Jas. L. McLaughlin 3 60
same April '93 8 10
Zuckarish Salk 8 50
William Cassel 8 70
Jas. W. Gillispie 8 80
John A. Sheets 8 60
M. W. Gordon, June '92 4 70
Geo. W. Whiting 7 70
A. M. McLaughlin, Apr '91 5 10
A. R. Gay 8 50
Davis Barlow, Oct '92 2 50
T. F. Callahan 5 25
G. Walter Mann, " " 3 80
William Buzzard 3 00
C. W. Ruler 7 20
C. R. Moon 6 00
John B. Buckler, Apr '93 5 68
W. J. K. Ingworth, Oct " 5 00
Henry S. Barr 7 00
W. J. Young 9 60
George Gibson 2 20
John A. Noel 5 20
Geo. W. Kerr, April, '92 6 60
John W. Grimes, June, " 3 80
H. F. Herald 7 90
S. H. Haggell 5 45
John B. Moore, April, '92 5 20
William Cochran 8 80
W. H. Conley 8 10
John B. Prosser, June '92 3 10
Adam C. Moore 2 80
Harold Moore, Oct '92 3 50
J. Y. McNeil, " '91 2 50
G. W. McManis, June " 2 50
Joseph B. McNeil, Oct " 2 50
J. B. Schrader 4 40
Robert Schrader, Dec '92 4 40
E. J. Hall, June " 3 10
M. F. Herald 4 20
D. C. Conley 3 80
G. W. Arbogast 5 30

Geo. B. Curry, " " 5 20
W. W. Beard, " " 4 85
Wise Herold 4 00
same 6 10
D. B. McElwee 7 80
W. N. Aldridge 4 00
Benjamin Doyle 3 55
Austin Hamrick 8 70
Wise Hall 8 00
H. Lee White 5 50
Henry White 4 00
David Hevener 9 40
Total \$516.53

Vouchers for amounts paid the
following persons for services as
Grand Juror returned by the
Sheriff, viz:
John R. Moore \$ 3 80
Mathews Rockman, Oct '92 5 70
S. R. Hogsett 3 50
G. R. Curry, April " 6 40
same, October " 4 50
C. M. Lewis, " " 2 90
John W. McCoy, April " 6 40
A. M. V. Arbogast, " 6 20
Sam. D. Bright, " 5 60
Peter McCarty, " 3 40
Chas. L. Moore, " 5 40
John W. Sheets, ... Oct '91 4 40
J. G. McNeil, April " 7 20
John W. Sheets, " 4 10
W. W. Arbogast, " 4 50
Wm. Curry, Oct. '92 1 50
J. Henry Rider " 4 20
Isaac Shinnoberry " 4 80
John W. Tyler " 2 70
B. F. McElwee " 4 50
James W. Gillespie, " 5 20
Wm. J. Moore, April '92 5 20
Wm. J. Moore, Oct. '93 5 80
J. S. Moore, " 4 20
F. W. Harper, " 5 00
Jas. H. Jackson, " 5 95
" April '92 6 50
" Oct. " 6 45
J. C. Price, " 6 20
Utah Beverage, " 5 65
Total \$148 05

ELECTION PURPOSES.
Amounts paid following persons
for services as commissioners and
clerks for holding November elec-
tion, '92, and May election, '93, in-
cluding the delivery of ballot boxes
and poll books, and the return of
same, viz:
C. E. Pritchard, 4 50
J. O. Beard, 4 50
same 3 00
C. L. Austin, 1 50
M. W. McNeil, clk sch elec 1 50
A. M. Kerr, " '91, 3 00
N. Rogers, " " 1 50
Chas. Cook, " " 1 50
C. B. Grimes, general election. 1 50
Patrick Henry, clerk sch elec 1 50
J. B. Grimes, general election, 1 50
R. N. Hill, com " " 1 50
M. W. McNeil, clk " " 1 50
Geo. S. McNeil, '91 1 50
Wise Herold, com school " 1 50
G. W. Arbogast, gen elec " 1 50
James Brown, " " 1 50
Chas. Morrison, " " 5 00
J. H. Rider, " " 4 50
A. M. V. Arbogast, " " 4 50
E. N. Moore, " " 1 60
Sheldon Moore, " " 1 50
J. W. Grimes, " " 1 50
J. F. Patterson, " " 1 50
J. W. Sheets, " " 4 50
D. A. Peck, " " 1 50
Joseph Pennell, " " 1 50
J. G. McNeil, " " 1 50
J. E. Barlow, " " 3 00
C. R. Moore, 1 50
Wise Herold, 1 50
Charles Morrison, 1 50
Adam Arbogast, 1 50
F. F. Vandervoort, 7 50
J. H. Rider, school election, 1 50
A. M. V. Arbogast, 1 50
H. N. Moore, 4 50
Sheldon Moore, 1 50
G. W. Arbogast, 1 50
J. W. Grimes, 4 50
D. A. Peck, 5 00
Joseph Parnell, 4 50
J. G. McNeil, 1 50
John E. Barlow, 3 00

Morgan Grimes, 1 50
Isaac McNeel, 1 50
S. P. Moore, 1 50
D. P. Barnes, 1 50
H. P. Patterson, 1 50
Morgan Grimes, 1 50
G. F. Barner, 1 50
A. N. Barlow, 1 50
W. J. Moore, '91, 1 50
S. R. Hogsett, 1 50
Geo. R. Curry, 1 50
A. Herold, 1 50
A. M. V. Arbogast, 1 50
E. D. King, 1 50
Geo. H. Overholt, 1 50
G. F. Barner, 1 50
Lalayette Barner, 1 50
Geo. Baxter, '90, 3 00
M. F. Herold, 1 50
A. N. McNeel, 1 50
Aaron Kee, 1 50
R. E. Overholt, 3 00
W. C. McNeel, 1 50
W. J. Moore, 1 50
Total \$175 00

DEAF AND DUMB MUTES.
Vouchers for amount paid fol-
lowing persons for clothing, &c.,
furnished students from this coun-
ty at the West Virginia School for
the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, viz:
G. H. Hill, '91, 11 00
same 12 06
same 11 55
same '90, 20 92
same 12 25
same 20 56
same 28 17
same 12 23
same, '91, 12 51
same 15 56
same, '92, 32 16
same, '93, 28 61
same 14 00
same 11 27
same 24 40
same 11 74
Total \$278 99

For services as road surveyor,
lumber for repairing culverts and
bridges, and for work on roads gen-
erally, viz:
E. F. Arbogast \$ 13 00
J. O. Beard '92 5 00
same '91 8 00
same '93 2 50
W. O. Jack 5 50
Howard Showalter 6 00
M. N. McCoy 3 00
same (1891) 3 00
John Wnogh 10 50
C. M. Wallace 3 00
S. C. McMillion 1 50
A. R. Klunison 3 00
N. C. Rogers 3 00
A. M. Keo 5 00
same ('91) 6 50
Samuel McCarty 6 00
Alvin Burr 3 00
Howard Showalter 4 50
F. P. Vandervoort 25 00
Thomas H. Obilders 10 00
F. P. Vandervoort 5 00
W. T. Moore 9 50
L. W. Herold 3 00
J. B. F. Sharp 16 00
John W. Malcomb 9 75
Jacob Cassel 3 00
Q. W. Ponga 13 75
Brown M. Arbogast 0 00
same (92) 3 00
W. W. Arbogast 4 00
W. B. Johnson 4 50
Levi Gay 2 50
John D. Gay, 3 25
W. L. Gay 7 35
W. H. Buzzard 10 00
O. W. Ruckman 7 00
John McComb 3 00
W. A. Shearer 16 00
M. W. Gordon 5 50
Norton Ray 5 00
John M. Ratliff 5 50
William Cassel 6 00
James Collins 1892 4 50
J. C. Armitrout " 14 00
Clayton Dilley 13 00
Sheldon Moore 8 00
W. A. Phillips 28 00
J. C. Gifford 3 00

John A. Clarkson 5 00
J. L. Carpenter 25
J. A. Clarkson '92 3 00
Lee Barner 27 00
A. Barlow and L. M. McClintic 86 50
G. W. Wagner 101 84
R. C. Shrader, Jr. 35 59
J. W. Oliver ('92) 10 50
J. B. Bradshaw 48 00
N. J. Brown 89 50
A. Barlow and L. M. McClintic 200 34
R. B. Kerr 75 00
W. C. Rogers '91 1 55
J. B. McNeel " 17 75
C. O. Silva " 3 75
James Gibson " 85 00
D. W. and J. A. Sharp 30 00
Total \$1479 83

For services as Jury and Ballot
Commissioners, &c:
J. H. Patterson, \$ 6 00
Levi Gay, 6 00
William Gibson, 8 00
Isaac McNeel, 8 00
Total \$28 00

Criminal Cases other than Fel-
ony:
W. H. Grose, justice, \$ 23 80
G. W. Mann, constable, 2 00
J. H. Buzzard, constable, 3 00
N. G. Barlow, justice, 1 75
Total \$30 55

For Services as Pago of the Cir-
cuit Court:
Kirk Snyder, 1889, \$ 8 00
Cary Snyder, 3 00
same 5 00
H. S. Rucker, assignee, 4 00
Total \$16 00

Salaries of County Officers, &c:
J. H. Patterson, clk circuit court, \$150 00
J. C. Arbogast, sheriff, 175 00
C. O. Arbogast, assessor, 325 00
C. E. Beard, com co co, per diem, 24 00
Amos Barlow, 24 00
G. M. Kee, 24 00
Total \$742 00

STATIONERY, &c.
Vouchers for amounts paid the
following persons for Blank Books,
Stationery, &c., for the use of the
Clark's Office of this county, viz:
Globe Print & Bind Works Co \$23 00
same 58 00
same 5 00
Butler Printing Company, 26 00
same 3 75
R. E. Horner, 4 33
Amos Barlow, 14 18
Total \$170 48

Vouchers for amounts paid the
following persons for supplies fur-
nished the Poor of the county, &c:
E. I. Holt, 57 80
Susan E. McLaughlin, \$ 10 00
C. E. Beard, 28 00
E. I. Holt, 1892, 30 58
Rannah & White, 30 00
Cooper & Boner, assignee, 18 00
W. H. Hull, 6 00
Bright, Callison & Co., 10 00
Samuel Cooper, 2 65
Matthew Corbett, 7 05
Renick Kerr, 5 00
Andrew W. Kerr, 20 00
W. H. Dilley, 1 00
W. J. Wooters, 1 30
R. V. Perkins, 1891, 70
Total \$222 54

Vouchers paid the following per-
sons for medical attention to the
poor of the county:
Dr. Jas. A. Larue, \$ 31 80
Dr. F. T. McClintic, 30 00
same 58 75
Dr. J. P. Moomau, 2 50
Dr. Mat Wallace, 70 00
same, 1892, 20 00
Dr. C. G. Slemarker, 41 00
Total \$254 85

For examining clerk's offices and
jail:
H. S. Rucker, \$5 00
same 5 00
W. J. Bratton, 18 80
Total \$28 80

the poor birds' existence. Yet the military experts continue to extend and improve their war carrier-pigeon service, though it is admitted that the bird's capacity for work cannot be enhanced by any means. But then they also persist in building new armored ships, topheavy and liable to be blown up by a simple little torpedo, a thing much less pretentious than a trained hawk.

Snowshoes were first employed by Russia in the Scandinavian war. In

The "Yankee" has been...
The "Yankee" has been...
The "Yankee" has been...

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The "Yankee" has been...

NOVEL WARFARE.

HAWKING AS A MEANS FOR DISPATCHING CARRIER PIGEONS.

Our Birds Are Trained to Belgium Companies of Reconnoiterers on Snowshoes English Pigeons Corps at Shooting Practice.

It is a few weeks ago that a Russian newspaper has discovered that Russia is also quietly building a navy for use in the Baltic Sea, in fact, that she has been engaged in that warfare practice since 1887. An Italian army officer now furnishes the local news that "it is all up" with carrier pigeons for war purposes, and that the Russian army would catch and kill them with lightning rapidity.

This is a piece of intelligence such as an army leader frequently finds in his daily mail. No sooner has something been invented or guaranteed to withstand the action of the greatest gun in existence than somebody else comes along with a projectile capable of smashing into anything that is identical armor.

Will the other powers answer the Russian threat by likewise establishing hawk legions, or will they dissolve their carrier pigeon corps?

The carrier pigeon is still the war bird par excellence, and is likely to remain so unless the perpetual mobile will ever be invented, and with that mechanical bird that submit to the orders of nature and of man alike. Strange to say the people most advanced in, and most devoted to, the art of making war—the Germans—have so far not succeeded in outstripping the rivals by the superior training of army pigeons. The pigeon corps of France, Austria, England and Italy are all equally far from being perfect.



UNIFORMED RUSSIAN WAR PIGEON.

Belgium, on the other hand, claims to possess the best carrier-pigeon service in Europe, while Russia has of late established a system for capturing and disabling the enemy's feathered messengers by reviving the ancient institution of hawking.

There is, obviously, no connection between the achievements of these two countries in the pigeon and anti-pigeon lines. The Belgians, the most unwarlike of nations, employ the carrier pigeon for sportive purposes only; still they have in the so-called falconry school at Falkenwerth, Flanders, the only institute in the world where falcons and hawks are trained for the chase in approved Norman style.

It is not admitted by the authorities of either nation that the Russian war

birds are trained to Belgium Companies of Reconnoiterers on Snowshoes English Pigeons Corps at Shooting Practice.

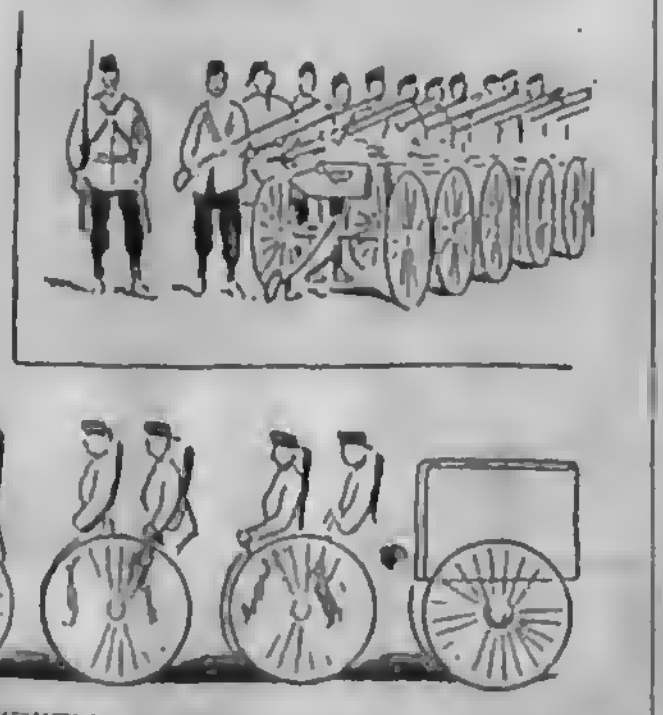


RUSSIAN TROOPS MANEUVERING ON SNOWSHOES.

young ones, two females and one male. The females are in special demand, as they are stronger, more active, and more courageous than the other sex. The first thing to do is to place the young birds in dark coops and keep them there until they have grown sufficiently to undergo training. A one-year-old bird could be at once admitted to school if it were not for its inherent wildness and ferocity. To make the falcon at all tractable it must undergo a hunger cure in a dark recess, where it is not permitted to sleep or rest a moment. One of the greatest falconers of all ages, the German Emperor Frederick II, even advised to blind the birds while preparing them for training by drawing a silk thread through their lower eyelids. Of course, the falcon does not take to this sort of thing patiently. On the contrary, the birds make it their business to get even with their tormentors, and to this end employ their mighty beaks and claws as heat they know how, so that it frequently becomes necessary to clip the latter. To break them from biting pieces of hard wood, stone, and porcelain or glass are held out to birds when in a fury.

After the bird has thus been trained to a degree it must become used to riding on man's gloved hand, gloved not for the falcon's sake but for that of the falconer. There it learns to mind the trainer's voice and to ride on horseback without exhibiting a wild passion to claw at the animal.

The falcon's uniform is as follows: It wears a cap of soft leather covering the entire head, inclusive of the eyes, and leaving but the beak free. Two leather bands encircle both legs and are kept together by a large brass ring. The cap is removed when the falconer throws the bird to the winds ready for business. In doing so he puts his index finger through the ring, and throwing up his hand lets go suddenly. While the bird is undergoing training a thin wire is fastened to the ring, by which the bird can be pulled back in case of need. The cap of the Russian army hawk is in the colors of the regiments to which they belong. The glove of the falconer is made of the strongest leather, in order to protect him against the clawing propensities of the bird. It takes about a month to get the falcons used to their masters. They take quite naturally to hunting pigeons; the difficult part is to teach them to return with their prey and not tear it



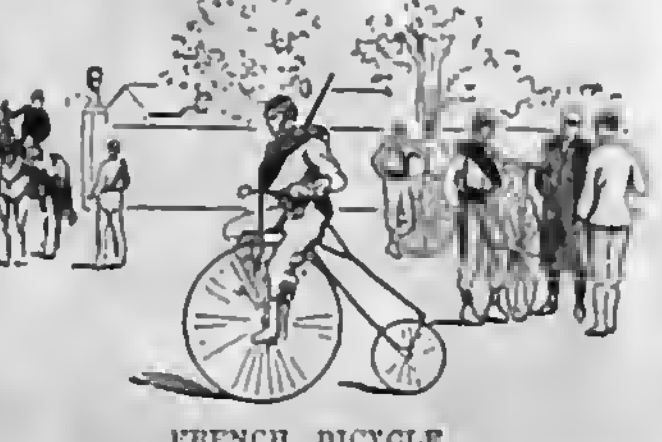
ENGLISH BICYCLE AMMUNITION WAGON.

enemy when secret plans they may follow up by catching their wined...
To fully appreciate the value of the hawk service one must turn to the records of the achievements of army carrier pigeons as set forth by the story of the sieges of Paris, Strasbourg and Metz. It is proved that of 354 pigeons sent out from Paris 100 returned with messages. One single



FRENCH BICYCLE.

pigeon carried 3500 dispatches of twenty words each between the commander of Paris and the temporary government established at Tours. Not only the French but all the German, Austrian, Russian and Italian fortresses are now supplied with a full corps of carrier pigeons, each having certain stations whether they travel regularly. Berlin is connected with Cologne and Koenigsberg respectively by a carrier pigeon service, and so is Paris and London. Occasionally German war pigeons are sent to Vienna and vice versa. Mr. Gladstone employed messenger pigeons with great success on his last electioneering tour in Ireland and water, and when the German Emperor travels at sea he is never without his coop of experienced birds. All the navies of the great powers are plentifully supplied with carrier pigeons, and just now an effort is made to furnish ocean steamers with which to carry news of disaster or messages of the date of arrival or departure.



GERMAN BICYCLE.

Germany and the other States of the Triple Alliance, as well as those of the dual alliance, have regular war carrier pigeon stations under military government. The amateur pigeon societies are likewise organized under a central head, who is responsible to the Minister of War. Germany, Austria and France each possesses in the neighborhood of 100,000 trained pigeons. Italy boasts of 60,000. The number of pigeons in Russia is not definitely known.

Up to now the only recognized enemies of messenger pigeons in war were: The foolhardy business of ballooning, obnoxious weather, storm, rain, snow, frost, hunger and thirst, the bullets of friends and enemies, and occasional birds of prey. Now that the Russian Government proposes to let loose a regular army of hawks of war the security and the life of the carrier pigeons becomes very precarious indeed. The smokeless powder likewise adds terrors to the poor birds' existence. Yet the military experts continue to extend and improve their war carrier-pigeon service, though it is admitted that the bird's capacity for work cannot be enhanced by any means. But then they also persist in building new armored ships, topheavy and liable to be blown up by a simple little torpedo, a thing much less pretentious than a trained hawk.

Snowshoes were first employed by Russia in the Scandinavian wars. In Siberia and in Finland they are in common use. After trying all systems and finally discarding the Christiania shoe, so much in vogue with sportsmen of all nations, the St. Petersburg authorities settled upon a pattern peculiar to Russia. It is broader and heavier than the Norwegian variety and permits the wearer to lay aside the pilot or balancing cane while making ready to shoot or engaging in battle. Furthermore, it is so constructed as to carry a man in full field equipment over deep snowdrifts.

the Russian soldier who...
If the Russian, as...
The thermometer was...
The formations were...
The men were able...
lying down, kneeling down, or standing.

As reconnoiterers the snowshoe messengers and Tirailleurs are said to have done wonders. They are noted in reaching out-of-the-way places which could neither be approached by horse nor bicycle, making extremely quick time. This is an entirely new aspect of snowshoe superiority, and the armies of the Triple Alliance will make haste to follow suit, though the advantage of originality will always be with Russia; it must also be considered, in comparing the chances of success of snowshoe troops belonging to the Russian, and the German, and Austrian armies, respectively, that the Muscovite takes quite naturally to this branch of the service, which he is more or less familiar from the days of his youth. The Russians, too, manufacture their own snowshoes in the artisan shops attached to each regiment. The powers of the Triple Alliance buy theirs in Scandinavia. I understand that Germany has just ordered a large supply at Christiania for use of the frontier guard at the Vosges.

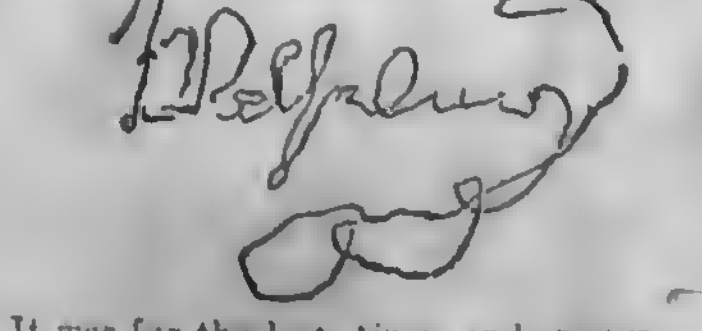
While dry rot seems to have taken hold in the bicycle corps of the armies of the Triple Alliance and of Russia, and while France records no further advancement than additional speed in her military wheel efforts, England has made great strides of late in the direction of finding further uses for the bicycle, and at the same time her riders are taught the noble art of self-defense or even taking the offensive.

Bicycles are now used in the British army to carry ammunition. The machine is constructed as follows: The case containing the war material is placed on a two-wheeled wagon drawn and preceded by twelve men riding behind each other on six bicycles. The speed of this machine is from nine and a half to fifteen miles an hour. It can travel over any kind of ground, the wheels being covered with rubber. The occupant of the first wheel marshals proceedings, the rest of the men only follow suit, working their arms and legs. It is claimed that the machine is not frequently subjected to accidents, and that as a means of carrying ammunition to an outpost it is without equal, being noiseless and swift at the same time. The machines will probably be generally adopted for use in fortresses. In case an English bicycle corps is attacked or finds it advantageous to take the offensive the men form a car with their machines after detaching their wheels. Then part of them crouch down or kneel down while the others shoot standing. It may be added that the English bicycle corps is most appropriately uniformed while the bicyclists of the other armies are hampered as much by useless equipments as by red tape. —Chicago Times.

His Last Signature.

When the old Emperor William was on his deathbed, says the Youth's Companion, he maintained his interest in the affairs of the German nation, and still performed his usual routine of duties as long as he was able. When he was asked one day by his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, if these cares of the Government did not tire him, his characteristic reply was, "I have no time to be tired."

During his very last days, when the angel of death had already touched his hand and rendered it almost powerless, a document was brought for him to sign. Bismarck, knowing how little strength he had left, and anxious to save him from any needless exertion, suggested that he merely sign the initial W to the paper; but the Emperor, with that courageous spirit that never left him while life lasted, summoned all his strength, and wrote in trembling hand his full signature:



It was for the last time, and many fac-similes of the document, which is preserved in the archives of the Reichstag, were made and given to the people as souvenirs of their beloved sovereign.

For comparison, we print below his signature as it was written in the days when he was well and strong:

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

The ...
JOHN H. ALDERSON
...
The ...
JOHN H. ALDERSON
...
The ...
JOHN H. ALDERSON
...

...the ...
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Dilley's Mill.

It was the pleasure of the writer to listen to a very interesting sermon delivered by Rev. Faltz...
...the ...
...the ...

NOTICE.

The Teachers' Examination will be held in the public school building at Marlinton, August 27 and 28, 1894.
...the ...
...the ...

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received for repaving the M. E. Church South at Green Bank, W. Va., until August 20th, 1894.
...the ...
...the ...

KODAKS
\$6.00 and \$10.00
Snap-Shot, Flash-Light and time exposure pictures can be taken by the latest Kodak...
...the ...
...the ...

Order of Publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:
At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, 6th day of August, 1894.
...the ...
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

ICE - CREAM
MARLINTON HOUSE,
...the ...
...the ...

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested in above styled cause that pursuant to a decree entered in the circuit court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 27th day of August, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters, to-wit:
...the ...
...the ...

Notice to Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of F. P. Vandervoort:
...the ...
...the ...

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.
July 30, 1894.
N. Frank & Sons, et. als.
...the ...
...the ...

Notice to Creditors and Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I. Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt:
...the ...
...the ...

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,
...the ...
...the ...

THE UMBRELLA
...the ...
...the ...

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day," is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.
Your income will be larger than ever when compared with the
BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.
Calico, 5 cents a yard... Ladies Shoes, Lullabelle Helemy, \$2.25 for \$1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Hilo, \$1.75 for \$1.25.
Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy
A \$15.00 SUIT FOR \$10.85?
A \$3.00 pair of Pants for \$2.25.
Thirty three and one third dollars on each you spend, in two years will will make the sum total, \$83.33 1/3.

This is a Good Umbrella.
Yours, for Trade,
P. GOLDEN.

E. H. Smith,
PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGIST,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
- DEALER IN -
Drugs, Paints and Oils,
Vaccines, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

W. A. FRAZIER, M. D.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.
Formerly Consulting Oculist and Auditor to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.
OFFICE: -Over Augusta National Bank Staunton, Va. June-1 yr.

In Poor Health
means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.
Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.
Brown's Iron Bitters
If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—it won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.
It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood

ROOFING
Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to lend, or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped everywhere.
PAINT
red and black, for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.
LADDERS
that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.
PAPER
heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors
PRICES
low. Circulars and quotations by addressing,
WM. A. LIST & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

FIRE FIRE
Insure against loss in the
Peabody Insurance Co.,
WHEELING, W. Va.
Incorporated Mar 1, 1862.
Cash Capital \$100,000.00.
N. C. McNEIL,
MARLINTON W. Va.

FURNITURE.
Fine Hardwood Furniture,
Stock always on hand,
And Orders taken.
All Handmade.
Wagon Making and Repairing.
SAW FILING.
GUN & LOCKSMITH WORK.
A. G. BURROWS,
COFFINS made to order.
Marlinton, W. Va.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Capacious Hospital, Large Clinics.
Next session begins October 1, 1894.
For catalogue, address
DAVID STREETER, M. D., Dean,
409 N. Exeter st., Baltimore, Md.

BLACKSMITHING
AND
Wagon Repairs.

[illegible]

The Rev. Mr. McClintic, a native of the State of Virginia, was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, and was one of the first preachers in the South. He was born in 1790, in the County of Albemarle, Va., and died in 1860, at the age of seventy years. He was a man of great piety and ability, and his labors were very successful. He was one of the first to introduce the Wesleyan Methodism into this country, and he was instrumental in the establishment of many churches and societies. His death was a great loss to the church and to the community.

—The County Superintendent of Free Schools wishes it to be made known that he has made every arrangement possible for the accommodation of the teachers during their stay in Marlinton while attending the Institute commencing August 2nd, next. About forty teachers can be accommodated by private families of the town, and there is an abundance of room at the hotels. The uniform price per day for board will be fifty cents. The citizens of the town will welcome the teachers of the county, and will do all in their power to make their visit a pleasant one.

—Readly made mixed paints, Dental Powders and the celebrated and world renowned Gaiety Perfumery are now on sale at the Marlinton drug store. Fresh, pure and cheap.

Personal.

Miss Josie Walker, of Virginia, is visiting her friend, Miss Annette Ligon, of Cloverlick.

Messrs. Robert and Hugh McGlaughlin and Wm. Guilford, of Hammore, were in Marlinton last week on legal business.

Miss Sallie Yenger has returned from a visit to Greenbrier.

A. M. McLaughlin and Mr. Rickerts, an Englishman of Lewisburg, are on Elk.

Miss Alice Baxter opened her school on Laurel Run on Monday.

The Messrs Patterson, of Huntersville, West Va., are visiting the family of Dr. A. Patterson on Ku Klux street.—Stanton Spectator.

Miss Mollie Smith, of Marlinton, West Va., and Miss Mary Cackley, of Bone-verte, are visiting friends in Staunton and near Harrisonburg, at the home of Col. B. F. Jackson.—Rockingham Register.

Mrs. Quincy W. Poage is reported to be quite ill.

Mrs. Mary Price, of Clover Creek, has been dangerously ill, but is regarded to be better, and hopes are entertained of her speedy recovery.

Mrs. S. L. Brown and Mrs. L. M. McClintic complimented the TIMES with a friendly call on Thursday.

Geo. W. McClintic, Esq., of Charleston, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Mary McClintic, near Buckeye.

Dr. S. P. Patterson, of Huntersville, accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Mollie Campbell, of Monterey, Va., were in Marlinton last Friday visiting friends.

Wm. H. Hopkins, a gallant Confederate soldier, known in Pocahontas to many of our old soldier readers as their comrade, died at Millboro, July 24th. He was shot through the lungs, and to the time of his decease carried the ball in his body.

Miss Chertsey Hopkins, of the Warm Springs, was recently elected Physician at the Western State Hospital, Staunton, Va.—Staunton Spectator.

Church Notes.

A very large audience attended the memorial services in memory of Mrs. Josiah Barlow, last Sabbath, conducted by Rev. Asa S. McNeill, assisted by Rev. G. P. Moore. The discourse pertinent to the occasion was founded on Corinthians, 15-35. "But some men will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?"

Rev. Telford has resigned as pastor of the Lewisburg Presbyterian Church.

Died.

Some of the Things That
Will Do to Tall.

The Pomahontaz delegation assembled at Union showed the following faces of the following citizens of the county: L. M. McClintic, Dr. J. M. Cunningham, S. P. Moore, R. A. Pratt, H. L. White, Geo. Curry, R. M. Beard, Thos. Kydenstricker, C. O. Adcock, Dr. C. L. Austin, Dr. F. T. McWhorter, R. W. Hill, J. A. Taylor, Geo. H. McLaughlin, G. W. Mann and Andrew Price, delegates in attendance, and S. W. Holt, H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, E. T. Holt, Wm. Wysong.

The town of Union was full of people, and its one hotel was crowded to the almost, but through the successful work of the reception committee working from its headquarters in the office of the *Independent Herald*, all delegations were secured pleasant rooms and lodging places.

Union entertained the democrats most magnificently, considering the size of the convention and that it is not a city.

The Congressional Convention met at the Opera House at 2 p. m., Wednesday, August 1st. Committees were appointed, the following Pomahontaz gentlemen finding places: On Credentials—L. M. McClintic; Resolutions—Geo. Curry; Permanent Organization and Order of Business—Dr. C. L. Austin; Basis of Representation—H. L. White.

A long debate followed on the question of adopting a platform setting forth the belief of the party or simply endorsing the Chicago platform. For some unknown reason the Alderson strength was for the hug platform, and the combined strength of his opposition against it. The platform was a true endorsement of Mr. Alderson's policy, but we believe that it would have endorsed the policy of any of the other gentlemen had he been a congressman from this district.

The platform was adopted by a vote of 141 to 833.

Mr. Alderson was nominated by the following vote, only one ballot being taken:

COUNTIES.	Alderson.	Preston.	McClunghty.
Boone.....	246 49	.....	53 49
Clay.....	44 5	15	.....
Fayette.....	41 2 10	87 10	2 1-10
Greendrier.....	25 10	20 5 10	.....
Kanawha.....	41	2	2
Logan.....	10	.....	5
Mercer.....	4	4	17 1
McDowell.....	3	.....	3
Monroe.....	7	2	3
Nichols.....	11	.....	.....
Pocahontas.....	64	34	.....
Raleigh.....	.....	.....	10
Summers.....	12	3	1
*Upshur.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	7	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	29	.....	34
Totals.—Alderson, 122 18 49.		Preston, 40 3-20.	McClunghty, 53 33 49.
Necessary to a choice, 113.			
*The solid vote of Upshur was cast for C. C. Higginbotham.			
The Executive Committee appointed were:			
Boone, J. E. Stollings; Clay, Richard Sheffon; Lafayette, C. E. Mullan; Greenbrier, L. J. Williams; Kanawha, Adam B. Littlepage; Logan, Bilton McDonald; Mercer, J. M. Saunders; McDowell, L. E. Flornoy; Monroe, Allen Caperton; Nichols, A. N. Campbell; Pocahontas, H. A. Yeager; Raleigh, A. P. Farley; Summers, Jas. H. Miller; Upshur, Wm. Mearns; Webster, Lewis McElwain; Wyoming, J. O. Saunders.			
Mr. Alderson and the defeated candidates addressed the convention with stirring Democratic speeches. Also, Hon. J. W. Marshall, M. C. of Virginia.			
Andrew Price of this paper was an assistant secretary of the convention, together with Col. Flintlock Perry, of the <i>Kanawha Democrat</i> , and Richard K. Meade, of the <i>Independent Herald</i> .			
SENATORIAL CONVENTION.			

most magnificent speech by John A. Taylor.

Logan was nominated on the second ballot.

The following shows the vote:

COUNTIES.	Arbuckle.	Holt.	Logan.
Pfaffville.			
Greenbrier.	15 2 10	58 10	2
Monroe.	6	16	13 13
Pocahontas.	11 12	8 11 12	
Summers.	11 14 17	8	53.17
Total.—	Arbuckle, 20. Holt, 23. Logan, 42 26-51.		

Necessary to nominate, 43.

On the second ballot Summers changed her vote, giving Logan 8 votes, and so nominated him.

Logan, Holt and Arbuckle made fine speeches.

L. M. McClinton was placed on the Executive committee of the district.

Dilley's Mill.

It is natural to indulge in the illusions of hope. The late showers bids the buckwheat crop hopeful.

Some frost in this vicinity the 5th.

Wm. J. Moore, who has been on the invalid list, is improving.

It was the pleasure of the writer to attend the Mt. Zion Sunday School, which is a model school of great interest, under the superintendency of W. H. Dilley and Morgan Grimes, and the efficient teachers, Geo. E. Moore and J. W. Grimes. To see youth and age thus commingled is a spiritual feast in which all should love to anticipate. Carry on the good work. There will be a reward for the spirit with which you have toiled. Not all the good seed falls upon a barren soil. Look forward with quenchless hopes, for the harvest will come and the reapers shall be made glad.

I notice the Brlay writer for the Herald has suggested Huntersville for the Institute. We think our worthy county superintendent exercised wise judgment in placing it where he did. The teachers of Pocahontas are live teachers, and they prefer meeting in a town whose ambition is to go forward.

As to hotel accommodations, Huntersville is only blessed with one while Marlinton has the honor to represent four, besides other private boarding houses, offering special accommodations for ladies. We think "Dick" is just a little off when he speaks of huddling the teachers in one little hotel. He asks, "Which is the cheapest?" The casual observer will answer, MARLINTON.

Rev. Tully preached to a large congregation at Mt. Zion August 5 and also Rev. Sumner preached very ably at Bethel. The latter expects to attend the Brusby-Ridgo Camp Meeting.

J. L. Carpenter's two-year-old dog caught and killed a raccoon weighing 28 pounds. The skin measured 3 feet and 9 inches from point of nose to tip of tail, and was 24 inches in width.

A. L. Dilley, proprietor of the Herald, was in this vicinity and spent a short time.

The photographer at Frost, J. W. Bever, is doing excellent work.

The "silver-tongued orator" was one of the attractions in the neighborhood last week. Caligniu, "Ben." We like to see you.

ANONYMOUS.

♦♦♦♦♦

Death of Miss Susie Bratton

Death has again visited our vicinity and this time claimed one of our most charming and lovable young ladies. At 10:45 on the morning of July 29, 1894 that grim visitor of death visited the home of Mr. A. S. Bratton, carrying off his only daughter, Miss Susie. Miss Bratton had for some time been quite ill at her home near "Wildwood Seminary," but there was no serious apprehension until a few days prior to her death when she became seriously ill. Although everything possible was done for her good she only grew worse until death relieved her sufferings. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. W. H. Grove, was held at 5 o'clock Monday evening, July 30th, at the home of the bereaved father. The funeral was very largely attended and there were many

and C. P. Jones and H. S. Hoover for plaintiffs, met at Lewisburg, last Friday, where Judge Campbell is holding court, for the purpose of submitting the papers on a motion to dissolve. Mr. McClintic opened with a few remarks to the effect that he was willing to submit the case on the papers. Mr. Rucker followed, basing his argument against the dissolving of the injunction on the grounds that funds already on hand could not be counted in the calculation as to whether the new contract created a debt, by binding the county for more than could be paid from one year's levy. Mr. Jones cited the case of Spillman vs. City of Parkersburg on this point, and showed wherein the case in hand differed from the case of Davis vs. Board of Education, on which the defendants relied principally. Mr. McClintic closed with a lengthy speech setting up that they had tried to build the court-house out of the levies of three years and that when the county court had been enjoined, the making of the new contract was in pursuance of the law compelling them to erect buildings with all possible dispatch; that the \$5,000 bond given by the development company was to be considered cash on hand, showing that this made funds amounting to over \$33,000 to pay the \$28,000 contract. A motion to commit the county court for contempt, etc., was made.

Judge Campbell took the papers, remarking that he would not have time to pass on the questions for two or three days, and up to Thursday morning's mail nothing had been heard from him.

An appeal will be taken, no doubt, in any event.

Hillsboro Academy.

The Hillsboro Male and Female Academy has secured the services of Prof. J. E. Wamsley, a most efficient instructor, as principal, and a most successful term is insured. This school has been uniformly a fine institution for more than fifty years, and many a successful man owes his advancement in a great degree to its training.

Green Bank.

We are having nice growing weather at this time, and corn will make a fair crop, if frost don't come too soon this fall.

Bill Sharp, of Clover Creek, was in our village last week.

Capt. C. B. Swecker, Dunmore, was in our place last Thursday. Ben is a dunny.

L. C. Burtlette was visiting at H. M. Moore's last week.

Mrs. C. C. Burner and son Sandy are visiting in this neighborhood at this writing.

There is one case of diphtheria at S. B. Hannah's, a little boy. Dr. Little is attending physician, and it is doing well.

J. W. Riley has typhoid fever and is doing well, with Dr. Little attending him.

Charley Cleok, of Bath county, Va., was in our neighborhood last week looking for fat sheep and cattle, but did not say he wanted to buy any. He thought he might buy.

O. L. Oradolph is running J. B. Flever's mill with his engine.

Some petty thief entered the hen roost of Jns. Curry's last week, and took some chickens without leave and did not return good for evil.

Some person or thing went into Dr. C. L. Ansteth's spring house and got some latter that did not belong to them.

Shot-guns are ready now; come again; we are not all gone to singing. A. B. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Randolph Institute got mad at Haverly and after it had spent a day or two there, adjourned to El...

W. H. Overholt has sold his farm at Frost for \$8,500.

One of several more was made towards the blackberry region this week.

French lamps, American and Brussels Chandeliers, at the drug store.

A party of Charleston gentlemen and Mr. L. M. McClintic are camping on Cranberry.

A few pieces of All Wool Dress Goods at P. Golden's—38 inches wide, for 10 cents.

Some very cool nights calling for fire in the morning have been experienced lately.

Several crates of the finest pictures, in stock, at P. Golden's new business establishment.

Mr. R. D. King has enlarged his printing mill, and is getting ready for work on the court house.

"Don't smoke," but if you do, buy your tobacco and cigars at the drug store.

Take shelter for an hour or so under the umbrellas of P. Golden, as displayed in his big "out" this week. His style of goods are unique, pretty, cheap and quite attractive.

The injunction papers, reported lost, were picked up by mistake by Mr. Heckner, with a lot of his papers, and carried to Grafton. From thence they were forwarded by express to Lewisburg.

"I suppose we will have to call this man Mr. Whiskers?" "No, but very near it; it is a Mr. Beard," is what the travelers said when they met a man in Kenick's Valley the other day.

Jim Sizemore, aged 11, has developed a legal mind. When told that he would be indicted for stealing fish, he replied that they had not seen him kill a fish, or seen him have a head one, and so they could "just crack their whip."

Mrs. Rebecca Duffield, the aged consort of the late lamented John Duffield, Esq., is at her daughter's, Mrs. Annie Ratcliffe's, very low with malignant cancer on her left eye and cheek. Her sufferings at times are distressing.

C. E. Beard, Esq., of Mill Point has cut sixteen acres of buckwheat. He is trying experiments to get a good stand of grass. He has sowed a part of his corn land to timothy. Grass seed has been failing to grow for so long that quite a serious problem presents itself to the farmer.

MR. EDITOR: What is a drawback? Answer in next paper, and oblige.

A "drawback" in West Virginia is when a prescription calls for a quart of whiskey, and the invalid only buys a pint, he is given a "drawback" to show that he is entitled to complete his order. It is considered no drawback in many respects.

Mr. James Ratcliffe says there has been no rain, so to speak of, since June on his premises near Green Hill School House. His spring has gone dry, the first time in thirty years, and water is carried from Mrs. Catherine Ratcliffe's for home use. His orchard also fails to bear fruit, the first time since the trees began to bear twenty years ago. His trees are of the improved variety, and very thrifty. The warm spell in March the apparent cause.

Some one was admiring a fine orchard on one of our roadsides, and concerning that orchard there hangs a tale. A fruit tree agent had sold a Col. Somebody a lot of trees, who refused to receive them as they came a little late. Suit was brought before a Union justice against the Confederate Colonel, and judgment recovered. The Colonel threw the trees away, and a neighbor gathered them up and planted them. They grew and the result is—one of the finest orchards in the country.

The case of Sam Gilmer vs. O. P. Sydeman & Co. Drug Company was on trial in Lewisburg, last Friday. Damages were claimed by plaintiff on the grounds that about a year ago he had bought what was intended to be whiskey, but what was really raw rum.

While in camp in the woods he had lifted the bottle to his lips, thrown back his head and let the liquid gurgled down his throat until he had swallowed enough to almost kill him. He claims to be affected by it to this day. Report says that he recovered a judgment of \$5,000.

At the Convention.

Some of the Things That Will Do to Tell.

The Pocahontas delegation assembled at Hinton showed the familiar faces of the following citizens of the county: L. M. McClintic, Dr. J. M. Cunningham, S. P. Moore, E. A. Friel, H. L. White, Geo. Curry, R. M. Beard, Thos. Sydenstricker, C. O. Arbogast, Dr. C. L. Austin, Dr. F. T. McClintic, R. W. Hill, J. A. Taylor, Geo. H. McLaughlin, C. W. Mann and Andrew Price, delegates in attendance, and S. W. Holt, H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, E. T. Holt, Wm. Wysong.

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The platform was adopted by a vote of 141 to 83.

Mr. Alderson was nominated by the following vote, only one ballot being taken:

COUNTIES.	Alderson.	Preston.	McClagherty.
Beane	246 49	15	53 49
Clay	445	15	
Fayette	13 210	87 10	21 10
Greenbrier	25 10	20 5 10	
Kanawha	41	2	2
L Logan	10		5
Mercer	4	4	17 4
McDowell	3		3
Monroe	7	2	3
Nicholas	11		
Pocahontas	64	34	
Raleigh			10
Summers	12	3	1
Upshur			
Webster	7		
Wyoming	24		34

Totals.—Alderson, 122 18 49.
Preston, 40 3 20.

McClagherty, 53 33 49.

Necessary to a choice, 113.

The solid vote of Upshur was cast for C. C. Higginbotham.

The Executive Committee appointed were:

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Mr. Alderson and the defeated candidates addressed the convention with stirring Democratic speeches. Also, Hon. J. W. Marshall, M. C., of Virginia.

Andrew Price of this paper was an assistant secretary of the convention, together with Col. Flintlock Perry, of the Kanawha Democrat, and Richard K. Mendu, of the Independent Herald.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Senatorial Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. on Thursday, and J. H. Miller, of Hinton, elected chairman and Mr. McLaugherty, of Monroe, secretary.

The member of the committee on resolutions appointed from this county, was Andrew Price.

Preston offered the name of Mr. Arbuckle; Capt. Latham, of Monroe, Mr. Logan, and our countryman was presented to the convention in a most magnificent speech by John A. Faylor.

Logan was nominated on the second ballot.

The following shows the vote:

COUNTIES.	Arbuckle.	Holt.	Logan.
Fayette			22
Greenbrier	15 2 10	58 10	2
Monroe	4	16	13 14
Pocahontas	11 12	8 11 12	
Summers	11 11	8	53 17

Total.—Arbuckle, 29.
Holt, 21.

Logan, 42 30 51.

Necessary to nominate, 43.

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Logan, Holt and Arbuckle made fine speeches.

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The photographer at Frost, J. W. Bever, is doing excellent work.

The "silver-tongued orator" was one of the attractions in the neighborhood last week. Call again, "Ben." We like to see you.

ANONYMOUS.

Death of Miss Susie Bratton.

Death has again visited our vicinity and this time claimed one of our most charming and lovable young ladies. At 10:45 on the morning of July 29, 1894, that grief-stricken father visited the home of Mr. A. S. Bratton, carrying off his only daughter, Miss Susie. Miss Bratton had for some time been quite ill at her home near "Wildwood Seminary," but there was no serious apprehension until a few days prior to her death when she became seriously ill. Although everything possible was done for her good she only grew worse until death relieved her sufferings. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. W. H. Grove, was held at 5 o'clock Monday evening, July 30th, at the home of the bereaved father. The funeral was very largely attended and there were many lovely flowers to decorate the grave of the deceased. Those acting as pall bearers were the following young gentlemen: Messrs. H. B. Warren, R. L. Withrow, H. Warwick, W. C. Dickinson, J. P. Hawkins, Jr., and J. G. Davidson. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved parent, brother and relatives.—Clifton Forge Review.

This young lady was the only sister

The Court-house Injunction.

Pursuant to notice the attorneys L. B. McClintic for defendants and C. P. Jones and H. S. Rucker for plaintiffs met at Lewisburg, last Friday, where Judge Campbell is holding court, for the purpose of submitting the papers on a motion to dissolve. Mr. McClintic opened with a few remarks to the effect that he was willing to submit the case on the papers. Mr. Rucker followed, basing his argument against the dissolving of the injunction on the grounds that funds already on hand could not be counted in the calculation as to whether the new contract created a debt, by binding the county for more than could be paid from one year's levy. Mr. Jones cited the case of Spillman vs. City of Parkersburg on this point, and showed wherein the case in hand differed from the case of Davis vs. Board of Education, on which the defendants relied principally. Mr. McClintic closed with a lengthy speech setting up that they had tried to build the court-house out of the levies of three years and that when the county court had been enjoined, the making of the new contract was in pursuance of the law compelling them to erect buildings with all possible dispatch; that the \$5,000 bond given by the development company was to be considered cash on hand, showing that this made funds amounting to over \$33,000 to pay the \$28,000 contract. A motion to commit the county court for contempt, etc., was made.

Judge Campbell took the papers, remarking that he would not have time to pass on the questions for two or three days, and up to Thursday morning's mail nothing had been heard from him.

An appeal will be taken, no doubt, in any event.

Hillsboro Academy.

The Hillsboro Male and Female Academy has secured the services of Prof. J. E. Wamsley, a most efficient instructor, as principal, and a most successful term is insured. This school has been uniformly a fine institution for more than fifty years, and many a successful man owes his advancement in a great degree to its training.

Green Bank.

We are having nice growing weather at this time, and corn will make a fair crop, if frost don't come too soon this fall.

Bill Sharp, of Clover Creek, was in our village last week.

Capt. C. B. Swecker, Dunmore, was in our place last Thursday. Ben is a dandy.

L. C. Bartlette was painting at H. M. Moore's last week.

Mrs. C. C. Burnor and son Sandy are visiting in this neighborhood at this writing.

There is one case of diphtheria at S. B. Hancock's, a little boy. Dr. Little is tending the physician, and it is doing well.

J. W. Riley has typhoid fever and is doing well, with Dr. Little attending him.

Charley Cleek, of Bath county, Va., was in our neighborhood last week looking for fat sheep and cattle, but did not say he wanted to buy any. He thought he might buy.

O. L. Orndolph is running J. R. Hefner's mill with his engine. Some petty thief entered the hen roost of Jas. Curry's last week, and took some chickens without leave and did not return good for evil.

Some person or thing went into Dr. C. L. Austin's spring house and got some butter that did not belong to them.

Shot-guns are ready now; come again; we are not all gone to singing.

A. B. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

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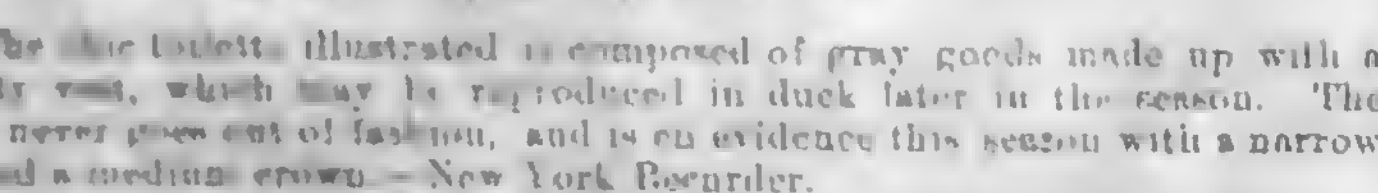
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



as during the war, some of the distinguished, or, perhaps, it is more accurate to say, notable army officers are swarming in the staff. In noting the military men in Washington at this time, one naturally thinks of McAllister Schofield, the present commander of the army. General Schofield was born in Chatsaugus, N. H., September 28, 1831. He was educated at West Point and had as class-mates Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, who subsequently became famous in the Civil War. Schofield was a scientific man, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the West Point Academy. His position he occupied at the breaking out of the war, in 1861. His service during the contest was as chief of staff to General Lyon, who fell at Springfield, Mo. Subsequently Schofield was appointed as commander of a brigade and distinguished himself against Sterling Price.



ter Southern leaders in Mississippi and Arkansas. In 1863 he was promoted Major-General and assigned to command of a division in the Army of the Potomac. He served with Sherman during the Atlanta campaign and was present at Nashville in the spring of 1864. He was killed in the battle of Nashville in the destruction of the Confederate army. After the war he was buried in the Soldiers' Home at Nashville. He was the father of the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, and on the 22nd of March 1865 he was placed in the front of the army. He will be remembered by the people of the South as a man of a beautiful and noble character, with him in the front of the army in Washington.

He Lay & His Children

... speaking of the late Gen.

Queen Victoria's conservative fondness for the things she is used to is shown in the fact that the little ivory



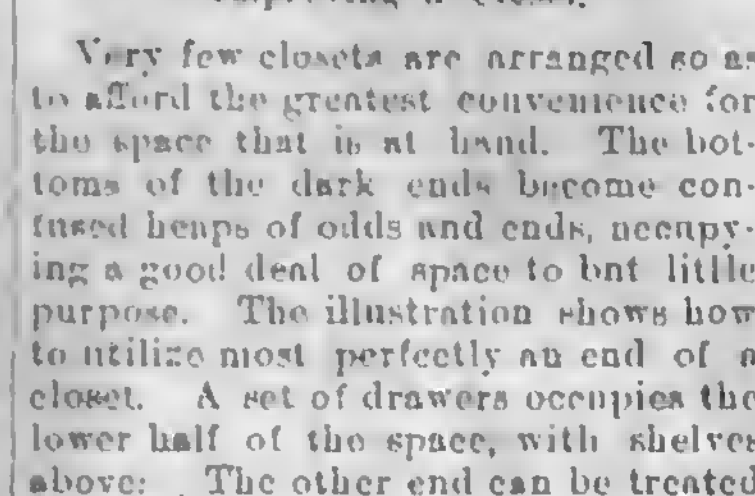
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ferior, and leave either
acid or alkali in the food

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THE WAT.T. PAPER MERCHANT

The peacock throne of Shah Jehan was valued at \$30,000,000, his crown at \$12,000,000, and when he died \$150,000,000 in gems was found in his treasury.



IMPROVED CLOSET.

in the same way, if desired; but a better way, perhaps, would be to leave the end clear for the hanging up of clothing, with a box the width of the closet, having a hinged cover, to occupy the floor space below, in which boots, rubbers and other articles may be placed.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Mary Higgins eloped with a farm hand in Plainsburg, Ill. In jumping from a window she sprained her ankle. While getting in a buggy with her lover the horse ran away and broke her nose. Then the watch dog seized her, her father was aroused and Mary was captured and returned to the parental roof. The farm hand escaped and carried off a purse belonging to his prospective bride. It contained \$10. —New York Mail and Express.

A Heathen Proposition.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for Illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order.

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A WEEK

Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can turn out a good article through the country. A license is not necessary. A few variances in towns and cities. Men and women of good character will find this an exceptional opportunity for profitable employment. Spare hours may be used. Good advantage.

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J. H. Patterson, set with shovels	10 00
17 J. W. Price, exam. tunable	2 00
17 V. Allison, con. lunatic to jail	2 00
17 V. Allison, 1 P. d. on State and	
State School tax	48 00
same. 1700 voters	81 00
17 J. Fisher, making coffin	8 00
17 J. Hoff, assignee	5 00
17 H. McLaughlin, furnishing	
wood for courthouse	20 00
K. O. Wade, conveying pauper to	
poor farm	3 00
E. H. Moriarty, keeping paupers	
at poor farm	97 57
J. E. Campbell, print. poll books,	10 00
same. public print for co.	60 00
E. H. King, making benches for	
courthouse	17 50
J. B. Piles, wood for C. H. & Co.	60 25
Andrew Price, print ballots, &c.	33 00
Isaac McNeel, renting poor farm	2 00
E. Board	2 00
17 H. McLaughlin, moving pub-	
lic records	10 00
Utah Bond, same	0 00
Levy Gay, same	0 00
Geo. Baxter, helping to lay vo-	
ting precinct	4 00
H. E. O'Leary, making plans, &c.,	
for courthouses and jail	200 00
Same, expenses, &c.	93 00
Same	50 00
Same	80 27
Albert Gunther, work on founda-	
tion of new jail	400 00
Amos Barlow, work on abutment	
of bridge at Huntersville	772 78
Geo. W. Kerr, juror of inquest,	
(Tracy)	4 00
R. V. Perkins, same, Underwood	2 00
Alvin J. Burr	2 00
R. E. Moran, witness	50
J. C. Moran	50
Chas. McNeel	86
W. H. Gross, justice	5 00
B. F. Hamilton, rope, &c.	8 00
Total	\$2,058 37

Given under my hand this 4th day of August, 1894.
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

To the Teachers of Pocahontas County.

The Teachers Institute will be held at Marlinton, beginning Aug. 20, and continuing for five days.

All teachers not exempt from Institute attendance are by law required to attend at least one institute annually; and any teacher who fails or refuses to attend, unless such teacher shall have an excuse for not so attending, sufficient in the judgment of the Board of Examiners, shall not be entitled to examination, or be employed to teach any free school during the year within which such failure or refusal may occurred.

The County Institutes are held for the purpose of training, improving, and qualifying teachers for more efficient service in the school room. Their object is to give the teacher instruction in the subjects taught in the public schools, and to secure uniformity in work, as well as to correct prevailing errors. The Institute work for the present year is very important from the fact that "The Graded Course of Study for the Country and Village Schools" occupies a prominent place in the Institute Programme.

It is useless to day to talk to progressive school teachers of the value of a graded course of study for country and village schools. Leading school men everywhere know of its importance, and they are doing all they can to introduce such a course into their schools. The public school system is a business enterprise, and it should be managed on business principles. It should be so managed that the State or county will get the greatest possible return for money invested. Can a more important step be taken in the direction of progress and economy than to introduce a graded course of study into the schools? The Legislature of West Virginia has, for the present, answered this question by making it the duty of the State Superintendent to prescribe a Graded Course of Primary Instruction to be followed in the Country and village schools. The State Superintendent, in compliance with the legal requirement, has prepared such a course of study, and presupposes its use in every school, for which it is designed. It is now the duty of the teacher to see that his school is graded according to the plan of the course of study. When this course of study has been

country districts, therefore we must look to the country and village schools for that citizenship and home life for which the States live. What an interest, then, should be manifested in them! How great is the influence of these schools upon the country.

Then, fellow teachers, let us adopt that course of instruction which will insure the highest efficiency in the education of the children. To secure this and to bring the public schools under a systematic management, a uniform course of study is certainly essential. Success will come to the graded schools.

Reports from the different counties of the State show that fully three thousand country and village schools have been graded and classified according to the State Manual. It is no idle boast to say that if the work of grading the schools continues to progress, West Virginia will very soon have the most complete school system in the country. Shall Pocahontas county be behind the other counties of our State in this grand work? What say you fellow teachers? Some say, "the schools of Pocahontas cannot be graded," but I am of the opinion that the close of the school year '94-'95 will see all the schools of our county properly classified and graded, because the work depends upon you, fellow teachers, and you have given evidence that you are willing to labor faithfully for the advancement of the free school system.

Let me ask of you to do all you can to arouse the people to take greater interest in education of the youths of Pocahontas. Let us raise the standard of education until it can truthfully be said, "Pocahontas has the best class of teachers and the best system of instruction in the State."

The teachers want a better salary and the people want better teachers. Now, let us as teachers do our part toward settling the salary question, by entering into our profession with heart and soul.

COME TO THE INSTITUTE.

Let every teacher be present on the first day of the Institute. Without your hearty co-operation the Institute will be a failure. Do not regard it as a place of tasks, but think of it as a place of rest and refreshment, a place at which we can meet our fellow teachers, and exchange our views on the subject of teaching and receive instruction that will aid us in future work. We must do our duty if we would hold in pleasant remembrance the Institute week. Let us meet not only with the determination to receive instruction. If we will do this, rest assured that the Institute will be a success.

ORGANIZE FOR THE WORK OF 1894 AND 1895.

State Superintendent Lewis made the following remark to the teachers' Institute last year: "If the seven thousand teachers of West Virginia only will, if they will organize and then work, they can carry any proposition for school reform." If this be true of a State organization, why not of a county? So let all the teachers of Pocahontas county meet at the County Institute, and organize for the work of '94 and '95.

Pledging anew, fellow teachers, my co-operation with you in the school work, and thanking you for your kindness and many acts of courtesy, I am

Yours most obediently,
Edray, W. Va. D. L. BARLOW,
Aug. 1, 1894. County Supt.

Clover and the Bees.

It is not generally known that clover depends on the bee for the prolongation of its existence. The white clover is fertilized by the ordinary honey bee, while the red clover's florets are so deep that only the gigantic humble bee can extract the honey, and in so doing the flower is fertilized. It is a well-known fact that we have practically no humble bees in this country,

and these plants that are fertilized by the wild do mix and produce a hybrid sort of plant, neither the one nor the other, as when white and yellow corn are planted together.

We are not likely to see the clover or huller following the threshing machine about until we import a lot of humble bees.

L. C. BARTLETT,
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Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.
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THE
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Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are \$50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him \$5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct \$5.25 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we do offer an inducement to save both time and money by completing the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a Life Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our penman, Prof. W. Ballentine, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof. Dunsmore is giving his special attention to the Theory and Practical Departments this session. 28 years ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accountants of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call on or address
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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine, or other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use. Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and all feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cuts, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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Lowell, Mass.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children I recommend it as a superior remedy known to me."
H. A. Andrews,
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put into practice only in the grade.

All work guaranteed as to workman-
ship, fit and finish.

Officers of THE KEELBY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling

A MISPLACED LEGACY.



It was quite dark when the little cat came to admit the ampie door of Mrs. Chilcott. She stepped heavily alone, and with her usual familiarity, opened the door without the preliminary of announcing her approach. Mrs. Gupitill sat at a small table writing.

"Mandy! Is that you?" "O Mandy! Are you at home?" exclaimed the woman, the one with affected cordiality and the other with affected surprise.

"I thought maybe you'd be gone to me long," continued Mrs. Chilcott, saying the papers which Mrs. Gupitill hastily put away.

"I didn't know which was ringing; the fog-bell or the meeting-bell." "I guess they was both at it. But you've got time to finish your letter. Don't mind me," Mrs. Chilcott retorted back with an air of effacing herself.

"Well, I was all done but signing. I might as well do that and take it along to the postoffice."

The signing was slow and awkward under the watchful eye of the visitor, and the color flamed a moment in Mrs. Gupitill's withered cheek.

"I suppose I might as well tell you, Susan," she said, folding the letter, "that Hiram's going to buy those nets and tackle he was looking at over to Portsmouth. He went over Friday in his dory to get 'em. I thought he might as well clinch the trade before fall fishing."

She spoke hurriedly but with constraint. Mrs. Chilcott's face showed surprise and disapproval.

"I thought you was saying he didn't calculate to stand the expense just now," she remarked.

"Well, he didn't think to right away," Mrs. Gupitill was taking down her shawl from the peg by the door, and therefore her back was toward the visitor. "I've just writ Hiram to get the cars and those decoy ducks, too, whilst he was about it," she added.

There was an ominous silence. Mrs. Gupitill's voice was a little shaky as she began again:

"I might as well tell you (not as last, Susan, but you needn't yip to the neighbors; we had a little sum come to us from the Squire Bean property. 'Twasn't but two hundred dollars, but it come in handy."

"Why, Mandy Gupitill! I didn't know you was acquainted!"

"Well, we was n't much. That is, I know Squire Bean by sight, and he and the cap'n used to have transac-tions before he died. Perhaps he knew I had a net and Hiram left."

"Well, it beats all!" said Mrs. Chilcott. "You kept it from me pretty well, Mandy. I hadn't heard nothing about it all."

"I wasn't no regular writ-out. He just left a kind of memoran-dum saying that he wanted—so they brought the money over to me."

"I suppose you stepped out into the street, and that's all?" The second bell rang, and Mrs. Chilcott and Mrs. Gupitill made their way toward the village hall. Mrs. Chilcott and Mrs. Gupitill were the first to arrive and the last to leave. Hiram Bean to his last day was a dory of getting the nets and tackle.

"I suppose the money was a good far-thing to you, Mandy," said Mrs. Chilcott, looking at the top in a solemn manner. "I don't it does seem a little bit of a fortune, don't it?"

"I don't make it out," continued Mrs. Chilcott, after a minute's survey of another stray scribble. "Squire Bean was a right sight in some ways and a right sight in others. Wh always had a good leave Mandy 'Lizbeth something."

Mrs. Gupitill straightened herself and looked instantly astute and for-lidden, but this did not discourage her neighbor's vanity.

"He appeared kind, and set a good deal by her, and as good as promised to leave her something. But there! you can't depend on folks."

"Where is she now?" asked Mrs. Gupitill, with interest.

"She's living long of his folks, over to the Cove. She was a Bay Gupitill married a Cove Gupitill. You might as well say human being as Gupitill, in this town."

Mrs. Gupitill fixed her eyes upon the opposite wall, but no handwriting ap-peared thereon to refresh her troubled gaze. Two bright red spots burned in either cheek, unnoticed by her companion, whose attention was becoming scattered.

"What did Mr. Bean use to call your niece when she worked there?" Mrs. Gupitill asked, dually, her voice sounding harshly above the stillness that preceded the opening exercises.

"Mandy 'Lizbeth. Why?"

But Mrs. Gupitill did not say why. She sat in grim silence, twisting her black cotton gloves, which she had re-moved, into a hard knot.

A shrill voice suddenly rang out: "I've reached the land of corn and wine, And all the riches freely mine, and the congregation took up the strain."

Twice during the prayer Mrs. Chil-cott was obliged to undodge the erect head beside her into a semblance of devotion. To sit upright at such a time was not in accordance with her idea of the duty of a "professing member."

When the service was over and the women were out in the fog again, Mrs. Gupitill asked abruptly, "How does your niece appear to get along, anyway?"

Mrs. Chilcott gave a deep sigh. "There, Mandy! it's dreadful! She just manages to live by pinching along."

"I guess we all know what pinching is," said Mrs. Gupitill, abruptly turn-ing toward her little light in the dis-tance.

"Bring over your work and sit a spell, some day," called Mrs. Chilcott, through the darkness, but there was no answer.

"I declare! Ain't she odd!" de-manded Mrs. Chilcott of the void about her, as she stood under a drip-ping elm, peering after the slim figure of her neighbor.

"She always was the closest-mouthed, ear'onest kind of a person. I hope that money won't turn her head; but for my part, I'd excuse a little natural pride in her, bein' she's the only Gupitill on record that ever did have any luck."

Hiram Gupitill returned from his trip to Portsmouth with the coveted nets. For weeks it seemed as if he had probased good luck with them. Each setting of the nets brought a good haul of fish, for which he found an easy market.

His mother seemed strangely in-ferior at his good fortune, but her lack of enthusiasm ironbided him less than the indescribable change that had come over her. Her voice and face seemed to have sharpened, and she grew ill and nervous.

One afternoon in late November the young man announced his intention of sailing around to the outer harbor in his dory, and of making a landing at the Cove on his way back. The sea was as calm as midsummer when he disappeared around the headland, but within two hours a dull roar began along the bar and around the shore. At first fitful, it soon became contin-uous, until one of those gales which seem to be born out of a sudden caprice of the sea, rather than of the heavens, was driving the water in whitecaps.

As long as daylight lasted Mrs. Gupitill did not leave the little window that looked toward the sea. After the evening meal was prepared she watched anxiously, with the silence of the house behind her and the roar of the breakers before.

It was not likely, she thought, that Hiram had left the Cove. He would stay with the fishermen there, for it was far to come by land. She said this over and over to herself, but never-theless her restlessness attained such a pitch that she put on her old cloak and went out upon the hill.

She stood there listening to the wind and water, and scanning the black stretch before her.

Some passing fishermen called to her not to be anxious, and said that Hiram was too much of a sea-dog to leave the Cove. She crept back in the teeth of the gale, somewhat reassured. Small need to wait now, for the storm had so increased that no small craft could live in it.

Toward midnight she went to bed; but there was on her mind another anxiety as great as that caused by the storm and her uneasiness for her son.

other things, she thought, the doubts and worries of the past weeks, to her pre-fering by what she could not now re-gard as other than a terrible mistake in the matter of Squire Bean's legacy, came up to confront her.

"Well, I did it for Hiram," she said repeatedly, "but he'll never live to know it. But that ain't going to clear me!"

She fell at last into a troubled sleep, but at daylight woke suddenly, with every sense refined and with that quick impression of a duty that comes often-times in the first waking. She was dressed and at the door before the first chimney in the village caught a warmer color from the sun, or sent upward its first thin wreath of smoke.

She gazed at the sea. The wind had lulled, but the water looked even more frightful. Here and there were edifying fragments of timber that told their own story.

She walked quickly along in the gray of the morning through the silent street strewn thick with wet leaves and little branches torn off by the gale. When she reached Mrs. Chilcott's door she found Susan just lighting her kitchen fire.

"Why, Mandy Gupitill! Mrs. Chil-cott exclaimed. "I thought it was a spirit. Where'd you come from?"

"I come from home, Susan, and I've got something on my mind—"

"Oh, I know, Mandy! Now you sit down, and don't get restless. Jas-on says Hiram most likely stopped—"

"It ain't Hiram nor the gale, Susan Chilcott; it's me. I'm a thief!"

Mrs. Chilcott opened her mouth, but no words came.

"I'm a thief!" Mrs. Gupitill re-peated, and the fierceness of the spoken words told plainly how many times she had said them inwardly. "I knew all along the money wa'n't for me, but I kept it. Hiram had spent some of it, and I dreaded to cast him down again, he'd had such luck. We was near starving, Susan Chilcott, when that money come—but that don't clear me. Hiram he didn't have no luck, and he needed them nets, and since then I haven't dared to tell him that I knew it so long."

She spoke har-dly lest her courage should fail her.

"Are you daft, Mandy? What money do you mean?"

"I mean that Squire Bean money. I might have knowed I couldn't have kept it. I knew it that night we was to meeting, when you told me about 'Mandy 'Lizbeth."

Mrs. Chilcott stared. Whatever suspicions she may have had, she had stilled them.

"It was this way, Susan. Squire Bean, he really intended that two hundred dollars to go to your niece, Mandy Elizabeth Gupitill; but when they come round askin' for 'Mandy L. Gupitill,' forgetting to apoll 'Liz-beth with an E, and my name bein' 'Mandy L. Gupitill, I—"

Mrs. Gupitill could go no farther. She looked as if she were about to faint.

"Great earth and seas!" exclaimed Mrs. Chilcott from the pantry, whence she presently returned with a steam-ing portion of "composition tea," which she made Mrs. Gupitill drink.

"Swallow it all down, Mandy; it will calm you," she said. Mrs. Gupitill revived a little.

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"I've done nothing but think, but last night I had kind of a present-iment, and I believe just as much as anything Hiram's gone down along with his father—and all the tackle and oars was bought with stolen money!"

Then for the first time she began to rock herself to and fro, and sob and cry out that she could never see her son again, and that his mother was a thief.

"Hush up, 'Mandy! You ain't neither a thief—quit, I tell you, the children will hear you! You're all up-set. There, sit up, and don't let us have any more such carryings on. It's nothing but the Gupitill iniquity!"

"I shall never see Hiram again!" Mandy sobbed.

"I don't know about that. It looks to me terrible sight like smoke coming out of your chimney. I guess it's most likely Hiram building your fire!"

She walked quickly along in the gray of the morning through the silent street strewn thick with wet leaves and little branches torn off by the gale. When she reached Mrs. Chilcott's door she found Susan just lighting her kitchen fire.

"Why, Mandy Gupitill! Mrs. Chil-cott exclaimed. "I thought it was a spirit. Where'd you come from?"

"I come from home, Susan, and I've got something on my mind—"

"Oh, I know, Mandy! Now you sit down, and don't get restless. Jas-on says Hiram most likely stopped—"

"It ain't Hiram nor the gale, Susan Chilcott; it's me. I'm a thief!"

Mrs. Chilcott opened her mouth, but no words came.

"I'm a thief!" Mrs. Gupitill re-peated, and the fierceness of the spoken words told plainly how many times she had said them inwardly. "I knew all along the money wa'n't for me, but I kept it. Hiram had spent some of it, and I dreaded to cast him down again, he'd had such luck. We was near starving, Susan Chilcott, when that money come—but that don't clear me. Hiram he didn't have no luck, and he needed them nets, and since then I haven't dared to tell him that I knew it so long."

She spoke har-dly lest her courage should fail her.

"Are you daft, Mandy? What money do you mean?"

"I mean that Squire Bean money. I might have knowed I couldn't have kept it. I knew it that night we was to meeting, when you told me about 'Mandy 'Lizbeth."

Mrs. Chilcott stared. Whatever suspicions she may have had, she had stilled them.

"It was this way, Susan. Squire Bean, he really intended that two hundred dollars to go to your niece, Mandy Elizabeth Gupitill; but when they come round askin' for 'Mandy L. Gupitill,' forgetting to apoll 'Liz-beth with an E, and my name bein' 'Mandy L. Gupitill, I—"

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other things, she thought, the doubts and worries of the past weeks, to her pre-fering by what she could not now re-gard as other than a terrible mistake in the matter of Squire Bean's legacy, came up to confront her.

"Well, I did it for Hiram," she said repeatedly, "but he'll never live to know it. But that ain't going to clear me!"

She fell at last into a troubled sleep, but at daylight woke suddenly, with every sense refined and with that quick impression of a duty that comes often-times in the first waking. She was dressed and at the door before the first chimney in the village caught a warmer color from the sun, or sent upward its first thin wreath of smoke.

She gazed at the sea. The wind had lulled, but the water looked even more frightful. Here and there were edifying fragments of timber that told their own story.

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MEMOR OF THE DAY.

A trying situation—The clock mod-els.

It is seldom difficult to appear nat-ural when you have no desire to please.—Puck

Paddy's latest feat was to pawn a gun, preparatory to a day's shooting, in order to buy cartridges.—London Fun.

There is plenty of room at the top, but there isn't enough for one tenth of the people who think they ought to be there.—Puck.

The peace maker is a commendable character, but he is not esteemed by the fellow who is getting the best of the fight.—Puck.

The part of a man's salary that he usually doesn't spend is the part he would receive if he were getting what he is worth.—Puck.

"Gallon had his lawn mower stolen last night." "Great Caesar! What a lucky fellow he has always been!"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Speaking of bereavement, James of firms that no death ever affected him so sadly as that of his wife's first love band.—Salem Gazette.

Two words sometimes make a long sentence. For instance, when the judge remarks to the prisoner: "Twenty years."—Trotter.

You may speak as you will of politeness generally, but in a sleeping car it is a man's berth which raises him above his fellow passengers.

An exchange tells "how to make a fountain pen work satisfactorily." Another way is to give it to one of your enemies.—Texas Siftings.

There is that in a woman's domes-tion that induces her to give anything she has to the poor, providing they will use it her way.—Athenian Globe.

I kissed her a dozen times last night, And now it makes me sore. To think that I'd only saved, I might have had one more.—Life.

A woman's idea of loyalty is to loan her best silverware to a neighbor who is giving a party, and say nothing when she hears it praised.—Athenian Globe.

Jack—"What sort of a girl is she?" Jim—"Oh, she is a infer with a mis-sion." "Ah!" "And her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."—Spare Moments.

The lightning flash, the lightning rod, the sky were rent asunder, With shriek and wail told how the gale, And then it rained like thunder!—Puck.

Willy Wilt—"Do you know, I fancy I have quite a literary bent." Van Demmitt—"All right, my boy; keep on and you'll be worse than bent—you'll be broke."—Puck.

Mudge—"Er—Miss Laura, I hope I am not talking too much about my-self." Miss Laura—"Oh, no. You have to be talked about by somebody, of course."—Indianapolis Journal.

No wonder the modest violet Drops shyly out of sight If it hears all the praise People about it write.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Honsekoeper—"Are you sure that this tea isn't half copperas?" Dealer (convincingly)—"We couldn't afford to sell copperas at this extremely low price we charge for this tea, ma'am."—New York Weekly.

L'Enfant Terrible—"Have you got another face?" Mrs. Honsekoeper—"No, dear; why do you ask?" L'Enfant Terrible—"Mamma said you are two-faced; but I thought if you had another one, you wouldn't wear that one."—London Tid-Bits.

In the gloaming, O my darling, Where the nights are six months long, If I stayed till midnight, darling, Would you think that it was wrong? Would you work me all day long? Would you murmur, sob and low, That I might be late for tea-time, Or the clock was six weeks slow?—Detroit Free Press.

Teacher—"Now, Johnnie, you may tell me this: Suppose your mother had told you to come home at five o'clock, and you did not go; what would you be doing?" Johnnie—"I don't know whether it would be swimming or playin' baseball."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"What have you named your new boy?" "William. I wanted to get a name that would be sure to fit." "I don't quite catch." "Why, don't you see, if he grows up to be a real nice, good kind of young man he will be called Willie, and if he should be a bad boy, he will be called William."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

M

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ing in the same field. M. Moissan
concluded his experiment without
making further progress, although it
was certainly not because of a lack of
patience, when it is known that one of
the compact blocks of ice containing
the precious stone which he obtained,
was several months in melting.

Before obtaining the diamond, how-
ever, the Parisian chemist had ob-
tained a very hard substance, which he
named siliciumcarbide; but the first
discoverer of this was really the
American Acheson, who, with the idea
of obtaining a moderately hard sub-
stance, mixed coal powder with clay
and heated it in an electrical oven.
He obtained true crystals which
scratched the ruby, but were not, as
Acheson had hoped, coal crystallized
into diamonds.

The manner of procedure was then
changed; the clay was cast aside, and
coal powder was mixed with sand in
equal proportions, and, with the ad-
dition of some of the easily dissolved
cooking salt, heated in an electrical
oven to a white heat. After this had
cooled and been broken, several layers
of different compositions were found,
one of which contained crystals which
ranked in hardness between the dia-
mond and the corundum.—Public
Opinion.

A Curiously Among Coldra.

It is a curious fact that the color of
yellow, whether it be vegetable or
animal, is much more permanent than
any other hue. The yellow of a flower's
petals is the only color known to
botanists that is not faded or entirely
discharged upon being exposed to
the action of light.

...the two towns of Marlinton and
Huntington having been presented
and it is ordered that this question be
method placed to three commissioners
men, who to be chosen by the town of
Marlinton, one by the town of
Huntington, and one by the
county, to choose the water.
It is also to be an upright count
two pans of water when told commissioners
to be held, so that they measure the water
in one pan and then throw in the strainer
other one for straining. Drain the water
colander before cooking.—New York news
papers.

POINTS ABOUT MEAT.

In selecting the meat in respect to
cost, the lower round averages from
thirteen to fifteen cents a pound,
while the upper cost from fifteen to
twenty-five cents. If the steak is
wished for broiling, purchase the up-
per round, but for Hamburg steaks,
boniflon, anything in which the meat
is to be chopped before using, the
lower round will do as well as a much
less cost. The aitch-bone costs from
eight to ten cents a pound and makes
a very good pot roast, when treated
properly, as tender and well flavored
as the round. The middle cut of the
shin is usually more a pound than the
rest of the leg, but that at five cents a
pound makes as good soup stock as
that at seven cents. In buying a
roast of beef it is usually economy to
get a good-sized one. The meat is
better, and made-over dishes cost far
less than a roast each day.—New York
World.

WISE WORDS.

It is often a good thing that men do
not practice what they preach.

There are some folks who always
feel like speeding the coming guest.

The man with only one idea is much
more dangerous than the man without
any idea at all.

Every woman has an idea that it
ought to be a pleasure for a man to
work for money for her to spend.

Let your ambition ever be to do all
the good you can in order to make the
world every day wiser and better.

Time is infinitely long, and each day
is a vessel in which a great deal may
be poured if we actually fill it up.

The best flatterer is the man or wo-
man who conceals defects without re-
specting to positive and palpable false-
hood.

There is nothing which marks more
decidedly the character of men and of
nations than the manner in which they
treat women.

Lobster will always be found by
persons who know how to employ their
time; those who want time are the
people who do nothing.

Look upon the bright side of your
condition; then your discontents will
disperse. Pore not over your losses,
but recount your meritories.

The man whose return from dinner
you have to wait for before going to
your own, never has poor health as
the result of eating too rapidly.

Mankind would be much happier
were less time given to the borrowing
of trouble and to the searching for
things that one does not want to find.

Artificial Stones.

M. Moissan has scarcely published
the result of his beautiful experi-
ment, when it transpired that three
other French chemists, Berthelot,
Friedel and Roussin, had been work-
ing in the same field. M. Moissan
concluded his experiment without
making further progress, although it
was certainly not because of a lack of
patience, when it is known that one of
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discharged upon being exposed to
the action of light.

... was a ... a tough

passing of the Senate

above for the year and attending conference. For two or three

A cricket bat looks like a mis-
take. It is a broad oval paddle.
The ball is very similar to a base-
ball. The bowler, occupying a sim-
ilar position to the pitcher of base-
ball, throws, without using his el-
bow, at the wicket composed of
three sticks about 23 inches high,
and some 16 inches broad. When
this is hit by the bowler the batter
s out. He may be caught out or
brown out, also. The batter's bus-
iness is to keep the ball from strik-
ing the wicket, and to keep from
being hit himself.

is downy bed, and together the pair
kept watchful vigil through the long
and dreary night - armed to the teeth

receive news of the
passing of the Senate

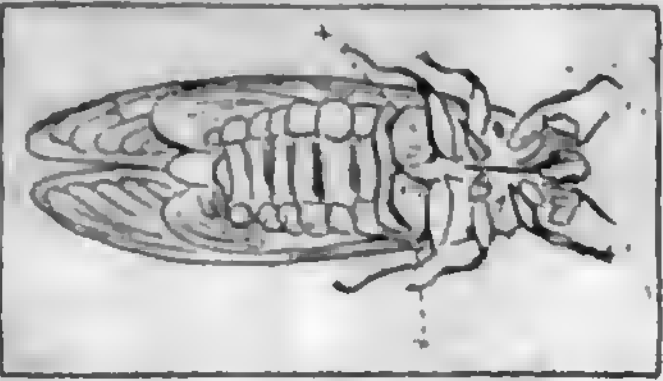
As we go to press we receive news of the passing of the Senate

The Impression That They Are Deaf—Due to Vegetation in Which They Live—How They Make a Noise.

A CURIOUS fly, belonging to the family of the Cicadellidae and the sub-order of Hemiptera, or half-winged or grasshopper insects, is now making the residents of a large territory near Portland, Me., notorious by its monotonous screeching. Fortunately, it goes to sleep at night, so that the noise would be as unbearable as that of the ancient Egyptians. This insect is commonly known as the seven-spot, or locust, for the reason, possibly, that there is a common custom of calling things by names that do not belong to them. For this is not a locust, which is a member of quite a different family, known as Orthoptera, and is so closely related to the common grasshopper as to be taken for it by all but scientific people.

Every summer the song of the harvest fly is heard by his mate, who, unlike other males, has no voice of her own, and is content to live a quiet

life, which she shares with her mate on account of its mysterious failure to grow, and her report states that "the larvae of this insect were found in

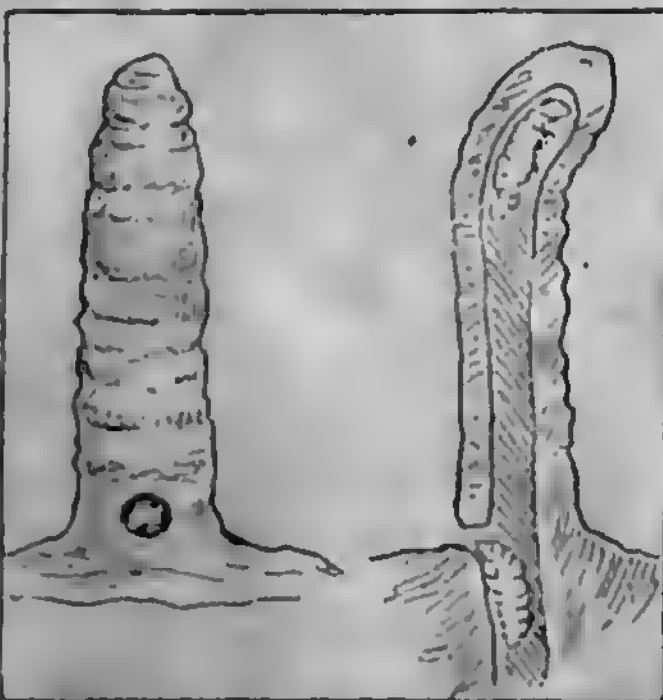


FLY, SHOWING THE DORSAL.

countless numbers on the roots, engaged in sucking the sap, and twenty-three were taken from a root a yard long and an inch in diameter." But as it has not been found that any special local injury is apparent in places where they appear in great numbers, this case may be taken as exceptional. Doubtless the moles in their burrowing find and devour them in great numbers and thus keep them in subjection.

The grubs stay near the surface, not descending more than six or eight feet, making circuitous burrows with their strong forefeet, well adapted for this purpose. As soon as they reach a root they follow it, feeding on it as they go, and changing from root to root as they find it necessary for fresh supplies. Doubtless the damaged roots die, and are replaced by new ones, without much injury to the trees. Thus they live and await the stage of maturity. As this approaches they gradually work to the surface, burrowing their way and filling the passages behind them with the earth dug out in front. This is perceived by the discolored earth filling the burrow behind the insect, and the last place of rest, where it makes its transformation, is only a few inches in length, close to the surface of the ground and lined with a sort of cement, covered with a waterproof varnish, to make it dry and comfortable. On warm, sunny days the insects have been found peeping forth, as if curiously surveying their future scene of life and gathering information about it. It has been observed by Mr. Rathvon, a skillful entomologist, that when the ground happens to be wet these insects, impelled by instinct, build up a burrow, projecting above the surface, in which they take refuge when the ground may be overflowed by a heavy rain. This is seen in the illustration.

When the proper time, which Solomon tells us every creature knows by natural intuition, comes, the mature insect, fully provided with wings, crawls out of the ground, always at night, and seeks a tree, up which it creeps and fastens itself by its strong, sharp claws. Then it is a soft, whitish grub of the shape shown. In this condition the skin dries, cracks and turns open along the back, and the perfect cicada creeps out through the rent, leaving the empty shell still adhering to the tree as a semi-transparent, parchment-like skin. Then it emerges into the air and, after a few preliminary attempts to spread its wings, by which they are stiffened and dried, the fly rises in the air with a strong, swift flight, and, selecting its temporary home in which to pass the few days of its perfect stage, proceeds



ADULT CICADA EMERGING FROM ITS SHELL.

to active business. The female, hearing the call of its mate, selects its partner and makes preparations for depositing its eggs. This is done on the small branches of the tree, the eggs being deposited in neat double rows parallel, and arranged, as shown, up and down the bark. Many such rows are made on each twig, so that the majority of them dry and die, leaving the tree often bare and dead, apparently, but wholly so as to the human eye. The fly is not known to feed in this stage, but simply performs its parental functions and then dies.

The letter "W" is quite plainly marked on the forewings of the mature insect, and some persistent persons have actually claimed themselves, and their friends, by tracing this mark on the insect, were made, and found it made war, weather, and power to their friends for many years. Other persons have found that these insects are blind, and are not aware of their own existence. As they have no eyes, and are not aware of their own existence, they are not aware of their own existence, and are not aware of their own existence.

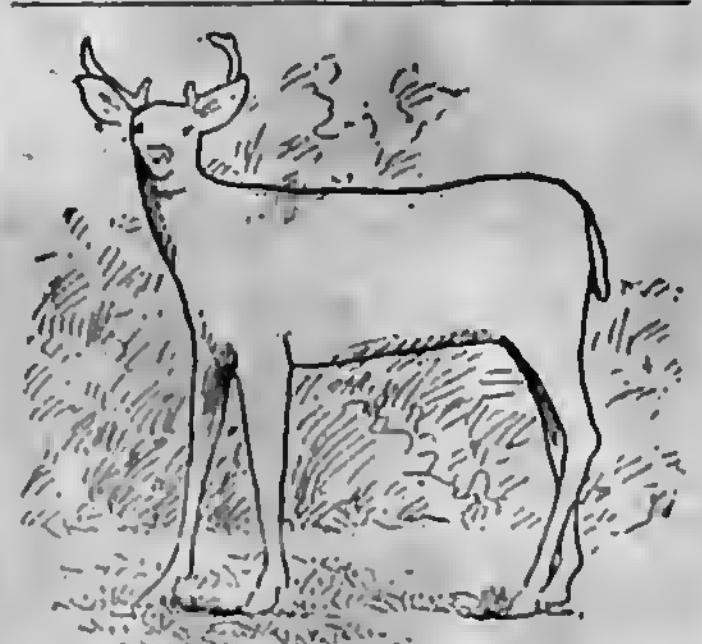
pear 211 over the country at once, but each locality has its different period. Next year it is due in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. Some persons have thought that it was this fly that made the plague that so much worried the ancient Egyptians in the time of Moses, and, indeed, it might well be called a plague, if the whole country were swarming with these screeching, noisy creatures, formidable in their appearance and dreadful to the ignorant by their sudden and overwhelming possession of the land.

Few persons would think for a moment that this large and conspicuous fly could be a close relation to that minute and insignificant creature, the plant louse, which may be seen sucking the sap from the fresh, succulent young growth of the roses and other plants, or which are found so numerous on the leaves of cabbages; soft, dirty-looking creatures they are, gathered in masses and busy sucking the sap from the leaves. The common chinch bug is another close relation of the harvest fly and this cicada, and so is that bloodthirsty insect that disturbs us in the watches of the night and murders sleep as it bites its victims and sucks their blood. The cicada is a sort of half brother of these bugs or sucking insects, and if it feeds at all during its mature stage it does so by suction, by means of its sharp proboscis, seen in its portrait.

There are several varieties of this insect. One is an annual, appearing every year in the summer, mostly in June. Another appears in the autumn and lays its eggs on the goldenrod. Another comes in the dog days, and is thus named the dog-day harvest fly, or cicada. In all, there are twenty-two varieties known to entomologists, of which three are periodical, one appearing every seventh year, and another every thirteenth, and this which is here described is the seventeen-year variety.—New York Times.

White Deer Killed in Wisconsin.

John M. Brett, Columbus Memorial Building, has a genuine white deer, which he has secured to go with his collection of animals, birds and butterflies. The deer was killed near Cable, Wis., after it had badly frightened two young men. The deer is without a single mark upon its body.



WHITE DEER KILLED IN WISCONSIN.

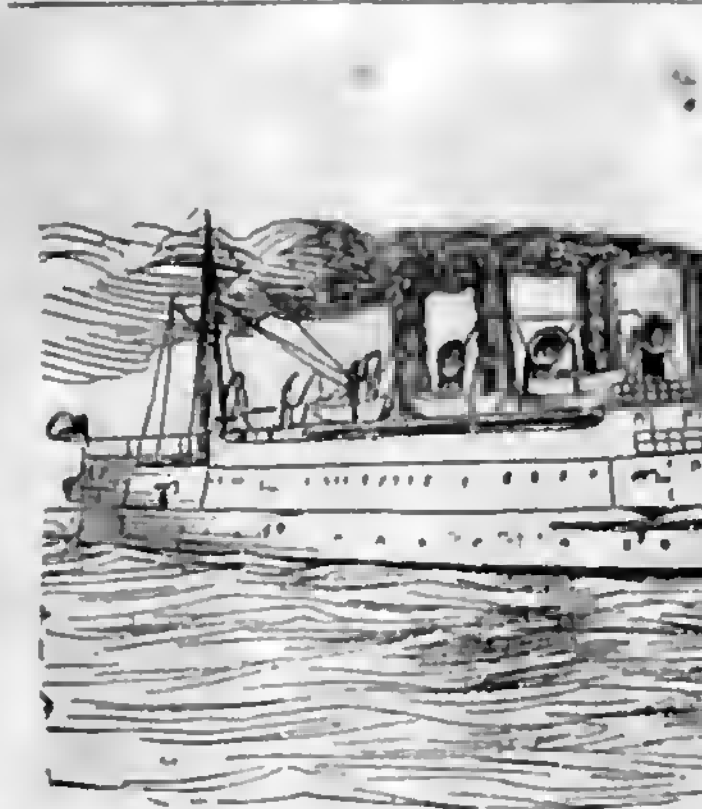
Its eyes were pink like those of an albino, and in the monotonous color of the eyes was reproduced. It is three feet five inches in height, and four feet six inches to the tip of its horns. Its age was three years. Two young men were hunting near Cable four months ago and they returned greatly excited and reported seeing an animal in the woods which was perfectly white and of the size of an elephant. Many thought it was a ghost, and a party of fifteen was made up to capture it. After two days' hunting the white deer was killed. Mr. Brett heard of it from a friend who saw the deer an hour after it had been killed. He made an offer for it which was accepted, and it was mounted in Washburn, Wis. There is no doubt of the genuineness of its color.—Chicago Tribune.

Misses' Waist.

This handsome design has the full waist and sleeve puffs of pink crepon, the ripple skirt, bretelles, belt, collar and lower sleeve portions being of pink and black changeable brocade, trimmed on the loose edges with black gimpure insertion over pink satin ribbon. It is also suitable for pretty



island navy yard from her deep-sea trial trip with her claim to be called "Queen of the Sea" fairly established. For forty-eight hours the Columbia was subjected to a severe test of her engines and boilers, and although no effort was made to drive the boat, she developed, under natural draught and with the three engines and eight boilers working, eighteen and one-half knots an hour. But for the



UNITED STATES CRUISER COLUMBIA.

fact that the centre engine got a hot bearing and the ship had to slow down and the fires became clogged a great speed would have been made.

In addition to the steam trial the Columbia's battery was also tested. The eight-inch rifle on the maindeck was fired three times; first with a reduced charge of powder and twice with a full service charge. When the big 250-pound projectile propelled by 170 pounds of powder was fired from the gun the concussion shook the

four-inch rifles were also fired three times each. These guns also worked well. Some slight defects were developed in the six-pounders which make up the cruiser's secondary battery. It was found that the portholes of the sponsons were a little too small and that the bulkhead back of the guns had been built too close to the breech to allow the guns to be swung freely when

the gun crew is working them. These defects are trivial and easily remedied.

The members of the Inspection Board were highly pleased with the Columbia, and say that she had borne out the promise of being a maritime wonder which she gave on her former trial trip. The Columbia is the most completely equipped ship which has ever left a navy yard, and could take the seas to-day against an enemy if necessary.—New York Tribune.

The Predecessors of Fashion Plates.

Long before ladies' newspapers were started and fashion plates in their modern form were thought of, ladies derived their knowledge of the fashions from dolls dressed in model costumes, which were sent from one country to



DOLLS OF FASHION.

another, most especially from Paris, which then as now was the leading center of the mode. This custom of exchanging fashion dolls commenced

early in the fifteenth century, and prevailed for more than 100 years, when woodcuts and engravings were substituted, until towards the end of the eighteenth century colored fashion plates and illustrated almanacs made their appearance. Great ladies used to send these dolls to their friends at a distance, and, as the costumes were made by professional "cutters," exactly to the right shape and in the latest style, with due regard to details of materials and trimmings, the dress-makers had only to enlarge the measurements of them.

Temperature of the Earth.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine is authority for the statement that the temperature of the earth increases one degree in an average for each fifty-five feet of descent into its interior, basing its conclusions on observations made at the great shaft at Spersberg, Germany, which is the deepest boring ever made by man—4172 feet. At such a rate of increase the earth's temperature of only 200 miles is 18,000 degrees above the zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer. One curious point in this connection is that 18,000 degrees is Professor Russell's estimate of the probable temperature of the sun.

The Plumes of a Fowl.



1. Comb.
2. Face.
3. Wattles.
4. Duff-ear, or ear lobes.
5. Hackle.
6. Breast.
7. Back.
8. Main tail feathers.
9. Wing bow.
10. Wing coverts, forming wing bar.
11. Secondary wing bar.
12. Flight feathers, wing bar.
13. Point of breast bone.
14. Thighs.
15. Legs.

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Best and cheapest place for
the best money



MARLINTON,
W. VA.

W. VA.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day,"
is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the
BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.

Calico, 5 cents a yard. Ladies Shoes: LaBelle Helona, \$2.25 for \$1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Dine, \$1.75 for \$1.25.

Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy

A \$15.00 SUIT FOR \$10.85?

A \$3.00 pair of Pants for \$2.25.

Thirty cents and one third dollars on each you spend, in five years will
will make the sum total, \$53.33.

This is a Good Umbrella.

Yours, for Trade,

P. GOLDEN.

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sent to the world's great emporium
more young men than all the other busi-
ness colleges of the two Virginias com-
bined. Its proprietor charges a fair
and reasonable compensation for the
training it gives, and offers no premi-
um for idleness. Our rates are \$50 for
eight months. If a pupil remains long-
er than eight months we charge him \$5
per month extra thereafter. If he gradu-
ates in less than eight months, we will
deduct \$25 per month for the unexpired
time. Thus it can be seen that we do
not offer any inducement to waste
time and money, but on the other hand
we do offer an inducement to give
both time and money by completing
the course inside eight months. After
graduation we give two weeks gratis in
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Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach
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which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not
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interest of their children, and use Castoria in-
stead of the various quack nostrums which are
destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium,
morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful
agents down their throats, thereby sending
them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kinglee,
Coaway, Ark.

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and although we only have among our
medical supplies what is known as regular
products, yet we are free to confess that the
merits of Castoria has won us to look with
favor upon it."

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 5.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, R. K. Burns.
Clerk of Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk of Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'r. Co. Cl., (G. E. Beard.
(G. M. Roe.
(Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.
Coroner, Geo. P. Moore.
Justices: A. C. L. Galloway, Spitt
Rock—Chas. Cook, Edray—W. H. Grosse
Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore
—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Brully,
Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first
Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June
and 3rd Tuesday in October.
County Court convenes on the 1st
Tuesday in January, March, October
and second Tuesday in July July is
levy term.

N. C. McNEIL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas
and adjoining Counties, and in
the Court of Appeals of the State of
West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC.

Attorney-at-Law.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas
and adjoining counties and in
the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER.

Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas
county and in the Supreme court
of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE.

Attorney-at-Law.

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Green-
brier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for
collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given
to all legal business.

A. ANDREW PRICE.

Attorney-at-law.

ARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL.

DENTIST,

Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least,
once a year.

The exact date of his visits will ap-
pear in this paper.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH.

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Beaver, W. Va.

W. H. visit Pocahontas County ev-
ery Spring and Fall. The exact
date of each visit will appear in
THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office next door to H. A. Young's. The
times of his visits will appear in
this paper.

J. M. HAYNITT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

PROST, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least,
once a year.

The exact date of his visits will ap-
pear in this paper.

C. B. SWECKER.

General Auctioneer

and Real Estate Agent

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least,
once a year.

The exact date of his visits will ap-
pear in this paper.

M. F. GIESEY.

Attorney and Real Estate Agent

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least,
once a year.

The exact date of his visits will ap-
pear in this paper.

William's River Ripples.

There were indeed merry ripples
of laughter upon the steep banks of
that world-famed river, and among
the braided patches on August 8th
and 9th, when a happy band of
pilgrims, the matron and mail (ac-
companied of course by a few spec-
imens of the "sterner sex") made
this hallowed spot the "Tryslag
Place" for a "Blackberry Camp."
Several hundred gallons of the suc-
culent fruit formed the result of
this successful expedition.

It would be invidious to mention
names but we have it on good au-
thority, that Mr. J. H. G. Wilson,
picked the little black chaps, "for
all he was worth," just as if he had
been born and bred in a briar
patch! This is proof that he can
turn out the "bumble bees" in as
good form as he does his sleek,
well groomed horses, and that is
saying a good deal. Mr. Will Mc-
Laughlin was the "right man in
the right place" for his mighty
suture and long reach of arm came
in useful when the berries hap-
pened to be out of reach.

There is a sad tale of woe that
John McLaughlin ate more than he
gathered, and he to be a school-
teacher too! "Our lot is fallen in
hard places, forsooth!" The merry
blackberries "wooded the Drow-
sey God" and sought halmy slumber
in such rough "shinke downs" as
barren and wagon-boltons. But,
"what's the odds so long as one's
happy?" One "sport" was heard
to exclaim that he wished there
was two foot of snow on the ground
as he would prefer locomotion in a
sleigh, or on a "bicycle built for
two" to that of crowding in a wag-
on! We wonder if her name is
"Daisy! Daisy!"

Walter Yengor and Tom Town-
send lost their way in the wild and
woolly mountains and "linded up,"
quite by pure accident, you know!
at Mr. Tariff's residence; but that
gentleman told them that the "Tar-
iff" was still on bed pillows, sadder
but wiser days. Better luck next
time! But, be sure you look before
you leap!

Anyway, let us rejoice that
"Blackberry Jam" will rule the
roast in peace and plenty, during
the coming winter. Moreover,
"When next they go a blackberry-
ing, may I be there to see!"

BLACK BOY.

The war between China and Ja-
pan is going on, with what results
not certainly known, as accounts
are very conflicting. The impres-
sion seems to be that so far the ad-
vantage is with the Japanese. One
against eight looks like an unequal
contest. Except in speculative cir-
cles, there will not be much change
noticeable in commercial affairs.
Japanese movements seem to be
directed with astonishing military
skill, and on lines maturely and
wisely considered to make it a
sharp and decisive war. The his-
tory of the next year or two may
have to be recorded as among the
most important and bloody pages
of modern history.

A correspondent of the *Tygart's
Valley News* writing from Job on
the Dry Fork rail road, says that
the graders are one or two miles
south of that point pushing for the
middle splashdam five miles from
Job. In five years it is predicted
that a city as large as Davis will be
built at the splash dam, the site of
immense lumber and leather indus-
tries.

The same correspondent speaks
of the telephone communication
with Harpers, and says it is amu-
sing to witness of the youngsters
listening and trying to intercept
the messages, when the wind is
blowing on the wire making a beau-
tiful noise.

There is a large area of all spring
water in the area of the river, and
it is a very good thing for the
people of the area.

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Reminiscences.

There is a faint over the name of
Stonewall Jackson is generally
known, and his fame as a military
commander is well established. "This
century is over," but not the world,
for less than fifty years ago a cer-
tain European put General
Jackson in the list of
Presidents of the United States.
Suppose that the Duke of Wel-
lington, the ruling sovereigns
of England, when Gen. Jackson
was started in the nation and de-
lighting the world by his skillful,
energetic and successful exploits of
war, in the year 1800, that
tried men's eyes, the writer of this
was teaching in Lexington, Va.,
and of course, "much of Jack-
son, apart from military tactics,
and little that is concerning truly
great men have their own interest.
It was my privilege to be frequently
in the home of the Ruffner's (Dr.
Wm. H. and his interesting lady)
who occupied the dwelling of Main
Street that had been the residence
of Gen. Jackson, I was told. Pen-
sive and pleasant was a quiet walk
through the cemetery of Lexington,
and easy to find a simple white
monument engraved "Eleanor," the
tomb of Jackson's first wife who
was Miss Jaukin, sister of Mrs. M.
J. Proston, the foremost poet of the
South, whose works are classic.

It was also my privilege and
pleasure to teach regularly in the
colored Sunday School of the Pres-
byterian Church of a Sabbath after-
noon. This colored school owed
its formation to Stonewall Jackson,
and he never lost his interest in it.
And the weighty affairs of mili-
tary life, those stirring campaigns
and the questions of the hour, Jack-
son remembered and inquired after
his humble scholars in Lex-
ington, and doubtless prayed for
them. For Stonewall Jackson was
a man of prayer, we all know that.
Like General Gordon, of English
memory and likewise of tragic end,
he looked to a Higher Power that
rules and disposes all earthly affairs.
This Power was God, his father and
friend before whom he ever knelt
and sought counsel of.

So much given to private prayer
one might have supposed him ready
and fluent in public prayer. Far
otherwise. Most quiet and reserved
of men he shrunk from the duty,
and even failed in it; but requested
his pastor (Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Whit-
comb) to ask him to pray in the
evening meetings, because—it was
his duty to pray! How far his
sense of duty led Jackson! Ah, it
was the secret of his great career,
and perhaps, of his power over men.
Once a written message from him
reached Lexington, which many
curious over us probably containing
was news. What was it? A line
to his pastor enclosing a contribu-
tion for church work. A unique
general, truly, and few such have
lived. Well worthy to remember
Jackson,—he feared not man, or
cannon's rant, he feared not toil or
danger, he feared no death where
duty led; but Jackson feared and
loved his Saviour God. A. L. P.

The *Tucker Democrat* in a recent
issue, speaks of a certain cave
about five miles from Parsons, as
grand in many respects than the
Mammoth cave in Kentucky. The
recesses are peculiar and abound in
beautiful and startling formations.
At the entrance a current of cool
air chills anyone standing in front
of the cavern. About fifty feet
within the entrance the visitor
comes to a spring of icy coolness.
To drink of this spring is to excite
a strange thirst, and no matter how
often one may drink, he must finally
go away with an unsatisfied crav-
ing for the water.

This must be one of West Vir-
ginia's peculiar natural curiosities and
will no doubt soon receive the atten-
tion it merits.

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Out of Necessity.

For the Times.

In Turley county it was very
much like it is everywhere else, in
that not enough justice was meted
out by the courts. In the most
flagrant cases tried before a court
or jury the result was the turning
of the accused scot free.

Now, in some sections this would
have called for vigilance commit-
tees, white caps to rectify nightcaps,
lynching bees, or any of those pri-
mitive courts of civilization, by which
the criminally disposed are held in
check; there is little doubt that the
lynching of bad men in the South
or North is a most effectual prac-
tice to discourage crime, but it is
one that renders the executive of
the court something near criminal
itself. It is very doubtful if any
of our learned judges would pro-
nounce the sentence of death if he
had to actually tie the knot on the
prisoner's neck.

But old Colonel Hodges, of Tus-
sleville, had a different, but quite
as an effective, plan, one that ap-
pealed to the mental rather than
the physical forces of the avenger.
A lodge or society was formed in a
regular manner composed of re-
spective and associate members. The
object of the society was to furnish
prosecuting witnesses, over and
above the real witnesses, whenever
more evidence was needed to con-
vict. The Colonel was the life and
soul of the society, and it was he
who decided minutely whether a
member of the society was fitted to
become an active member and be
liable to serve as a witness, or
whether he should act as an
associate member, and simply give
strength and prestige to the order
by his name. The meetings always
opened with prayer, as it included
some of the best churchmen of Tur-
ley county, as well as one rich lay
preacher. The society never refer-
red to the bare fact that it was a
band of liars, but adopted the mo-
to "Protection to our lives and
property."

The manner of procedure was
after this order. Jim Sullivan, a
worthless, down looking fellow,
stood indicted for breaking into a
farm house, at Tussleville, on the
night of the 6th of September 1888
and there was very little evidence
to convict him, hardly enough to
have raised suspicion, had Jim been
possessed of a good character.
About the whole evidence was that
old man Summerset had found, on
getting up, that some one had come
into his sitting room during the
night and taken the "center table"
carrying it to the wood pile, and
there had prized the top off it with
an axe. The thief had taken about
\$16.43, and left the table with the
rest its contents behind. Jim had
been seen in the neighborhood, and
had not come into town as was his
usual practice. Also the tracks of
the thief were so large that but
three men in Turley county could
have made them. Of these Jim
was the only one whose character
was not above reproach. One of
others being Col. Hodges himself.

A special meeting was called and
after disposing of some minor mat-
ters, Jim's case was taken up. The
president introduced the case, say-
ing that it was one which demanded
immediate attention, and one
which came under their jurisdiction
in a most direct manner. He said
the cords containing the ledger to
be considered in dealing with the
subject would be passed around, in
order that the accused might have
a fair chance; the following is what
the cards contained.

THE CHARTER.

"Be all things to all men."

1. Has the prisoner had a good
character heretofore?
2. Does he support his family?
3. Is he considered a good man
to have in the neighborhood?
4. To what political party does
he belong?
5. Does he pay his debts?
6. Does he keep his stock fat?
7. Is he of sound mind?
8. Is he white?
9. It is desired would it be con-
sidered a good thing by the court
to let him go?
10. The brother, take into con-
sideration the foregoing questions in
determining the largest question in

passing on the life and character of
the accused, and if with what evi-
dence the weak and helpless State
can produce, you think his convic-
tion righteous, vote yes! and may
God have mercy on his soul. If not
vote no! The vote of the society
must be unanimous. One black
ball will prevent this society nailing
the State. Think and act fairly.

Poor Jim stood no chance from
the first. Each member, knowing
what he would be called upon to
decide, had taken conscientious
measures to ascertain as to how his
vote would be cast, and when the
box was passed around, a full vote
was recorded and not a black ball
to be found in the collection.

The ways and means committee
provided the witnesses, who were
two worthy citizens of Tussleville,
who came into court and testified
that they had passed by old man
Summerset's house on the night of
the robbery, about 3 a. m., and had
seen Jim at the woodpile splitting
what they supposed was kindling
wood, and recognized him, and had
asked him if he was not up very
early, and he had answered that it
was none of their business. Said they had not called him by
name.

Jim took the evidence very stolid-
ly, and it is doubtful that he knew
whether it was a lie or not, as he
afterwards told the jailer that he
had been drinking a good deal, and
that he did not have a very clear
recollection of the matter. He got
two years in the penitentiary.

To Live in the Country.

There comes in the life of every
man who cannot afford it a time of
barring arrest when he is overpow-
ered by an uncontrollable desire to
live in the country. A railroad
man who doesn't know for the life
of him which end of the plow yoke
the horses to, is always longing to
go on a farm; a successful mer-
chant who vaguely knows that you
dig potatoes, although he rather
understands that you mine them,
as you do coal, hunkers, after a cer-
tain time of life, for a cheap little
place, not too far out of town,
where he can sink an artesian milk
well, and raise his own bananas, of
which he is very fond. And I once
knew an able and eminent lecturer
who had lectured on "The Pyra-
mids; their cause and effect," for
more than twenty years, and who
was far more afraid of a horse than
a tramp of work, and who thought
cows shed their horns every spring,
from which source the brass bands
renewed their supply of instru-
ments.

Well, that man invested the
spoils of many successful lecture
tours in a stock firm. We cannot
help it; out of the dust we came;
back to the soil we are drawn. We
are children of the earth and we
do have to creep back into the moth-
er arms, and get our faces down to
the sweet old mother heart, where
the shadows begin to grow, when
the days of our second childhood
come upon us, and the time draws
near when she will take us into her
arms for the last time, and wish us
to sleep for the last time on her
cool breast.—Robert J. Burdett in
Ladies Home Journal.

Financial observers and reporters
make the gratifying statement that
timbers are not more than half as
numerous this season as they were
during the corresponding season of
last year. This shows that there
must be a favorable reaction, set-
ting in and and revives hope of com-
ing business prosperity. Both Dan
and Bradstreet report a decided
pick up in commercial affairs.

Congressman Anderson again
today demonstrated to Mr. Bar-
rows of Michigan that two can play
at the game of obstructing. Mr. Bar-
rows has steadily objected to the
granting of an amendment for the
consolidation of the district tax
resolution of West Virginia, through
by preventing its passage. Today
Mr. Barrows tried to get consent to
a previous bill in which he is inter-
ested, for consideration. Mr. Ander-
son has prevented this for some
weeks by blocking the measure.
Barrows' effort again today, to ob-
ject to the bill, was defeated.

about fifty gamblers come to
play at Monte Carlo every year.

English football players are debating changing the rules with a view to fewer killings.

The railroad companies of Great Britain pay on average every day of \$7000 in compensation, about sixty per cent being for damages to passengers and the remainder for lost or injured freight.

The gold product of west Australia last year was double that of the previous twelve months. The total export for the year was 110,331 ounces. The prospects for the present year are most promising.

President Eliot, of Harvard, said the other day that the Greeks, who knew more about athletics than we shall learn in a hundred years, held their Olympian games once in four years, while to-day the college students want at least four contests every year.

Although the court of Austria is commonly known as the most aristocratic in Europe, no monarch is easier to reach than the Emperor Francis Joseph. He has certain audience days, when any of his subjects, high as well as low, are permitted to call to discuss with him any affair which they choose.

It is said that the leading magazine publishers are using manuscripts now which have been on hand and paid for, some of them for years. This saves paying out money now, of course. Some of these magazine offices have manuscripts on hand which they accepted and paid for five, ten and even fifteen years ago.

Two London florists, becoming des-
perate because of the dullness, made
an effort to revive the interest in Im-
puls and create an artificial demand
for the bulbs. They spent all the
money they could procure in bribing
penny-a-liners to assist them. Their
failure was complete. One of them
became insane. The other was forced
to accept the humble position of an
under gardener at a merchant's coun-
try seat.

In France cattle and sheep are rarely, if ever, sold by actual live weights. It is the American Agriculturist, and proper appliances for weighing are practically unknown. A Government measure is under consideration for making sales by weight compulsory at public fairs. The bill provides that stock exposed for sale in any market or fair must have a ticket showing the weight, as ascertained on a scale, or, as it is called in England, a "weigh

A twelve-story office building will soon be here in the heart of Chicago by a man who sold the lot recently for \$44,000 and then secured a lease for ninety-eight years at \$24,000 a year. Some of the provisions of the lease are peculiar, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle. He binds himself to build a twelve-story structure, valued at \$240,000, and to permit no increased liquor on the premises under penalty of forfeiture of the lease. There is to be no advertising on any of the premises in Chicago. He is to finance some general sort of entertainment in the business district of Chicago. All the expenses will be advanced.

[illegible]

...and it is a very common mistake to suppose that the
...is the reason and not the other way round.

MARY WASHINGTON.

A MONUMENT TO THE MOTHER
OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

How It Was Built—Former Unsuccessful Attempts to Do Her Honor—Her Romantic Marriage and Domestic Life.

IN a letter concerning the dedication of the monument to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., the New York Recorder says:

The monument is a beautiful obelisk of plain white marble, fifty feet high and eleven feet square at the base, bearing an inscription in embossed letters, simply, "Mary, the Mother of Washington." It was executed in Buffalo, N. Y., and was set in position on December 21. It cost \$11,000, raised entirely by the ladies of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, and the monument is in itself creditable alike to the distinguished woman whom it commemorates and to the patriotic American women who have honored themselves by thus honoring her. The association was formed only three years ago, and it may well be a subject of gratification with its members and, indeed, with all Americans, that the heroine-mother of our first President should at length, 104 years after her death, have a suitable token of respect raised above her unheeded grave.

The previous attempts to discharge an obvious duty in this respect have been many, but all unsuccessful. Projects were agitated soon after Mrs. Washington's death to mark her burial place by a stone to be paid for by the Government, but in the confusion attendant upon the organization of the new nation they were successively forgotten, revived and forgotten again. In 1826 Mr. George



THE NEW MONUMENT.

Washington. Parker Curtis, Washington's adopted son, issued a stirring appeal to the country, and wide interest in the matter was excited for a time, but it bore no fruit until 1836, when the Hon. Silas K. Burrows, of New York, offered to bear the expense of constructing a stately monument. The design of this, however worthy conceived, was ridiculed from an artistic standpoint. Eight Grecian columns were set in embazures upon a square pedestal, and over there were perched four eagles. Above tapered an obelisk, surmounted by a bust of George Washington, and upon the bust was a fifth eagle with outstretched wings.

The cornerstone of this instructive
reception was laid with great public
pomp by President Andrew Jackson on
May 7, 1823, in the presence of a vast
crowd of citizens, strangers, militia and



[Faint handwritten notes at bottom]

Mr. Burrows, meeting with financial losses, postponed the work until he should be able to continue it, and died before accomplishing his design. At all events the structure, as it was left, crumbled with slow decay and gradually fell. Until last fall, however, portions of the pedestal, buttressed corners, monolith and recessed columns still remained on the ground in a ruined pile, weather-worn, time-stained and more or less mutilated by relic-hunters, forming a melancholy sight. When the new shaft of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association was put up, severe in simplicity and beautiful in symmetry, the ruin was demolished.

such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons!" One of her neighbors recorded this of her a week following her death: "There is no fame in the world purer than that of the mother of Washington, and no woman since the Mother of Christ has left a better claim to the reverence of mankind." Of her also the adopted son of Washington wrote, thirty-seven years after her death: "Had she been of the older time, statues would have been erected to her memory at the Capitol, and she would have been called the Mother of Romans."

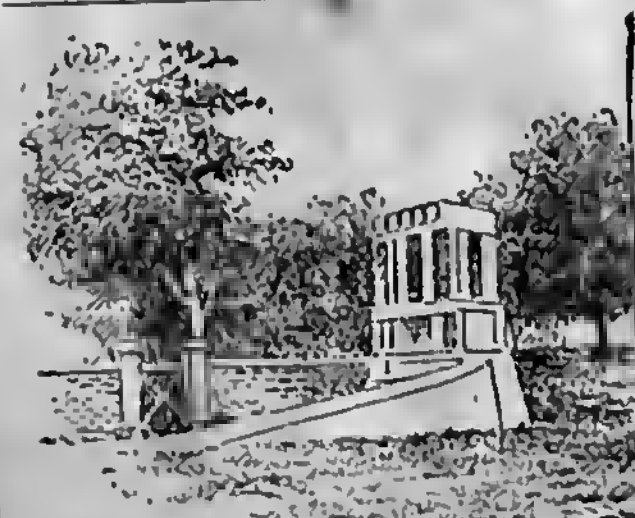
While the name and fame of Mary, the mother of Washington, rightfully belongs to the whole nation, this



PEPPER FOREST, BIRTHPLACE OF MARY HALL (MART WASHINGTON)

However remarkable the lack of information elsewhere respecting Mary Ball, wife of Augustine Washington and mother of George Washington, everybody in Fredericksburg knows all about her and glories in her history. They know the year and the place of her birth, the year of grace 1706, and the place Epping Forest, Iowa the Rappahannock, in Lancaster County, Va., which nearly two centuries ago was the plantation home of her father, Colonel Joseph Ball, son of Colonel William Ball, a royalist Englishman of gentle lineage, who emigrated to America way back in 1657. They know that as Mary Ball grew to womanhood she was known throughout that region as the "Rose of Epping Forest" and as the "Belle of the Northern Neck," and that as a grown-up maiden she was sensible, modest and loving, with hair like flax, cheeks like peach blossoms and eyes of cloudless blue. The tradition is current among them, too, explanatory of the fact that she married her husband in England, that, having been taken there by her brother Joseph after the death of her widowed mother she resided with relatives in the village of Coolham, in Berkshire, when a gentleman's traveling chariot was upset in front of the house, and the gentleman himself brought in seriously injured, and was unable to recovery by her. He proved to be a fellow Virginian and neighbor—Colonel Augustine Washington of Westmoreland County, Va., gentleman of historic British stock, tracing his ancestry back centuries in England. They were married on March 6, 1730, he being a widower with three young sons. The Fredericksburg folks can tell you also all that is known about the birth of George Washington, their oldest child, in Westmoreland County in 1732, of the life of the family at Wakefield on the Potomac; of the fire that destroyed the little homestead, of the subsequent removal to Pine Grove across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg; of the death there of their father, Augustine, when George was but eleven years of age, and of the widow's brave, energetic, positive and methodical character and life with her children—three sons and one daughter—at the Ferry Farm until her young eaglets scattered from the family nest.

Probably it is owing to the fact that Mary Ball Washington, the widow mother, by the untimely death of her husband, had the sole responsibility of training and rearing her children, and particularly George, that people seldom hear or speak of Washington's



THE UNFINISHED MONUMENT

and other old-fashioned blossoms of our great-grandmothers' time. Here, when the Revolution was fully on, she received from her son, the Commander-in-Chief, dispatches from time to time by special couriers, giving tidings of the strife as it progressed.

Here also, when Yorktown had been won and the fate of the war decided triumphantly for the colonies, and the allied French and American troops entered the town on their way to Philadelphia, she received her son alone, who had made his way unattended through the streets crowded with his name to the corner cottage where she tremblingly awaited him, after an unavoidable absence of eight stormy years. On the next evening, November 11th, 1781, she proudly saved thence, hanging on her son's arm, and was conducted by him with loving pride to the Town Hall, where, in public, as the hero's mother, she presided over the Peace Ball given in honor of the great victory for liberty—arrayed in black silk gown and snowy kerchief and cap, and received with placid dignity the compliments of the home and foreign officers, holding delightful court until 10 o'clock, when, making a sign to the King's Commander-in-Chief, who was leading a Fredericksburg matron through a banquet, she called archly in her clear, slightly veiled: "Come, George, it is time for old folks to be at home."

In the back yard of this same old cottage, walking among her flowers and garden pots, Mary Washington received Lafayette, her country's friend and her son's brother-at-arms, who had come to bid her farewell. The chivalrous Frenchman was guided to the entry gate by a little son of Betty Washington Lewis, her only living daughter, and found her all surprise and glad for his visit, engaged in kitchen duties, her dress and attire like a

advanced the startled hostess dropped her rake, but with admirable dignity and self-possession she took between her bare palms the hand the visitor extended, while he bared his lofty head and bowed before her in deepest reverence.

"Ah, Marquise!" said she, "you have come to see an old woman! But come in. I can make you welcome without changing my dress. I am glad to see you! I have often heard my son George speak of you." She preceded him into the inner hall, conducted him into her "living room," and, after seating him, laid aside her straw hat and placed herself opposite to him. Erect as at eighteen, her eyes unfaded, she listened with calm delight to the panegyric upon her son poured forth by the eloquent Frenchman, in which her George was lauded as the miracle of the age, as greater than Cæsar or Alexander or Hannibal and more modest than Cincinnatus—the one immortal hero whose fame would outlast time. Her characteristic and comprehensive response was simply: "I am not surprised at what George has done; he was always a good boy."

Fredericksburg tradition further relates, with homely, kindly humor, that Miss Washington mixed with her own hands for her distinguished guest a mist julip and offered it with a plate of her own home-made "ginger cakes," which he accepted with grateful courtesy, pronouncing both delicious. Then rising to take his leave, he begged her blessing ere he embarked for his native land. She looked up to heaven, folded her hands, and in sweet, thrilling tones prayed that God grant him safety, happiness, prosperity and peace. With tears the foreigner bent to kiss the withered hand, thanked her fervently and departed. Returning to Mount Vernon as Washington's guest, Lafayette reported: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Here also, George Washington, at the age of fifteen, attended school at the same academy in which two subsequent Presidents—Madison and Monroe—were prepared for college, rowing himself across the river and back from his mother's plantation on the other side. Likewise here in Fredericksburg, a stone's throw distant from the Mary Washington cottage, is the old mansion known as Kenmore, the residence of her daughter Betty. When built by Colonel Fielding Lewis, in order that his wife might be near her mother, Kenmore was in the suburbs. It is still in a fair state of preservation, and is one of the "show places" of Fredericksburg. In it, according to Mary Washington's great granddaughter, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, Mary Washington died on August 25, 1789, although other authorities place the death scene in the Mary Washington cottage. Not far from the Kenmore grounds is the hitherto neglected grave of the first President's mother, on a gentle knoll crowned by some gray boulders, whither she often retired with her knitting or her Bible.

On this sacred spot the new marble obelisk is placed; and hither, doubtless, to this shrine of noble womanhood will countless bands of pilgrims repair for centuries to come—American sons and fathers as well as mothers and daughters—to pay deserved tribute to the memory of her who produced and reared the founder of this nation.

General John B. Gordon.

There is a tall, erect figure that always attracts attention on our streets when the Senate is in session, writes a Washington correspondent. The scar on the face and the hearing stamp him at once as a soldier and a leader of men. This is General John Brown Gordon, Senator from Georgia. He was born in the State he represents so well in 1832, and was educated for the



652 東京大学 1975

ber. At the beginning of the Civil War he went in as a Colonel and came out at Appomattox, a Lieutenant-General and second in command to Lee. He has been Governor of Georgia, and was Senator before, but resigned because of his poverty. He is a religious man, yet this does not prevent his being prominent in the society of the Capital, where he and his family are very popular.

Australian North-Islanders have announced a plan for their government to maintain, on a large scale, that they will be able to pay them \$100 to \$150 per annum. The length of service and physical condition

